

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY



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The Practical Farmer Uniting Together Labor and Learning.

BI JOHN REYMOLDS.

The wisdom of the The connectablished on the globe at the first period, animal and vegetable life, and when had appeared on the earth, vegetation was presented to him for his support. As man was endowed with more understanding than other animals, he cultivated and improved the vegetable productions around him for his sustenance, and those labors made him a "practical farmer." It may, therefore, be almost affirmed that agriculture for the support of man was a decree of Heaven. And the most ancient records extant on the subject state, that God commanded Adam to enter the Garden of Eden "to dress it and to keep it." Agriculture runs back into the most remote antiquity on earth, and still farther back may its principles be traced, to Heaven itself. When nature establishes a principle, it is just and right. The wisdom of the Creator is never mistaken; and, therefore, agriculture is the first and best system by which nature decreed that man should make his living.

All history, and the experience of all ages, establish the position above stated,

that the cultivation of the earth is the most ancient, and the most natural mode, by which to obtain a support. And, moreover, on these principles, the cultivator of the soil enjoys more health, and more happiness, than is allotted to any other profession.

Cicero, one of the most eminent men of antiquity, holds this language as to agriculture: "For of all gainful professions, nothing is better, nothing more pleasing, nothing more delightful, nothing better becomes a well bred man than agriculture."

When the Roman government was enjoying its greatest power, and the fame and glory of the Roman name extended through the known world, the greatest men of the empire were frequently "practical farmers," and summoned from the play to perform the highest offices in the gift of the people . Cincinnatus was taken from his heid. a make a Distator.-"Cairus and come old men on come arms were summoned to the Senate. Emperor of China to this day, it is said, enters the fields annually, and holds the plow in honor of agriculture. The greatest philosophers of ancient and modern Europe, hold agriculture in the highest estimation. The great philosopher, Lord Bacon, of England, in his essays, speaks in the warmest terms of the agricultural profession. In the United States, from the earliest periods of the colonies, agriculture was considered the main sheet anchor of the prosperity and happiness of the country, and some of the greatest men the world ever produced, were practical farmers. Washington, Jefferson, DeWitt Clinton, Jackson, Clay and a host of others, were either practical agriculturists, or used all their influence in writing and otherwise, to advocate the

Under every consideration, agriculture may be placed in the first rank of all professions, and particularly in the State of Illinois, where the attractions to the profession are almost irresistible. The extraordinary fertility of the soil—the prairies prepared for the plow, and the great facilities to reach the produce markets, all invite "the practical farmer" to enter the arena, and become, in a few years, a wealthy and happy man in Illinois.

But to do justice to this great and grand profession, and to make success certain, "the practical farmer" must unite "Labor and Learning together."

It is the Divine mind that governs the universe, and it is the mind of man that governs all his actions. In all the agricultural movements of man, it is the intellect that first takes the lead, and therefore, to secure success, that intellect must be educated as "learned." It is impossible to accomplish, without education, any thing great or good in agriculture Enguently it occurs in the progres of the profession that the griculturist is com thed to exercise a deep and profound judgement in deciding on matters of his profession. The progress of agriculture in Illinois will in a few years permit the people to dispense with outside fences to their farms. The present system will be reversed—the fields of grain will be turned outside of the fences, and the live stock kept within.

I know of no State in the West where this system is established; and Illinois will, I presume, be the first to adopt the principle.

It is stated that the fences in the State of Pennsylvania cost one hunded millions of dollars, and ten millions each year to keep them in repair. This great expense in making fences in the prairie State would be saved, and only the pasture fences used, which would not cost the tenth of the present system. When this system is adopted, the present outcry about fences, osage oranges, plank fences and the like, will be silenced forever; except for inside fences for pastures. When this system is adopted, it would be a benefit to Illinois if there was not a tree in the State except fruit trees.

In many of the middle counties in the State, there is no range at present for the stock to live on in the summer, and there are no public lands on which the stock can range. The cattle and horses in many sections of the State cannot live at this time on the range, as it is not sufficient to support them, and the farmers are compelled to keep their stock in pastures. If there be no range for stock, and the fields in the prairies adjoining each other, where is the use of outside fences to keep the stock out when there is no stock in the range outside?

Moreover, the land is all at this day, with few exceptions, owned by private individuals, and there cannot exist any law to give a right for one man to use another man's land to herd his cattle on. The right of property must of necessity exclude a stranger from the use of it: for otherwise property would be common, and belong to everybody alike, which is absurd in a civilized government.

It is the extreme fertility of the soil in Illinois, and the even and level surface of the country, admitting almost every acre in the State to be cultivated with advantage, which enables the people to caltivate the whole continued surface of the country, and leave no vacant space outside of their fields for range for the stock. Illinois in a few years will contain in many sections of it a dense population like Europe, and fences will be no more used here in a short time than in that old coun-

It would be an advantage to St. Clair County, where I reside, if there were no timber or outside fences in the County. The timbered land is an injury to the people; as, if it did not exist, the land where it stands at present, would be cultivated, and more profit derived from the land arising from grain, than from timber. Stone coal is used mostly for fuel, and not much timber grown in the county

natural forests in St. Clair County do more injury than service to the people. I am not hostile to trees for shade and ornament, or a few to break the fury of the north wind from the residence of the husbandman; but they are an injury in my opinion to the people of this section of the State.

I have presented the above change of system, as to the outside fences of farms, for the consideration and reflection of practical farmers, and hope they may reflect on the subject, and adopt it, if it be the best.

The Best Mode of Raising and Managing Cattle on the Prairies of Illinois.

For which the first premium was awarded by the Illinois State Agricultural Society.

Having been a resident of Illinois for twentytwo years, and constantly (and at times extensively) engaged in breeding, raising and feeding cattle for the butcher, I give it as my deliberate conviction, that there is no part of the continent that surpasses, if any equals, the prairies of Illinois, in adaptation for breeding, raising and fattening cattle.

In visiting different parts of the Union—north, south, east and west—I have not met with any native stock that equals the best native stock of Illinois and Iowa. To my mind the reason is obvious: Our climate is the most favorable for produeing eattle, because, situate between 37 ½ and  $42\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north latitude, we escape the extreme cold of the north, and the continued heat of the south. Those most conversant with the breeding and raising of cattle agree that they do best in a temperate climate. Another and stronger reason is, our soil cannot be surpassed in producing those crops so necessary for the rapid growth and maturity of cattle, namely, grass and corn. -

Before I proceed to give what I conceive to be the best method for the management of cattle, in Illinois, I remark, that there are a few general rules that here been well established by breeders in this and other counties, that should never be Jost sight of by the breeders and growers of cattle, if they would be successful, and secure to themselves that profit to which the intelligent and en-terprising are entitled. Obtain the best females within your means, whether they be native, mixed or pure bred cattle. Study to know the best points of a good animal, and seek, in breeding. to increase the weight in superior, and to lessen it in inferior, points. By so doing you will increase the value and appearance of the animal. As a general rule, the animal that will give the greatest weight in the least compass will be the pest and most profitable. They will have less coarse beef, less bone, and, consequently, less offal. They will invariably consume less and mature earlier; thus proving that they are possessed of good constitutions. Let breeders study to understand the defects of their stock, that they may be able to remedy their defects in subsequem breeding. Never permit a male animal to come on the farm, as a breeder, unless he equals, and, if possible, is superior to the females. He should be of pure blood, for by this means, alone, can the breeder hope to stamp the great excellencies of the breed upon his stock. Avoid breeding in and in as much as you can. The instances are are when it would not have been better for the breeder to have bred from more remote crosses. A few cases are on record, in England and in this country, where great results have been atis appropriated to buildings; so that the tained by in and in breeding, but few are quali-

fied to undertake so hazardous an experiment. I confidently believe that more valuable herds have been injured than benefitted by the experi-

Let the breeder resolve (and then adhere to it,) not to keep on his hands more stock than he can keep well. I mean by that, to have his growing stock always increasing in weight, and not to be content, as is sometimes said, with having them to hold their own. Rest assured there is no half way house for them to rest in. They must and will be gaining or losing weight. Grain, grass and meat are the farmers capital, and, when lost, is lost forever, and he is poorer, and the world has less to subsist on. The general principles and rules here laid down are equally applicable to all breeds and grades of cattle known to the farmers of Illinois. I lay it down, as an axiom, that an animal that is not worth keeping well is not worth keeping at all, and should go to the butcher, and thus rid the country of an unprofitable beast. The practice among farmers of selling to the butcher, or killing for their own use, the most thrifty and valuable young females from their herds, and keeping the refuse for breeders, should be abandoned. Such management is truly penny wise and pound foolish. It is a well established fact that the true and only way by which stock can be improved is to select the most thrifty and premising females for

THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS AND CALVES.

Cows should be bred so as to ealve from the middle of March to the first of May. This can only be done by keeping the breeding animal from the cows. Every breeder should do this on the score of economy. By this course his bull retains his health and vigor, and he knows, certainly when each cover will drop her colf. tainly, when each cow will drop her calf. His calves come at the opening of spring, when cow and calf can do without shelter, thus saving quite an expenditure in building—a matter of consequence to the young farmer. Great attention should be given to cows at calving. As soon. 25 the calf sucks plentifully, which will be at from two to five hours old, the cox should be milked elean, and this should be kept up by milking twice a day for eight days, at which time, if the covedoes well, her milk will be fit for use. From the first day of May to the first of November cows are most prolitable for dairy purposes. The expense of keeping is much less, on our best pastures, during the grazing season, than even the poor manner in which the cows of Illinois are generally wintered. The flow of milk, during the grazing season, on good pasture, is much greater than during the winter with good shelter and full feed. I would remark, without stopping to discuss which of the various breeds of cattle known in Illinois is most valuable for milk, that too much attention cannot be given, by breeders, to heifers with their first calves.— By following the directions, which I shall now give, for the management of heifers with their first calves, the milking properties of all breeds of cattle would be greatly improved. The heifer should be from 30 to 36 months old when she drops her first calf. After the ealf has sucked plentifully the heiter should be well milked, to keep down inflammation, and make room for a full flow of milk to the udder. When the calf is one day old, the dam should be separared from it two or three hours—then let to the the cow, and after it has sucked, her bag should be well milked. By following this plan, and increasing the time of separation, from day to day, for eight or ien days, then the milk will be fit for use. They may then be separated, during the whole day, without injury to herier or ealf. I think it best (and pursue that course when I can) to let my cows on to pasture at night after milking. When I do so, I find that my cows graze at dark and about daylight, and that they frow and thrive better, and go through the win-fer in liner condition. When the calf is weared, the dam should be kept to her milk as long as possible, even up to within one month of calving.

pursning the above plan I have seldom failed to make fair milkers of all the heifers grown on my farm. The practice of letting calves run with their dams, particularly with heifers, as is often the case, is ruinous to them as milkers, and of no benefit to the calf. I he calf that runs at large with the dam feeds badly, for as soon as the calf gets hungry, instead of grazing it will seek the dam for suck, and that will be five or six times per day, thus preventing the filling or distending the udder, and lessening the capacity of the bag to hold milk. On this plan the udder becomes fleshy, the milk flows slowly, and she becomes a poor and hard milker. When a calf runs at large with the dam, and, when weaned, the cow is permitted to dry up her milk, nineteen out of twenty such are worthless as dairy cows. It is important that every farmer should have shelter sufficient to house such of his cows as may have calves during the winter, and those that are giving milk. There is economy in this, for one well fed cow, under shelter, will give more milk than two equally well fed and exposed on our prairies. Cows that have calves in winter must be sheltered to do well. When they are not well provided for the cows run down rapidly, and without extraordinary care and attention soon get on the lift, their teats erack open and the result is a spoiled bag, which amounts almost to the loss of the cow as a milker. In addition to this calamity, it takes all the milk to keep the calf alive to grass, and the calf is stinted in its growth, and never fully recovers from it.

I keep my milking cows under shelter at night during winter, letting them out on the pasture during the day. They receive the same amount of food that my dry cows do, which run out day and night. A portion of them have young calves, which furnish my family with milk and butter and some to spare. They are generally fat enough for the butcher, and their calves good veal. A cow, to be profitable as a breeder, should be in an improving condition while in a state of gestation. When this is done, it is no hard task to keep her in good flesh while giving milk. Calves should be provided with a good grass lot, with plenty of water. A trough should be placed in the lot in which salt should be kept, and a few handsful of corn meal, or shorts and bran mixed, should be given every day, to learn them to eat. They will begin to feed at four weeks old. Half the milk of the cow, with good grass, will keep the calf in fine condition. When only allowed to suck morning and evening, they feed and grow faster, and suffer but little inconvenience when weaned, and never lose any flesh. The first winter calves should have access to good grass, (timothy, blue-grass, or both,) with a shed or grove to protect them from the storms of winter. The question may be asked, how are we to have a grove on the prairies to protect our farm stock? I answer, almost as easy as to have a temporary shed. The first day of April, when the ground is too wet to plow, set out one hundred locust trees at some convenient spot, and keep the stock from them three or four years, and you have it. If you have not the trees plant the seed in May, four feet apart each way, as you would corn, and you obtain the same result in four years. I hope I shall be pardoned for saying that every prairie farmer is too negligent about planting trees. There is no labor that would pay so well as that applied in planting trees. Walnuts should be planted along our fences. This is rapidly done. Open a furrow in October, and drop the nuts four or five inches apart and e ver with the plow, and the work, with suitable cultivation, is done. Nothing adds so much to the beauty and comfort of a prairie farm as clumps and rows of trees, saying nothing of their ultimate value for timber.

The best and most successful mode of feeding grain to calves, during the first winter, is to use a corn and cob crusher, and feed in troughs, giving to each head two quarts per day, with the

This is essential in making a good milker. By pursuing the above plan I have seldom failed to make fair milkers of all the heifers grown on my farm. The practice of letting calves run with their dams, particularly with heifers, as is often the case, is ruinous to them as milkers, and of no benefit to the calf. The calf that runs addition of hay, corn fodder or clean wheat straw, when snow or sleet would prevent the young cattle from getting to the grass. Calves wintered in this manner will come to grass at one year old fat and sleek, with a cost of two dollars per head in corn cob meal at twenty cents per bushel.

All cattle breeders should have two pastures for summer grazing, so as to be able to change their stock frequently through the grazing season from one to the other. By this course stock have fresh pasture, which is very conducive to their rapid improvement, whilst it enables the owner to let the grass grow up for fall and winter use. The land intended for winter grazing should not be grazed in midsummer, for the crop then on the ground should be left to protect the fall growth for winter. My experience and observation warrant me in stating that to make stock growing as profitable as it should be, good grass for summer and winter grazing is indispensable.

Yearlings handled as above stated should be put on rich pasture, (wild or enltivated,) and on such kept during the grazing season, viz: on the prairie from May to 15th or 20th of September, and on cultivated grass to the first of November. At the latter date they should go into their winter pasture. When winter sets in, which is about the 15th of December, in this portion of the State, begin to feed in troughs, give a half peck of crushed corn to each head per day, and gradually increase to one peck per day. If it is impracticable to feed the corn in the above manner, it may be advantageously fed on the grass, from the shock, in like proportion. A sufficient number of hogs should be put after the cattle to take up the offal. It will take 20 bushcls of corn per head second winter, which, put at 20 cents per bushel, will give \$4 in grain per head for second winter. Yearlings thus managed, will, on 1st of May, when they are two years old, weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, gross. The two year old cattle should be turned to grass 1st of May, and kept on good pastures until the 20th of October, at which time they are ready for stall feeding, and should be put to corn on the grass, with one-fourth of a bushel to the head, per day, for one and a half months, which will bring the 1st of December. At this time they should go into the feed lot, and have all the corn they will eat until the 1st of May, which will be a half bushel per head per day .-This will give 85 bushels per head for stall feeding, which, at 20 cents per bushel, will give \$17 per head for the third winter. Each steer thus fed will fatten one hog or winter two well—thus paying the expense of feeding. The system above given for handling cattle will afford a sufficient amount of offal for hogs to pay all expenses for labor in winter feeding, from the time of weaning until ready for the butcher. Cattle fed as above will be ready for market the 1st of May, but should be well grazed until the 15th or 20th of June, which is the most profitable time for selling, taking one season with another. At this time they should average about 1,400 pounds each, gross. It will cost to produce a steer for market, on the above plan, as follows:

1st year, grass,	\$3 00
" corn,	2 00
2d year, grass,	6 00
" corn,	4 00
3d year, grass,	
" corn.,	17 00
Grass, from 1st May to 15th June, th	me of sell-
ing,	
Making the entire cost of raising and	fattening,\$10 00
CONTRA-1,450 pounds beef, at \$3 50	per hund.,\$50 75
Deduct cost,	40 50

It will thus be seen, that by the above system it will cost \$40 per head to grow and prepare a steer for the butcher, or \$2 75 per hundred, which gives 20 cents for corn on the farm, and pays one dollar per month for grazing, and leaves \$10 75 profit. It will be seen that cattle handled as above go into market at three

And you have, for profit,.....\$10 75

years old instead of four years, as under the common method of handling cattle, and adding to the profit one year's keep. This is no small item, and, in the aggregate, a great gain to growers.

Under the system generally pursued by our farmers in raising and managing cattle, I maintain that it costs three dollars per hundred to produce every pound of beef that is fed in the State, and that no farmer who does not fat his own cattle, but sells, to be fed by others, receives a fair remuneration for food fed in an ordinary manner in which cattle are handled in Illinois. By examining the patent office reports, it will be found that it costs about about \$20 in winter provender to feed a steer, so as to be ready for the stall feeder at four years old. Now, add to this three summer's grazing, at \$6 per season, (it is worth this sum, whether obtained from the prairie or from cultivated lands, for it produces it in beef,) and it will give \$18 per head. Add to this \$17 for stall feeding, and we have \$55, the cost of the production of 1,450 pounds of gross beef. (A lot of cattle handled in the ordinary manner will oftener fall under 1.450 than come up to it.) Placing the beef at \$3 50 per hundred, gross, and we have \$50 75, the value of the beef. Take this from the cost of production, and there is a loss of \$425 to the producer, under this common system, whilst there is a profit of \$10 75 under the system here recommended. From the best information I can obtain, there are one hundred thousand beef cattle taken to market from Illinois annually, at a loss, in grain and grass, of \$4 25 per head. Thus we lose the large sum of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars under our present system of raising, managing and feeding cattle, when under a different system, we should have a profit on the one hundred thousand cattle, of one million of dollars-saving to the growers of cattle four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and giving an aggregate profit of one million. The plan suggested would increase the wealth of the state, annually, one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and open up a home market for her surplus corn which often lies rotting in the pens of the own ers, for the want of a paying market.

N. B.—For several years past I have provided protection for my outdoor stock in the following manner and am well satisfied with the result: Take 100 rails, or poles, 10 feet long, to some eligible place; take 3 forks, 4 feet long, made from the fork of a limb, from which the rails or poles are made; set them two feet in the ground, and 14 feet apart; place a pole, 30 feet long, in the forks; then, with a spade, set the rails or poles one foot in the ground, one on cither side, alternately, at an angle of 45 deg., and you will have a rail or pole rack, 30 feet long, which will hold five or six wagon loads of hay or straw. This rack I fill with hay while cutting my grass, or with straw while threshing my grain. Five racks will give good protection to one hundred head of growing stock, during the whole winter, and more food than they will consume, when managed as above.

JAS. N. BROWN.

#### A Change in the Government of India.

The London Times of the 28th ult. states that as soon as Parliament meets for the dispatch of business, the total abolition of the East India Company's government will be proposed by ministers, and that India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare.

By a recent statement it appears that the number of Mormons who have emigrated from Europe to this country from 1840 to 1857 has been about 27,000.

#### On the Culture of the Vine in Illinois.

Premium Treatise, by H. L. Brush, of Ottawa, Illinois.

"Every man under his vine and under his fig tree," was an image of luxuriant and peaceful repose, amid surrounding plenty, three thousand years ago. This language the spirit of inspiration has chosen to portray the security and abundance of the world's last best ages. The soil we occupy, the climate we enjoy, our free institutions, afford us all the requiste conditions for the realization of that ideal good. In our future will the vine form so prominent a feature in the emblem of our enjoyment? We wish that it may. We regard it as a precious boon. We prize it for its many beautiful and hallowed associations in sacred story, as the symbol of promised good, but above all, for its bounty to

It is gratifying to observe that the cultivation of our native grapes, and production of choice varieties by hybridization are enlisting such general attention. All nature affords a generous encouragement to such endeavors.

The vine is a hardy plant, and will grow so far north that it can do no more than blossom. Hot houses and cold graperies are provided in countries where the uncertainty of climate prevents any attempt at cultivation with a view to profit. But no such necessity is laid upon the denizens of our western states.

The vine luxuriates under our warm and genial sun, in our dry, even climate and calcareous loamy soil. No exotic grape grown under glass ever surpassed in luxuriance our unrivalled Catawbas, grown in open air and cultivated by the acre, like corn. Were we so disposed, we could render the fruit of the vine not only as "plenty as blackberries," but so abundant as to leave nothing further to be desired. And doubtless the day is not far distant, when our farms will be considered incomplete without a generous vineyard. We commenced writing more particularly with the view of speaking of the best methods and the requisite conditions of soil, for the cultivation of the vine in our state; and of the inducements to engage in this work. But before entering upon this topic, it may be well to suggest some reasons for commending this much neglected and much abused fruit. While some would place as first, its rich and delicate flavor, we will refer to its wholesome and salutary properties. In my own judgment it surpasses all fruits in its happy combination of acids, mucilage and saccharine matters, and is peculiarly fitted as an antidote and remedy to the diseases incident to a malarious climate.

The use of wine and grapes in certain kinds of fever is, at least, as old as Hippocrates. The Rhine wines are of diuretic quality, and the Germans say "keep off the doctos." They are not alone in commending grapes and pure wines in the period of convalescence immediately follow low fevers. According to Redding, "old mak wine is still a remedy in Cypress for tertion and quartan agues, common in that and same other Greek islands, where the old wine sea to burn like oil." For sanitary and medicinal purposes, we regard the tartaric acid of the grape as vastly superior to that of any other fruit, but particularly to the malic (apple) acid. For this reason we would gladly see that which is properly vinegar, vinaigre, or sourcd wine, substituted for that acidfied cider, which most ungenerously has usruped its name and office; saying nothing of the dangerous counterfeits which are manufactured and sold under the name of cider vinegar.

Aside from the various applications of its jucies, the grape commends itself to us as a most wholesome fruit, whose luscious richness and delicate flavor may with little care be preserved fresh through the entire winter, gladdening its long chill hours with the products of the burning beams of summer and the golden radi-

its most valuable and useful properties still preserved in the form of raisins.

"The only vineyards in America are those of American grapes."—[Downing.] Longworth says, "If we intend cultivating the grape, we must rely on our native varieties, and new varieties raised from seed."

The vine, as we have said, is a hardy plant. It will grow both in cold and warm latitudes, but flourishes best between 35 and 42 deg. of latitude. With us no outlay of capital is needed, for green houses, cold graperies, or expensive borders. Our clear, warm sun, and dry atmosphere, insure the full maturity of our richest and latest varieties. The vine may be successfully cultivated in any soil that is not wet. It flourishes most in a dry and light soil of a calcarcous or loamy nature. A rich, light, sandy loam, on a porous or rocky bottom is congenial. "A black, rich, loamy soil is favorable, from its absorbing heat." Grapes grown on rich deep soils, are fittest for the table. But the best table grapes do not make the choicest wine. The dry seasons, so characteristic of our climate, increase the quantity of sugar in grapes, which contain a larger proportion of saccharine matter than other fruits. "That soil which, from dryness and lightness, is searcely fit for any other culture, is best adapted for grapes designed for wine"-be it calcareous or volcanic. Any light, mixed, friable soil, in which water will not lodge, is eongenial to this plant. A hillside, or mound, or ridge, or table lands, with a loose subsoil, present choice locations for the vine. Wines of first character are usually made from vines that flourish among stones or rocky soil. "No wine of tolerable quality is grown on rich, highly dressed lands." From this it will appear that our high, rolling prairies with gravelly ridges, our bluffs, the banks of our creeks and rivers, where the declivities are gentle, afford the requisite condition for choice vineyards. We have, in a word, almost every kind of soil and climate to meet the demands of nature, or the wishes of those who desire a pure wine, or a varied supply of fruit.

/s respects the methods of propagation, vines may be produced abundantly either from cuttings or layers. "Vines raised from cuttings live longest and bear most fruit." [Redding, p. 42.1 The readiest way and much the cheapest to start a vineyard, is to procure good cuttings in the fall, if possible. The process is then very simple. Having plowed and subsoil-plowed your land, mark off your vineyard carefully with line or stakes, that the rows shall be straight both ways, offering no obstruction to future cultivation. Holes are made with the spade from three to four feet apart in the row, in rows six feet apart. Two cuttings are planted in each hole in a slanting direction, with their tops inclined to each other, and the lower ends ten inches apart. Press the soil firmly at the base of the cuttings and have the upper eye just covered. If both cuttings grow, remove one of the plants in autumn. Cuttings are made from sound last year's wood, and should have four or five eyes, with a clean smooth cut near the lower eye. If not planted out at the fall pruning they should be tied up in convenient bundles and buried in the ground, where they will remain moist and protected from the severe frosts of winter. They will strike root with great certainty. The cultivation of vegetables the first and second seasons, between the rows, will facilitate in keeping the ground light and clean. The young plants should not be pruned the first year. The second year, before sap starts, cut the young vine down to one or two eyes, force the growth into one main shoot, or cane, breaking off suckers and superfluous shoots. Stakes of any durable wood, six or seven feet long, and two or three inches square, should be firmly planted to each vine. The third year, before the buds swell, cut last year's shoot or cane back to two eyes, let both grow, tying them to the stake, as they advance, ance of autumn; or this fruit may be dried and | with rye straw; the laterals or auxiliary branches

on these canes should be rubbed out as high as eight or ten eyes. As soon as weeds get fairly started in the spring, throw the earth from the vines with a single plow, and keep the ground clean and light with the cultivator. Destroy every rosebug and green worm, which if not sedulously watched, will so increase in a few seasons as to devour the blossoms of the entire

The fourth year you have two good shoots or canes eight or ten feet long. Spring pruning this year is usually done in February. Some prune in November previous, which we consider as the proper time. Cut back the best and closest jointed cane to ten or twelve eyes; the other cane cut down to a spur of two or three eyes, to make bearing canes for next season. When the sap begins to flow the long cane is bent round in the form of a hoop or bow, and secured to the stake with willow ties or twigs—one at the bottom, one at the top of the circle, and the third fastens the end to the stake, or to the vine below. The vine bears its fruit on shoots of the current year, starting from eyes of the previous year's wood. One bearing shoot, or bough, having from ten to twelve eyes, will throw out as many bearing branches. From these ten or twelve bearing branches select from fifteen to twenty bunches; break off all the others. A larger number overtasks the vine and impairs the quality of the fruit. If the vines occupy more room than 3 by 6 feet, then each vine may produce, proportionally, more grapes. The most experienced vignerons, where vines are planted 3 by 5 feet apart, do not suffer their vines to produce more than fifteen or sixteen fine bunches at a bearing. When the grapes are the size of small shot, pinch off the ends of the bearing branches two or three eyes beyond the upper cluster, and every branch of the bough that does not show fruit should be taken away. Train the two canes which start from the spur to the. stake; break out laterals and suckers. The fifth year, and all subsequent years, cut away. the old bearing wood. The uppermost cane is sclected from the fruit bough, as in the preceding year. The lowest cane is cut back to two or three eyes, forming the spur. The vine is annually renewed with two good canes, starting from this spur; which require the same management every year; thus keeping the old stock within a foot of the ground. Should a vine be lost, it can be replaced by a layer from the adjoining vines. The layer may be put down as late as August, but spring is preferred. The vineyard should be kept in good tilth with the plow and cultivator. Where the slope of the hill or bluff is so steep as to require benching, the cost of a vineyard is much increased. Dig or trench the ground all over to the depth of 12 to 2 feet, turning the top soil under. The ground is formed into level platforms of earth, as wide as they can be made conveniently, supported by a bank of sod or stone walls. Rows of vines, 5 or 6 feet apart, occupy these platforms or terraces, and require the same culture.

Great inducements to enter upon the cultivation of the vine may be found in the utility and enjoyment of a fruit so delicious and wholesome in its properties. But inducements, still greater with some, may be discovered in the marketable value of its products. The expense of cultivation is so small as to bring it within the reach of all classes.

The labors of the vineyard, as contrasted with those incident to the culture of cereal crops, can hardly be compared, in point of pleasure or profit.

This is all cheerful work. The gathering of the fruit and the season of vintage are alike joyous occasions. It is the time of dance and song; the great epoch in wine growing countries.-Both sexes and all ages mingle together to gather nature's profusion, and make still more light life's burden. We welcome such toil, because of its enlivening influence on the mind and heart. Such an era of faithfulness and joy is beginning to dawn already in our country. Four years

ago, according to patent office reports, the value of our grape crop exceeded that of the tobacco

crop by \$10,000.

The cost and productiveness of a vineyard may thus be estimated: The cuttings, subsoil plowing and labor (stakes not included) will not exceed forty dollars an acre, where the declivity of the ground is not so great as to require benching or terracing. The small crops and the cuttings will partly remunerate for subsequent tillage. 2,420 vines, 3 by 6 feet apart, will occupy one acre. Twenty vines may be made to yield, in fair seasons, one bushel of good grapes. We may, then, safely estimate the average yield of of an acre at 120 bushels—a very satisfactory return, considering that our markets have never been half supplied. The Catawba, Isabella and Clinton are our best and most reliable vineyard grapes, although other varieties succeed farther south, and new seedlings, of rare promise, are being constantly introduced. We would, however, caution our friends against large investments at high prices in new varieties, not fairly tested, however highly they may be commended. We would rather encourage attempts at production of new seedling varieties, as affording best promise of hardier and better vines and choice

Buchanan, in the preface to the fifth edition of his valuable work on grape culture and wine making, says, "he obtained from five acres 4,236 gallons, or 847 gallons per acre, and that the average yield for the whole country did not exceed 400 gallons to the acre." A cultivator of the vine, in Kentucky, says, "the tillage of the vineyard is not so laborious, nor near so expensive, as the tillage and labor of securing the products of an acre of corn or hemp. A man having five acres, wich he could manage himself, would find them more profitable than a Kentucky farm of two hundred acres, with three negroes to cultivate it." May we not reasonably expect, in view of facts like these, that our enterprising farmers, in looking to their interests, will not only provide this rich source of national revenue, but also secure to their families the enjoyments and blessings of the vine?

# Disadvantages and Temptations of Agricultural Life.

Extract from a Sermon, delivered by John Moore, Deerfield, Mass.

Having spoken of the advantages and attractions of agricultural life, I must be allowed to say a word of its disadvantages and temptations.

I. Its tendency to lead to mental inactivity; the danger that in the isolated positions of the farmer he will suffer his mind to rust from inactivity; that he will perform his daily and yearly round of labor mechanically, and suffer his abundant leisure to run to waste. There is

danger of this.

II. Another danger to which I shall venture to allude, is slovenly and clownish manners .-There is no excuse for the farmer if he is one or the other. There is danger that he will build ood house, and let it stand without a tree, or shrub, or flower to break the air of barrenness and desolation around it-let it stand white, and glaring, and ghastly; that the best part of it will be closed the year round, opened only for a semi-annual cleaning and the family huddled into the kitched which serves also as dining-room, living room, and room of all work; that here the farmer will sit when his work is done. his hat on and his coat off, and a dirty pipe in his mouth; here his boys will be engaged in such idle frolic as will best kill the time. No book to be seen. If there was one, it could not be read in that scene of turmoil and confusion. There is no privacy in such a house. There is no refinement. There is no true, rational enjoyment. It is yulgar, ill-bred

and ignoble. Such cases are rare with us now. It is rather a picture of what has been. Rural life with us has become, and is becoming more refined and elevating. The cases are becoming more common, where the best room in the house is the living room for the family, into which the work of the kitchen and the dress of the farm seldom intrudes. Where the family altar is erected, on which is offered the morning and evening sacrifice. It is consecrated to neatness, and purity, and truth. Here the evenings are spent. Here the family are assembled. The dress of the farm has been exchanged for one more fitting the parlor. Here the vulgar pipe does not intrude. The table stands in the center, and on it the lights, and plenty of them; and while the mother and daughter ply the thrifty needle, the father or son reads aloud the well chosen volume of history, travels, biography or science. Here a pure taste is born. Here refinement of manners is cultivated. Here a God-loving and a God-fearing family is reared. The influence of this taste is seen in the exterior of the house; in the neat fence and outhouses; in the ornamental shrubs and flowers, which give an aspect of home-comfort and enjoyment to every passer-by. There are few scenes our world furnishes, of

more unalloyed satisfaction, of pure enjoyment, than the picture I have here presented of the farmer's family. It is no fancy picture. There are many such; and every farmer's family may, to some degree, be such. Much depends on the powerful influence of woman. It is she who holds the power in this sphere. It is she who really, but silently directs and governs this whole social sphere. If the farmers' wives and daughters will study to raise the character of the farmers' social life, they will do much good in their own families, and to the community.-But they must do it, in a profound faith in the true dignity of the farmer's calling. They must not be above their position, not ashamed of it. They must not be afraid nor ashamed to work. They must not mistake for social domestic happiness, the finery and fashion of city life.— They must labor in the intelligent conviction of the honesty and dignity of rural life. In the conviction that agriculture embraces the sphere of God's most natural and beautiful operations. That when rightly understood, it is calculated to engage and elevate man's noblest faculties. That it is intrinsically the parent and superior of all professions. Let her teach her sons, that if there are other employments more lucrative, there are none more manly and safe. Let her teach her daughters, that if there are other positions more polished and brilliant, there are none of more intrinsic satisfaction, than that of an intelligent proprietor of the soil. Let her show by her own intelligence, order, neatness, taste, that she understands and enjoys her position, as wife and mother in a farmer's farmily. And the condition and prospects of the agricultural class will brighten, intellectually and socially. I offer no apology for introducing this topic here. Would I could have spoken more worthily upon it. So far as I have instituted contrasts, it has been of the life of the farmer with that of the merchant, or artizan, in the crowded city. I would have those whose lot is amid the elevating and holy influences of God's works and operations, in the country, thank God that it is so. I would have them make their life so pure, so noble, so refined, as to win for it the respect of the young. I would have the farmer so honor and ennoble his calling, as to check, in some degree, this depletion of the life of our agricultural districts, to fill up the wasted and wasting energies of the cities. So it has always been. The life which throbs the strongest in the city, which has most strength and vigor, was not born there. It drew the breath of life upon our hills, and in our valleys. It took its first lessons in our country schools, and churches, and farm-houses. And having gained a strong and vigorous root there, has

been transplanted to the city to grow to maturity, there. I have no quarrel with the city, or with mercantile life; only, I will insist that if the farmer will truly honor his calling, he may attain as much of real happiness; do as well the work of a man; do as much good in the world, as in any other calling, and be as well fitted, when life is done, and its account closed, to enter into the higher world with joy.



MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW

This was used to some extentin Sanganion county last season. We do not believe its advantages are appreciated. Indeed, there are thousands of farmers who never saw it. The Ohio Cultivator, in speaking of Gill's Double Plow, built on the same general plan as the Double Michigan, says:

"We believe the double plow has never been sufficiently appreciated. For the purpose for which it is designed, we think it is the most valuable implement of all the diggers. Put its work side by side with the best single sod plow in the world, and the contrast is largely in favor of the double plow; and we have wondered that heavy farmers would allow themselves to lose upon a single crop of wheat, what would pay for several good plows, because a mistaken economy led them to use a common steel plow that cost only some \$15, rather than pay \$22, or at most \$26, for a steel double plow that would make a seed-bed as handsome and clean as if it was done with a spade—not a weed or tuft of grass left uncovered, and the whole surface even and as fine as meal. Here is another grand advantage—upon a sod field thus prepared with but one plowing, you can go on with the wheat drill, or cultivator plow, and put in the seed at once, with all the elements of fertility in the right place. The double plow will turn a furrow as deep as it is wide, and with less proportionable draft than any single plow can possibly do."

#### Farmers' Clubs.

The driving work of the year is over, and now is the time to form Farmers' Clubs. This is done by the farmers of any particular neighborhood, meeting together, and becoming a Society for the discussion of agricultural subjects, reading agricultural essays, etc. We heartily approve of them, when properly conducted. They are useful, not only for the agricultural information imparted at the meetings, but in giving farmers that confidence obtained only by experience, which will en able them to rise in public and express their sentiments upon all occasions, without embarrassment. This is a valuable accomplishment, and as we contend that farmers should be represented by farmers in the State Legislature and in Congress, that farmers should be qualified to be our Governors and Presidents, we will advise them to join these clubs, participate in the discussions, and become calm, collected and experienced speakers. To all of those who ever expect to take a part in public discussions,

we can not too strongly urge them to partiei-

pate in such meetings.

There are numerous questions which could be discussed with interest and profit at such clubs, to wit: Which are the best breeds ol eattle for dairy purposes? which the best for beef? Which is the most profitable breed of sheep for farmers to keep? Which is the most profitable breed of swine, and which the most economical method for fattening them? Which the best breed of horses for farm purposes? Are horses preferable to mules for the labors of the farm? Which is the best system of rotation of crops? Which kinds of grasses are best adapted to the soil of that particular locality? Which the best varieties of wheat to raise for market? And there are hundreds of questions which might be stated, the discussion of which would be interesting and instructive. At these meetings, mind is brought into contact with mind, and these intellectual combats rouse up the dormant intellect; and as the use of any faculty increases its power, so will the mind be improved by participating in such discussion.

#### Agriculture and Science

The warmth of the soil, under a clear sun, is surprisingly above that of the air, the difference being, even in temperate climates, as high as sixty-five degrees. Thus Schubler finds in July, when the air is 81 degs, the soil will be 146 degs.; and during one of his observations at Tabingin, in Germany, the air stood at 78 degs, and the soil at 152 degs, a difference of 74 degs. With a surface of the same color, the material composing the soil make little difference in the capacity to become heated, provided they are in similar states as to dryness. Sand, clay, loam, garden-mould, &c., show very little difference with the thermometer. Color, however, has a powerful effect. Although exposed to the sun for hours; differently colored earths never attain the same temperature, the lighter colored always remaining considerably cooler. The conclusion seems inevitable that in some countries the surface soil must occasionally approach 200 degs. fahrenheit. Under such a degree of heat the decomposition of the organic matter of the soil must go on rapidly, with the evolution of much ammonia, and carbonic acid, agents which play an important part in the modification of the mineral matter of the soil, as well as stimulate vegetation.

#### Imphee.

This is a variety of the Sugar Millet, the seed of which was introduced by Mr. Wray into France, from South Africa. A trial has been made of the plants by R. Peters, of Georgia. He says that his experience does not enable him to speak of it with any favor, but adds-

"I have made between 3,000 and 4,000 gallous of very superior syrup from my crop of sorgho, and have sold it by the bar-

rel at 50 to 75 cents per gallon.

I have not made trial of the sorgho syrup in the way of graining for sugar, for my cane juice this season was of an inferior quality as compared with other crops, caused by much of the cane having fallen down by too close planting on rich land, during a wet season.

You may rely on the sorgho being all that has been said in its favor as a syrup making plant, but for sugar, I as yet have strong doubts of its being made from it in quantity at a paying figure.

I have been shown some samples accidentally granulated, that prove its being good mamma; only I wish there were not so

convertible into true cane sugar, under peculiur or accidental circumstances, such as the quality of the juice, and the boiling being just as it ought to be."

#### Error in the Treatment of Horses.

When a horse shies, or sheers at some unaccustomed object, and which all young horses will do, never speak sharply, or worse than that strike him, if you would avoid his starting the next time he sees the same or a similar object Almost any horse may be brought to a confirmed habit of shying by such treatment. What should be done, then? Check him to a walk; give him time to see the object and he will soon take little or no notice of it. I fa horse stumbles or trips, it is a common practice to strike him for that. This will not mend the habits of tripping and stumbling, but will add to them, if he has spirit, that of springing forward with dangerous quickness whenever it occurs, as he will expect the lash to follow as a matter of course. The remedy, if it can be called one, is to keep an eye upon the road, and where, from stones and unevenness, the falling is apprehended, tighten the reins and enliven the horse, but never strike him after the accident. As you would save the wind and strength of your horse drive him slow up hill, and as you would save his limbs and your own, drive him slowly down hill. Never wash off your horse with cold water when he is hot, or let him drink freely in that state. If the water is quite warm it will not hurthim. Do not permit the smith when he shoes his horse, to cut out any of the soft part, or what is called the frog of the foot-this is apt to gradually draw in the quarters of the hoof, and cripple the animal, and is recommen ded only by the smoothe appearance which it gives to the bottom of the foot, which is more apt to catch a round stone in the shoe than otherwise. Do not feed with grain, especially corn when a horse is warm, or very much fatigued; if you do, you may founder and ruin him. Do not keep a horse too fat or too lean, as either disqualifies him for hard labor. The more kindness and good temper extended to a horse, the better he will beliave in return. Bad temper and bad habits come gradually from bad usage.

## A Lesson to a Scolding Mother.

A little girl, who had witnessed the perplexity of her mother on a certain occasion, when her fortitude gave way under severe trial, said: "Mother, does God ever fret or scold?"

The query was so abrupt and startling, it arrested the mother's attention almost with a shock.

"Why, Lizzie, what makes you ask that ques-

"Why, God is good-you know you used to call him the 'Good Man,' when I was little -and I should like to know if he ever scolded." "No, child, no."

"Well, I am glad he don't; for scolding always makes me feel so bad, even if it is not me in fault. I don't think I could love God much,

The mother felt rebuked before her simple child. Never had she heard so forcible a lecture on the evils of seolding. The words of Lizzie sank deep in her heart, and she turned away from the innocent face of her little one, to hide the tears that gathered in her eyes .-Children are quick observers; and Lizzie, seeing the effect of her words, hastened to inquire:

Why do you cry, mother? Was it naughty

for me to ask so many questions?"

aNo, love, it was all right. I was only thinking how bad I had been to scold so much, when my girl could hear and be troubled by it."

"Oh, no, mamma, you are not bad; you are a

many bad things to make you fret and talk like you did just now. It makes me feel away from you so far, like I could not come near you, as I can when you smile and are kind; and oh, I sometimes fear I shall be put off so far, I never ean get back again."

"Oh Lizzie, don't say that," said the mother, unable longer to repress the tears that had been struggling in her eyes. The child wondered what could so affect it's parent, but instinctively feeling it was a ease requiring sympathy, she reached up, and laid her little arms about her mother's neck and whispered:

"Mamma dear, do I make you cry? Do you

"Oh, yes, I love you more than I can tell," replied the parent, clasping the child to her bosom. "And I will try never to scold again before my little sensitive girl."

"Oh, I am so glad. I can get so near to you when you don't scold; and do you know, moth-

er, I want to love you so much."

This was an effectual lesson, and the mother felt the force of that passage of Scripture, "Out of the mouths of be beshave I ordained strength." She never scolded again.

#### A Good Bank.

The subject of Banks is at present the most exciting topic of the day. Their utility, as they are often managed, has long been questioned by some, and during the sitting of the legislatures of the several States, the present winter, it is probable that the subject will command general interest. But, however the question may be determined, there is one bank where deposits may always be considered safe. Its vault is Mother Earth—secure and always yielding good dividends; the exchanges, the planting of the field and the garden, always natural and therefore equal in value. The drafts should be happiness, sobriety and noble independence; the assets would be beautiful fields waving with golden harvests, to gladden the hearts of the people; the liabilities would be unavoidable yet agreeable indebtedness alone to the Giver of all good, while the dividends would be health.pros-

This, the Farmer's Bank, is one that will be found worth sustaining, one that may have a million of branches and still the business will never be over done, and there will be no sus-

pension of payments.

## The Wheat Midge.

This insect destroys much of the growing wheat in New York and other States. had been supposed that the insect originated in this country. Such was the opinion of the French Entomologists, until a recent close investigation has shown that the American and European are one and the same insect. Dr. Fitch, Entomologist of the New York State Agricultural Society, in a recent publication, says:

"As this insect continued to be so destructive to the wheat crop in this country, year after year, the question presented itself forcibly to my mind, why is it that this little creature is so vastly more injurious here than it is in Europe—why does it not multiply there and destroy wheat crops the same that it does ours? and I was able to give but one solution to this query. From all the foreign accounts, it appears that whenever the midge becomes so numerous as to be perceptibly injurious, instead of continuing its ravages, it suddenly and totally disappears, and in place of it the fields next year swarm with the little parasitic bees

which have destroyed it. But in this country no such parasitic destroyer appears to quell'it, and I have hence supposed that we have received this insect from Europe, whilst its parasitic destroyer has not yet reached our shores. Thus we are here without nature's appointed means for preventing the undue multiplication of this insect. We have received the evil without the remedy; and hence it is that this little creature revels and riots in this country without let or hindrance. As a result of this view, it followed that if we could import' the parasitic destroyer of this insect from Europe, it would here multiply, and check the ravage of this pest, the same that it does abroad. This being a matter of such vast moment, involving a saving of many millions of dollars to this country, every year, as I was corresponding with Mr. Curtis, President of the London Entomological Society, I addressed him a letter upon this subject, a year ago last spring. This letter he laid before the Society, and it formed a prominent topic of discussion at one of their meetings, the members being astonished to learn the ravage which this insect was committing in this country, and they mutually agreed that if the midge presented itself to the notice of any one of them, so that they could obtain living specimens of its parasite to forward to me, they would do so. In its larva state, these parasites might readily be sent to this country in a pot of moist earth; but as they can only be obtained in seasons when the midge is abroad in considerable numbers it may be several years before we can get it."

The Bureau of Agriculture of Canada West, have published an essay on the ravages of the wheat midge, which shows that the insect threatens to destroy the wheat to such an extent as to render its cultivation unprofitable; and the Secretary of the Board states that "Canada loses by the midge alone, one-third of her whole crop of 1857, which should have been 26,000,000 of bushels. At all events, we are minus eight millions of bushels—a serious loss to a Colony of only two millions and a half of people. In some counties, where the usual crop was twenty bushels per acre, it will not this year yield ten."

We do not know that this insect is troublesome in this section of country, and before they are, we trust means will be found for their destruction.

#### Baking, Beets.

It is said that baked beets are carried about the streets of the cities in Italy, at all hours of the day, hot from the ovens, for sale. In this form they are said to be delicious when eaten with butter, salt are pepper. Thousands buy and eat them thus, not unfrequently making a meal in this way.

The beets, we suppose, are of fine, juic and sweet varieties. No baking would render the mouster beets we have seen a fairs, eatable. These should be cut up and fed out to cattle.



LARGE-TAILED FOX SQUIRREL

This squirrel is found throughout Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa, Southern Michigan, Western Indiana, Northern Missouri and Eastern Kansas. It is said to prey upon corn while standing in the field; sometimes it is known to dig up corn newly planted; but generally subsists on nuts, acorns, seeds of trees, and insects. [An interesting article on the natural history of this and other squirrels, common to Illinois, will be found in the Agricultural Patent Office Reports for 1856, and also in the Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, for 1855-56, prepared by Robert Kennicott.]

Description.—Form of large female, in winter much stouter and heavier than that of the Sciurus migratorius; length from snout to root of tail, 12 inches; tail, (vertebræ,) 10½ inches; tail to end of longest hair, 14 inches; hind foot, from heel to longest toe, 3 inches; breadth of head between the cars, 1¾ inches; girth behind the shoulders, 7 inches; weight, 2 pounds and 2 ounces; breadth across the tail, with the hairs extended, 6 inches. The outside of the car is clothed with long hairs, which extend over three-eighths of an inch beyond the tip. The rudimental thumb of the fore foot is protected by a flat, blunt nail. In this, as in other winter specimens of this species, the coat of fur is remarkably thick and warm.

## The Grazier.

·Berkshire Hogs.

To the Illinois Farmer:

A few years ago the Berkshire breed of hogs was regarded as the best in the country, and almost fabulous prices were paid for them to increase the stock. Capt. Job Fletcher, jr., of Sugar Creek in Sangamon county, has kept the stock pure ever since, and his fattened hogs this fall were all Berkshires.

On Friday last he brought fifty hogs to Springfield and sold them to H. Jacoby, Esq. The weight of these hogs was 16,578 pounds, averaging 331 2-3 pounds each. They averaged 17 months old. These hogs had only received the usual care in raising and fattening. If any other lot of fifty hogs, of a different breed, taken from one man's farm and brought to market, of the same average age weigh more—I have only to say that they must be an extraordinary lot. I am satisfied that the true Berkshire breed of hogs is profitable to raise, and that

they make good pork and lard, and cost less to raise and fatten than many other kinds of hogs.

Capt. Fletcher, I will take the liberty to say, is one of those men who believe in small farms well tilled, stock well cared for, and that when produce is ready for market, that that is the time to sell it.

M.

Sugar Creek, Dec. 15.

A Good Cow.

Editor Farmer:

I have learned the following particulars in regard to the premium milch cow Cherry spot, owned by J. W. Brock, of Tazewell county. She was entered at the last State Fair for the premium for the best milch cow.

Cherry Spot is seven years old, a grade Durham. On the first trial, with pasture feed, she gave 56 pounds of milk a day. On the second trial 58 pounds per day. First ten days of trial, 20 pounds of butter were made from her milk; second ten days of trial,

22 pounds were made. The first trial took place between the 5th and 10th of June, and the second between the 5th and 10th of August.

Such a cow is worth keeping. Why cannot our farmers get up a milch breed of cattle, as well as beef breeds? And with all our rich pastures, wild and cultivated, nearly all the cheese consumed in our cities, and a considerable portion of the butter, is brought from Ohio and New York. This ought not to be.

Dec. 12.

# The farm.

Northern Sugar Cane.

DELEVAN PRAIRIE, TARGWEIL Co., Nov. 23, 1857.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

We are situated about forty miles north of Springfield, on a new prairie. 14th, I planted 663 hills of "Northern sugar cane," on ground broken the previous season, and where water had killed out the wheat. May 20th, planted 204 hills; 21st, 901 hills; 29th, 120 hills; June 2d, 960 hills. Mr. Briggs, (with whom I make a home,) drilled in about half an acre. The season was backward and wet, and a good deal was killed out. My three first plantings, however, stood very well, so that in all we probably had an acre, or a little more. It was late in ripening, say the first of October; but when ripe, I was proud of my crop of cane. It stood from eleven to thirteen feet in height; the most genteel, graceful, majestic crop, I ever beheld .--Going into that part that stood well, reminded one of entering a dark swamp. My hills were thinned to three and four stalks, but suckered to from seven to ten. On account of the season, there was very little difference in the ripening of the different plantings.

We commenced crushing with wooden rollers in the fore part of October, and were delighted with our first effort at making syrup. All that tasted our first sample said, it surpassed the golden syrup of the south.

October 14th, I sold a barrel of syrup to Mr. J. S. Reid, of Delevan, at 75 cents per gallon—the first offered for sale in that market. Numbers came in and tasted it, and the general remark was, that it was very handsome, and "that it was was not bad to take."

Our children were much interested in the matter, and when the table was plentifully supplied, the way they satisfied their cravings was delightful, and when one met their eye, a pleasant smile was seen playing upon their countanences, that seemed to say,

"this is going it! we have lived to see the millenium at last—at least, so far as molasses is concerned."

The greatest glory to myself seemed to be carrying into my house, bucket full after bucket full, of nice molasses, without once being requested to disgorge the contents of my pocket book. Such employment seemed almost miraculous out here, in this great prairie, where a tree is not to be seen!

About the 20th October we had the first hard frost. The frost changed the juice at once. It was much more acid, so much so that it could not well be nutralized, though it would still make good syrup. I should recommend securing it in a dry place before the hard freezes strike it.

I might write much more that would, perhaps, interest some, but fear trespassing. I will only add, we made about 110 gallons fine syrup, 100 gallons vinegar, and 50 gallons of what, I think, will be nice wine. By experiment, I ascertained that one-third as much juice as we obtained, remained in the bagasse (ground stalks.) My opinion is, everything considered, sugar, syrnp, forage, &c., that our Northern sugar cane is one of our best crops. My neighbor Hobertson, has manufactured between 25 and 30 barrels. We have plenty of pure seed. Most of the seed in this region is already mixed with broom corn. [Farmers should be careful and get spure seed.] Your Farmer, I believe, is quite popular in this region. Your's respectfully,

R. KIMBALL.

Northern Sugar Cane.

Areneville, Case Co., Ill., Nov. 7, 1857.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

I take the liberty of sending you the results of my experience in growing and making syrup from the Chinese sugar cane. I planted an ounce and a half of seed on twenty-seven square rods of land. From the cane which grew on this land I made thirty-four gallons of good thick syrup, equal in color to golden syrup and almost as sweet as honey. I found it very easy to clarify the juice of the cane. I treated the juice as the southern planters do the juice of their sugar cane. I have lived eight years in Louisiana in the Parishes of Ascension and St. James, working in the summer months in putting up sugar mills and houses, and in the rolling season helping to take off sugar. I find sugar can be made very easily from the juice of the China sugar cane. I, however, made but little.

I had many stalks from which I pressed one quart of juice from each. I planted my cane in hills four feet apart every way, But I design the coming year to plant it in

Mills four feet apart one way and two the other, which will double the stalks to the acre. We shall have to hoe it two or three times; but too much earth must not be brought up to the cane until it has done throwing up suckers, and then earth can be brought up to the stalks. This is the mode of cultivating came in the south. My cane grew fifteen feet high.

Many persons made up their cane too soon, and could not remove the green color and green taste from the syrup. I worked up some cane for my neighbors last week, and it is as good syrup as was done two weeks before. I find, so far as my experience has gone, that bottom and mulatto lands are best for the cane. That grown on black soil does not produce as sweet juice as that grown on the lands before named.

I would be glad to bring some of the syrup to the meeting of the officers of your society at Springfield, but I am not a member of the society. I made three gallons of molasses when the seed was in the dough, and found no difficulty in clarifying it.

Should any person desire information from me in regard to clarifying the syrupor in granulating the sugar, I will cheerfully state to him or them, all I know. My address is Arenzville, Cass county, Ill.

Yours, &c., W. C. MILLER.

Chinese Sugar Cane—Its early history in Illinois.

M'CLEARY'S BLUFF, Wabash Co., Ill., Nov. 30, 1857.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

In answer to your inquiry, I will state, that in the spring of 1855, I received some of the Chinese cane seed (direct from the patent office,) which I planted, and in the fall of '55, tested the cane, by rolling a small quantity of juice from it, by hand, and making of this a tumbler full of good syrup.

In 1856, I planted about half an acre, and from this made nearly forty-five gallons of superior molasses.

The present season, I have made eighteen barrels of molasses. My cane seed was planted too late (25th of May,) to ripen fully—the spring being so late that I could not safely plant it earlier. So ne of my cane was ripe. The ripe cane will make sugar. Not having the necessary apparatus to drain the sugar, I did not grain it—further than to make a small quantity, and to satisfy myself whether it would grain.

I have made a beautiful article of syrup; but being far from the railroad, I may not be able to send any for the convention of cane growers.

I think I will send you my views in regard to raising the cane, manufacturing the juice, &c. I can give full and satisfactory instructions for making sugar.

With respect, &c.,

JAS. M KROH.

We trust Mr. Kroh will give us his knowledge in relation to the growing of the cane—the expression of its juice—and its manufacture into molasses and sugar. If he can furnish "full and satisfactory instructions for making sugar" of the jnice of the Chinese cane, he will perform an act which will confer inestimable blessings on the country. We have confidence in the declaration of Mr. Kroh.

We would add that the above was a private letter, but it contained information too important to suppress.

#### · Sugar Cane Seed.

Editor of the Farmer:

I am apprehensive that much worthless Sugar Caue seed will be planted next Spring.—
This worthless seed will be either unripe, or it will be mixed with Broom corn, or perhaps with Douhra or Egyptian corn. If planted near together, all these varieties of millet will mix, and the seed of all will be worthless.

A day or two ago I saw a farmer friend, who has been very successful in making syrup from a small patch of Sugar Cane. He informed me that he should plant seed next Spring "to make enough molasses to do him." "Is your seed pure?" I asked him. He replied that it was. "Did you raise Broom corn this season?" I continued. "Yes," said he. "Was it near your Sugar Cane?" "Yes, along side of it," was the reply. I then told him that the Sugar Cane seed was crossed and adulterated with the Broom corn, and he would get little or no molasses from its product, if he planted it.

My friend was surprised. He thought the cane might mix with the Indian corn, but had no idea it would with broom corn. He had not read the agricultural papers.

Mr. Editor, great success has attended the growing of the Sugar Cane the present year, where it has been cultivated with any kind of judgment. It would be a misfortune next year to have the farmer's hopes destroyed. There is enough good seed in the country; and I doubt not the seedsmen who will have it for sale will take every precaution to have the seed pure and ripe. The adulteration of the seed can scarcely be detected, but when the good seed is ripe it will be of a very dark color and heavy.

Improvement.

Seed Corn.

Editor of the Farmer:

You have published several invitations to farmers to save their seed corn. I have examined my corn with reference to saving seed. It was planted early, and I thought the corn had perfectly matured. But it was not so.—The corn will not sprout on one car of twenty. I am certain of this The germ was frozen and killed before it was gathered.

I am aware that corn in the dough, if saved

carefully, will germinate—that is, saved and put under proper shelter before killing frosts. My own experience satisfies me of this; but if the same corn should be left on the stalk with such freezing weather, as we have lately had, it would be good for nothing for seed.

I think every farmer should contribute all he can of knowledge in farming, to benefit others. I fear that many of my brethren will rely upon bad corn for seed. This would be a great misfortune as well as vexation to them.

## Wire Fence.

Editor of the Farmer:

I have heard much said, and seen much which has been written, on the subject of wire fence. I am opening a farm on the prairie, which is a good way from timber, and some distance from a depot where I can get fencing plank. I cannot wait for the Osage Orange hedge to growbecause I want my fields and pastures fenced so as to occupy them at once. My attention has been turned to the wire fence for immediate use. What I desire to know is, whether this fence has been in successful use anywhere -how it is made—what is its cost—whether it is effectual in keeping out stock from cultivated fields, and keeping stock in pastures. Can you refer me to any source where I can obtain the information I desire?

has his farm—a large one—principally inclosed with wire fence, which has been sometime in use. A valuble article prepared by him on the subject for the 2nd vol. of the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, will be copied into the February No. of the Farmer.

To My Brother Farmers.

On account of the dull market and low price of pork, many of you may be induced to slaughter and put up your own pork. This may be done, so that the article will not sell for half its just value in market. Indeed, it may not be a marketable article. There are rules for barreling pork that ought to be well understood by those who undertake the business. Bacon, designed to be sent off, should be got up well, salted well, smoked well and handled well. Lard should be sufficiently cooked, should be white, and the skins of the hog should not make a part of it. A good deal of lard is used at this time for burning in lamps, and lard in which the skins of the hog and the feet have been rendered, contain a gummy substance, which crusts about the wick, and is worthless for that purpose. Farmers, who design to put up their own hogs, should do it well, so that there shall be no mistake of their pork, bacon and lard, being of the best quality.

Chatham, Ill.

Great Crop of Oats.

At the late State Fair, Mr. Daniel Kelly exhibited a specimen of oats from a field raised by himself in Wheaton, Du Page County, averaging eighty-eight bushels and one peck per acre. This is certainly an extraordinary yield; but the simple statement that he raised this

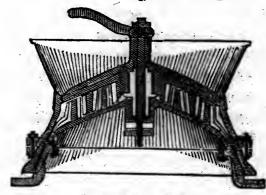
large amount of oats per acre would be of little benefit to the farming public, without a knowledge of the means by which he accomplished it. We have now his statement. He says: Editor Illinois Farmer:

I have neglected giving the manner of raising the oats that I entered for premium at the late fair. The land was prairie; corn stubble; manured for corn the year previous, about 20 loads per acre. Last April harrowed the stubble well; then sowed a little less than two bushels per acre; (I intended to sow two bushels,) harrowed and cross-harrowed after sown. The day of the month this was done, I do not recollect. As soon as the ground was fit I fed the oat field with sheep till the oat fields of my neighbors were six inches high. It being rather a wet season, the oats fell to the ground in many large places, besides there was a great waste in harvesting. The oats were cut with Atkins' Self-raking Reaper. I did not feed my own field long enough, considering the wet character of the season. The surveyor, after measuring the field and the crop, made an average of 884 bushels to the acre, besides all waste, which was a good deal on account of the grain being lodged.

It is my intention to feed my grain fields every spring with my sheep, if my ground is rich, to prevent the grain from falling. This year my sixty-two acres of spring wheat averages 37½ bushels per acre. Four years ago my wheat crop averaged 47 bushels per acre; and that spring I fed later than I had ever done before, and I had the richest land. The feeding prevents a superfluous growth of straw—besides thickening the grain; and this practice requires less seed to the acre and saves the necessity of rolling the land.

Our prairie soil is entirely too light, and I find by experience feeding to be the best roller and it saves expense, and indeed is a source of profit where one has the right kind of stock.

Respectfully,
DANIEL KELLY, jr.



Joyce's Star Mill.

The above represents the interior arrangement of this mill.

There is no denying the advantages of grinding corn for stock. Many mills are before the public designed for this purpose. Joyce claims for his mill over others: 1st: The arrangement for breaking and crushing the ear; 2nd: The method of connecting the cones and tempering the mill; 3d: The changing grinding places at pleasure; 4th that it pulverizes the corn and cob together; and 5th; its general simplicity. He also claims that it will make fine corn meal, and that it is a convenient corn sheller and excellent clover huller.

# The Illinois Karmer.

#### SPRINGFIELD, 1LL., JANUARY 1, 1858.

OUR NEW HEAD.—Messrs. L. Johnson & Co., the celebrated type founders of Philadelphia, are preparing an elegantly illustrated head for the *Farmer*, which we had hoped would be ready in season for this number. As we were desirous, however, of anticipating the issue of the January number, we have been obliged to go to press without it.

#### The New Year.

Our annual labor is again commenced. This is the first number of Vol. III. of the Illinois Farmer. We send it forth hoping that it will not only retain all its old subscribers, but that its patronage will be largely increased.

Agricultural papers can in many ways be useful to farmers. Devoted to their welfare, the editors labor for their benefit. Whatever new and useful discoveries are made in the profession, are gathered and published. If well, or even tolerably well conducted, they furnish a vast amount of useful information,—tending to render the labor of the farmer interesting to himself and beneficial to the community. They enlist the attention of young farmers,—furnishing them with food for thought,—making them better men, and increasing their capacity for usefulness.

With a few words more, we commit this sheet to the hands of our friends. We greatly desire an increase in the number of our subscribers. We know our friends can do this for us if they will make the effort. An additional name procured by each would largely add to our subscription, and in many places we are sure that an effort would increase the present number many fold. The terms of the Farmer will be found in our prospectus. The cost for a year is small. Few persons would feel it. We gnaranty the safety of the mail on registered letters with money.

Hoping to hear favorably from the Farmers of Illinois, in response to this notice, we tender to them the compliments of the season.

## What of the Times?

The times are still hard—Farmers' produce remains low. The prospect for the next six months for an increase of prices is not flattering. What is to be done?

We answer, just what men engaged in other business do when low prices overtake them with stocks of goods on their hands. They sell on the best terms they can—lose as little as they can avoid—pay their debts as far as possible, and go to work again.

This is the correct way of doing business, unless men owe no debts and have means to hold on to their produce.

These low prices are not confined to one point in the country. They rule every where. There is no reason to expect famine prices for produce for years to come. Our true policy is to sell for the most we can get, pay our indebtedness and form our plans for the future.

When the country recovers from its present financial distress, produce will bring higher prices—not as high as heretofore, but such as will furnish fair profits to the farmer. The devouring claim for hire will not be as great the coming year as it has been during the past. Even with prices such as they were eight months ago, the high rates of labor kept the farmer busy to raise money to pay his help.

When the vast amount of produce now on the hands of our farmers, is moved off to the Atlantic market, a change of times for better will be perceptible. Our farmers will be relieved measurably of their dcbts, and our merchants, also, to the same extent, will be relieved of theirs'. All will breathe more free, and we shall have bounding hopes in the future.

## The Credit System.

The late revulsion in financial matters is likely to be fatal to the credit system as lately understood. New York wholesale dealers in dry goods will greatly curtail their system of credit. Wholesale grocers will require cash for goods—(that has been done for sometime.) Thus it will be seen that merchants cannot give their former credits—unless they are possessed of large capitals—larger than usually belongs to them. So, that whether it pleases us or not, we shall have to submit to a greatly reduced system of credits.

And, indeed, there is little propriety or necessity of this old system of crediting until Christmas. That system was founded on the former practice of the farmer selling off his staple crops in the fall. This is not so now. Farmers sell off their produce every week in the year, if they choose. Beef and other cattle are sold at all seasons, and so of hogs, sheep, wheat, barley, and everything else. Farmers have, as a general thing, no more money in December than they have in July, or other months. If their store bills were due four times in a year, they would pay them easier than they will if all are condensed in one bill in De-We suggest to cember. We believe this. our farmers to think of this matter seriously. Whenever you can, pay for articles as you purchase them, and make your bills as light as possible. Pay day must come.

## Good Sense.

A friend from the country, said to us the other day: "Sir" said be, "I want the Farmer the next year. A year ago this fall I read your Farmer, where you advised farmers to select their seed corn from the field. I haven't had much confidence in book farming, but somehow or other I thought I would try your plan of saving corn for seed. I did so, and my corn never came up better than it did last spring. My neighbor took his from the crib and had to plant twice, and then the stand was a poor one. When I came by his house this morning I asked him to join a club to take the Farmer. He said he couldn't afford to Jo it. He lost enough by his bad seed corn to have furnished the Farmer to all his neighborhood. I had a hearty laugh at him, and told him, what I have told you, about the agency of the Farmer in making me save my seed corn last year, and that I couldn't afford to be without it."

There is good sense in the remarks of our friend; but he failed to make his neighbor believe that anything beneficial to farmers could be found in books!

#### The Osage Orange Hedge.

Scattered about the country, we can now find good Osage orange hedges, -- which answer all the expectations of the cultivator, and we also find hedges which are of no account, a nuisance where they stand. It is true that bad seasons sometimes affect the newly planted hedges; the drought kills many plants before they get a fair growth, and this followed by a severe winter kills other weak plants. But this no more argues against the practicability of making good Osage orange hedges, than the loss of trees in an orchard argues that an orchard cannot be established. When we fail from bad seasons in either case, we must go to work again.

Experience adds greatly to the success of growing the Osage orange for hedges. It seems to be now conceded that they should not be cut down the spring after they are planted, but should be suffered to grow until they get a strong root. Then they should only be cut back once in a season. By these means, if planted eight inches apart, they will make good plants, throw out strong latterals and in four or five years make a good fence.

There seems to be an ambition to make this Osage orange impassable for all animals. But why should we delay the growth of our hedge to make it impassable for hogs? Hogs should not be

suffered to run at large. Sheep and other animals do not trouble more than once a hedge of Osage orange. In many counties of this State, fences are not required to guard against hogs, and in this way thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are saved in those counties every year. The fence upon a farm is a heavy item, and especially is it heavy on a new beginner.

The last year has given a new impulse to the planting of the Osage orange fence, and we anticipate a large demand for the plants the coming spring.

## Great Yield of Corn.

At the late Indiana State Fair, a silver pitcher was awarded for the best five acres The award was made upon the decision of three disinterested men in each town, who examined the corn growing in the fields, and measured one acre of each plot. They then made oath to the yield of the single acre, and of the whole five estimated from the acre actually measured. The award made, under oath, was for eight hundred and fifty-seven and half bushels of shelled corn on five acres, or one hundred and seventy-one and a half bushels to the acre.

This corn was raised in Vanderburgh county. It shows what can be done when the corn is properly cultivated on the best grounds. Here, in many cases, the object of the farmer does not appear to be to get the greatest quantity of corn from the smallest piece of ground, but it is to spread his crop over the largest number of acres pessible! It is much easier and pleasanter to make eighty bushels of corn from one acre than it is from two. Cultivate well is the word. Put your ground in proper condition, and thoroughly cultivate your crop. With such cultivation, every season, you can reasonably expect a good crop, -and in favorable seasons the yield will be likely to be very great.

## Fifteen Varieties of Good Apples.

Two premiums were awarded at the late Illinois State Fair for fifteen best varieties of apples for all purposes. The second premium was awarded for the following, which were grown in the "Franklin Grove Garden and Nurseries," Lee county, A. R. Whitney, Esq., proprietor. They were indeed, beautiful specimens. The list embraced the following varieties:

Sweet June, Hocking, Early Pennock, Keswick Codlin, White Winter Pearmain. Fameuse, or Snow Apple, Whit: Pippin,

Yellow Belleflower, Winesap, Whitney's Russett, Willow Twig, Little Romanite, (for cider,) Swaar, Domine.

Great Crops, and the Mode of their Cultivation.

Mr. Harrison Hancock, of Tazewell county. entered for premium, to be decided at the meeting of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, on the 7th inst., the following crops, raised upon his farm. The statement of the quantity of land and the amount of the crops, are duly proved by affidavit. We submit his mode of cultivation to our agricultural readers as embracing important facts worthy of imitation by them.

« Oats .....95 Corn ...... 122 bush, 22 pounds per scre Timothy...... 15 buh per acre Bluegrass..... 40 " 40 pounds per acre

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

First I plow my ground seven or eight inches deep. I sow my wheat with a drill. I sow one bushel and a half to the acre. I sow my wheat about the 25th of March. I sowed three kinds of wheat this season, Italian, China or Tea wheat and Canada club. The club, though strewed with the rest so as to shrink the grain one-third, it yields better than the Italian. The China wheat is an excellent wheat; it is, I think, a better wheat than any I have ever come across. The drill is the thing to sow wheat with. I can sow thirty acres of wheat quicker with a drill, than I can sow ten by the old way of getting it in. The grain sowed with the drill will produce three or four bushels more to the acre. For oats I prepare my ground the same as for wheat. I sow my oats with a drill. I sow two bushels

#### CULTIVATION OF CORN.

by any other way.

and a half per acre. Oats sowed with a drill

will produce ten bushels more to the acre than

If I want to get a good crop of corn, I sub-soil my ground to the depth of thirteen inches. I lay off my ground with a corn marker made on purpose for that business, into checks of three feet ten inches square. I plant my corn from the 15th to the 20th of May. I have my corn dropped by hand, and covered with the hoe. I plant the white flint, it is rather of the goardseed order. When my corn is planted I roll the ground, so as to put it in good order for the plow, and harrow my corn as quick as I can see a row across the piece. I then take a bar plow. Next I run the bar as close to the corn as I can each way. The next time I use the shovel plow each way, throwing the dirt to the corn. I hoe my corn once. I give a few days space between each plowing of the corn. My land is a clay loam; it is a good soil for most kinds of grain. I use about eight quarts of corn per acre, and if it comes up too thick, I thin it out to three and four stalks to the hill.

#### POTATOES.

For potatoes I lay my land off three feet wide in straight rows, and drop them in a drill form, say twenty inches apart along the row. For winter potatoes, I plant about the 15th of June. I plow twice and hoe them once. To have good potatoes, they should be thinned out like corn to three and four stalks to the hill. If the potatoes are large, they should be cut in suitable pieces, and only one piece put in each hill. My kind of potatoes are what is called the Mowhawk April No., 1857, of the Farmer.

blues, and Neshanicks. They are good potatoes.

My beans were planted on new ground, in rows laid off only one way, and dropped in a drill form, say twelve inches apart. I plow and hoe them once; that is sufficient when planted on new ground. I plant one half a bushel to the acre; if they are too thick, I thin them out to three and four in a hill. They are what are called the large white pea bean.

#### TIMOTHY.

I sow twelve quarts per acre of the pure seed, after taking the first crop off. To get a heavy crop it is best to dress the meadow with fine manure, which pays me well. I generally sow my meadows with wheat or oats in March. It does timothy good to harrow the ground every spring.

#### BLUE-GRASS.

Blue-grass cultivated in the same way as timothy, will produce bountifully. There should be about half a bushel of seed sown to the acre. After the ground has become swarded, it should be harrowed early in the spring in order to get a good crop.

## The Sngar Prospect.

We give some communications from correspondents in relation to the Northern sugar cane, and its products. Two of these correspondents have made sugar, the present season, and they are confident that they can give the process for making it without difficulty. We have written to them for directions. Our faith is strong, that sugar will yet be profitably made from the Northern sugar cane.

Mr. Kroh, of Wabash county, we think, it will be found, was the first man in this State who made syrup from the Northern or Chinese sugar cane.

## Potatoes Lost.

Notwithstanding the fine fall weather, we learn that many farmers have lost most of their crop of potatoes. They were calculating for just about a week or ten days of good weather, when the cold weather came upon them. This is a serious loss not only to individuals, but to the country. Large stocks of potatoes must continue to be brought from the north, to supply our market. In the northern counties potatees are plenty and can be had at fair prices.

EARLY NANSEMOND SWEET POTATOES .- We received a barrel of these delicious potatoes, some days ago, from J. W. Ten Brock, of Rockville, Ia. We submitted them to the trial of some of the best tasters in this region, and they pronounced them most excellent, superior to any they had ever eaten. We intend to get a supply of plants of this variety for planting next

Will some friend send us one copy of the

#### The Corn Crop.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the corn crop of the last season in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was greatly injured by frosts. It is certainly so in this section of Illinois. The season was late when corn was planted, and although frosts did not appear until late in October, still they came befere the corn was ripe.— Corn meal, from the best corn, made now, in large masses, will be sure to spoil. The perfeetly ripe corn the present season, will be very small in quantity; and if the utmost care is not taken in the selection of seed, but little will be found to be good next spring. We desire to impress upon our farmers the necessity of obtaining seed corn in time. We should not at all be surprised if it should be worth three dollars a bushel next spring

#### The Wheat Crop,

So far as can be judged, looks well. The season for putting in the seed was fine, and with its favorable continuance, there will be an immense crop. A larger breadth of ground has been sown with wheat than usual.

#### New Works on Fruit,

CHARLES Downing, brother of the ever lamented A. J. Downing, has revised his brother's work on Fruits. We have no doubt he well improved that excellent work.

Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati, it will be seen by the following circular, has also commenced a work on fruits. No man in the country is better able to do this well. Especially will he make a work which will be authority in the west:

At the urgent solicitation of many of the Pomologists of our country, I have been induced to commence the preparation of a work upon the subject of Fruits.

Your aid is respectfully solicited, in notes, outlines, and descriptions. Collections of Fruits labeled or numbered, will be thankfully received and acknowledged if sent to your friend.

John A. Warder, President Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, will meet in this city, on the 6th of the present month.

The Convention of Sugar Growers will also meet here on the day following.

The proceedings of these bodies, will be given in the February No. of the Farmer.

How TO Examine Wells.—The following mode of examining a well, to ascertain whether it contains any offensive substances, has been recommerded as efficient:

Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch and throw the rays of the sun to the bottom of the well, which will be immediately illuminated in such a manner that the smallest pebbles, etc., at the bottom can be distinctly discerned as if in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the morning or afternoon of the day.

The State of California has no banks of issue. There the currency is all hard money.

#### Vermillion County.

## History of its Agricultural Society.

The Vermillion county Agricultural Society was organized May 11th, 1852. The first Annual Fair was held at Danville, October 13th; there was but little stock on exhibition, and but few people in attendance. There were eighteen entries of horses, six of jacks and mules, fifteen of eattle, and forty entries of miscellaneous articles. Total number of entries 79. Total amount of premiums paid, \$42-85.

The Society met May 26, 1853, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

The executive committee met June 25th, and appointed judges for the ensuing fair.

There being no record kept of the proceedings of the society from the 26th of May, 1853, until June 7th, 1856, it will be impossible for me to give an account of the receipts and expenditures, or number of entries.

The second Annual Fair was held at Danville, October, 1853. There was perhaps double the amount of stock &c., on exhibition, that there was at the first Fair, and of a superior quality.

The third Annual Fair was held at Catlin, in October, 1854. There was quite an improvement in quantity and quality of stock, &c.

The fourth Annual Fair was held at Catlin, October 15th and 16th, 1855. The quantity of stock and miscellaneous articles on exhibition, was much larger than at any previous Fair.—Some very superior thorough bred horses and cattle, and fine wooled sheep were on exhibition at this Fair.

According to a call of members of the Vermillion county Agricultural society, a meeting was held in Danville on Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1856, for the purpose of taking necessary steps to become incorporated according to an "Act of the Legislature."

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected:

John Garrard, Pres't,
John Allen, Vice Pres't,
Jacob H. Oakwood, Sec'y,
Josiah Sandusky, Treas.,
John Busby,
A. M. C. Hawes,
Alex. C. Church,
Martin Moudy,
Thos, McKibbon,

Eight acres of ground were subsequently leased at Catlin, for the term of fifteen years; and inclosed with a substantial board fence, at a cost of eight hundred dollars.

The fifth Annual Fair was held at Catlin, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of October, 1856.

The number of horses on exhibition. . 125
"cattle "100
"other entries" 125

Total number of entries, 350

Amount of premiums paid \$352 50

Number of Diplomas awarded, 22.

The annual meeting of the society was held at Catlin, June 6th, 1857, and the following officers were elected, viz.:

John Garrard, Pres't, Thos. McKibbon, Vice Pres't, Jacob H. Oakwood, Sec'y, John H. Church, Treas., MARTIN MOUDY,
JOSIAH SMITH,
FRANCIS GAINS,
H. H. CATLETT,
C. L. PATE,
C. B. STOCKTON, Marshal.

The sixth annual fair was held on the Fair grounds at Catlin, October 7th, 8th and 9th, 1857. This Fair was far superior to any ever held in the county; and perhaps was excelled by but few in the State. The exhibition of thorough bred horses was very fine; there being ten stallions of this class entered; and it was the unanimous opinion of those who had visited the State Fair at Peoria, that they were equal to those exhibited there.

The thorough bred cattle were also very fine, and quite considerable in number, much inferior in quality, however, to those exhibited at the State Fair.

The show of hogs and sheep was very fine; also of wagons, carriages, buggies, plows, har rows, corn crushers, corn shellers, &c., &c., &e., &e. In fact, every department seemed to be fully represented.

Total recei	pts of this Fair,	\$920
Amount pa	iid for premiums,	810
Number of	horses entered,	185
66	cattle "	90
66	sheep "	17
64	hogs	13
"	other articles entered,	296
Total num	ber of entries,	601

The experience of the past has taught us that three days are not sufficient time to transact all the business of our Fairs as it should be done; and we have determined to continue our Fairs at least four days. The society intends erecting convenient buildings on the Fair ground, and stalls, &c., for the accommodation of stock and other property. Our society is now in a healthy and prosperous condition, and its recent Fair has won the applause of all, even of those who sneered at its feeble efforts in the beginning. All seem determined to excel, and to make the Vermillion county Fair, one of the best in the State.

Sorghum.—There have been many experiments tried the present season with the "Chinese Sugar Cane," all of which have been eminently successful, and prove beyond a doubt that this plant can be grown as easily as Indian corn; and, indeed, it seems to be of more luxuriant growth. The syrup made from the sorghum is fully equal, if not superior, to southern cane syrup, and yields about one hundred and lifty gallons per acre, five gallons of juice being sufficient to make one gallon of syrup.

Assessment of Vermillion County for 1857. Aggregate value of lands \$4,676,765 293,566 town lots personal prop.2,032,931 \$7,003,262 Total, 9,594 value \$530,527 Horses, Mules, 21411,579 " 285,359 **21**,055 Cattle, 66 42,024 31,477Sheep, 66 70,957 31,667Hogs, \$950,540 Total value of live stock,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB II. OAKWOOD, See'y.

## A Remonstrance.

Editor of the Farmer:

My husband takes the Farmer, and seems to be pleased with it. Some of your articles I most heartily approve of. These are those which relate to woman's duties upon the farm. I do believe, as a general fact, that these duties are more oppressive upon females than they ought to be. How many young wives fall victims in performing the duties that fall upon them on the farm; I can now, without going more than five miles around me, call to recollection several young women, who, when single, were hearty and robust, are now in their graves; or are passing through what remains to them of life, with broken constitutions and ill-health.

I do not believe that husbands mean to be cruel—I know they do not—but so it is, ambitious as they are to have large farms, which brings about the necessity of many laborers—which makes so much work in cooking and washing, and all the various duties of women that theyoung wife, perhaps with children, finds that life is slavery of the worst kind; but they work on, until bad health, broken constitutions, and ultimately the grave comes to their relief.

Now, this may seem a hard tale; but I ask, is it not often true? Men are anxious to get along in the world—they have a families; they have more workmen;—they can't afford to hire female help, or if they can perhaps they cannot find the help they want. The wife toils on and on; the farm is finally paid for—but where is she? She has left perhaps children, who will never be taught that the beautiful farm and improvements they are living upon, or enjoying, were paid for by a mother's martyrdom.

I am not qualified to write for the newspa pers; and the editor is desired to correct my language and make my letter read as I would desire, had I more knowledge of writing. But I wish to express my thanks that you have come to the aid of our country women, by urging the benefit and comfort of carrying on small farms. With our husbands and children, and perhaps a single hired man, we can get along, and enjoy many comforts and pleasures; but too much should not be put upon us. And I am sure that a neat firm, tidy yards, comfortable house and barn, and good garden, and best of all good health, give more real pleasure to a farmer, than a great waste of land, and a host of laborers who come down on the eatables of a table like hungry locusts on a green field.

I am sure the ladies will all go for small farms—and for the comforts of a good home, with their own families, in preference to the system of large farms and the slavery of the owners, their wives and children.

I speak of comparatively poer persons attempting to imitate the rich in large farms.—
The rich can always take care of themselves.
Their wives need not be slaves; nor their children waiters, to the, in many cases, rude men who are often from necessity employed to work for them.

MARY H.

[This is pretty well done! We should be glad to hear often from Mrs. Mary H.]

# The Orchard.

For the Farmer.

New Orchards.

The early setting in of winter prevented many young orchards from being set out in the fall. Indeed, trees on the way from nurseries are probably much injured by freezing. There is no chance to save them but by burying them in the ground. It will not do to put them into hot cellars where they will be likely to mould, or half cover them in the open air.

The farmer now has leisure to form his plans for the next season's campaign. In good soil. it is quite as well to transplant trees in the fall as in the spring; but it it is yet to do, arrange ments can be made for obtaining the trees in proper time and putting them in the ground well. So much has been said about planting out trees, that almost all are familiar with the process. You want stocky trees, with good roots, a large hole made to receive the tree, the roots spread out, and the earth worked fine and made to touch every portion of the roots. The trees should be staked, the ground cultivated about the young trees, plows and stock should never go near them-you should examine them occasionally for borers and other insects, and keep up the examination until the borers or insects cease to make war on them; and you will be likely to have good and profitable orchards. You can't neglect your orchard, young farmer. Indeed, you can never give it too much attention. I never knew a farmer who had a good orchard, that was not proud of it, and all can have good orchards if they choose. If I were to recommend the trees for an appleorehard, I would say, get but few kinds. Let them be the best tested and proved to be good in our climate: Princes' Harvest, Early Red June, Golden Sweeting, Summer Pearmain, Autumn Rambo, Dutchess of Oldenberg, Roxbury Russet, Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Rawles Janet. Here are enough, and these will be in season from August to the June following, and Rawles Janet will keep until another crop from the same tree is matured.

Good orchards on Rail Roads will hereafter be valuable property. And our farmers in making calculations for the future, should have an eye to this fact.

C. W.

Berlin, Ill.

For the Farmer.

Ornamental Shrubbery.

A new beginner, in purchasing shrubbery to be set out on a new place, is very likely to obtain much that he will be glad to throw over his fences into the street in a few years. Nurserymen always have on hand a plenty of coarse shrubbery which they are anxious to dispose of.—
They have June roses, garland seringos, guelder rose spiræ, the large lilachs, privet, &c., &c., which can be bought in any amount and at low prices. All these varieties of shrubbery were the best kinds other.

to be had years ago; -but it is not so now. We have at this time, in our Illinois nurseries, all the choice shrubbery that can be found any where. Let me give a short list: Purple Leaved Burberry; Calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub; Deutzia Scabra and Deutzia Gracillisflowers like orange blossoms; Fringe Tree, purple and white; Lilac, Persian, white and red; Daphne Mezereon, pink, one of the first flowers in spring; Japan Quince, blossoms early, scarlet; Spireas, prunofolia, Ulmifolia, Douglassi, Reevesii; Syringa, double flowering; Snowball; Forsythia, yellow, blossoms very early; Wiegelea Rosea, pink, a beautiful plant. For running plants to cover arbors, &c., the Wistarias are fine, and the Chinese the best. The running Honeysuckles will always be admired—the Belgian Monthly is one of the best, but is rather tender. The Chinese blossoms twice in the season. Of roses there can be had a great variety. When hardy perpetuals are desired, they should be on their own roots. These, with good treatment, will blossom at different times, commencing in June, and continuing until late in October. Of these, we like the Duchess of Sutherland, Baron Prevost, Edward Jesse, and Madam Laffay. Florists have been looking a long time for Perpetual Moss Roses. General Drouet is the best. There are some of the Bourbon, Bengal and Noisette roses that will withstand our winters with protection. Of Bourbons, there are good varieties-Hermosa, Souvenir del Malmaison, Paul and Virginia, Glorie of France. Of Bengals, Old Blush Red, Cramoise Superieure, Jacksonia. Noisettes, Aimee Vibert, Ophirie, Champney. Climbing Roses—there are few handsomer than the new double natives; but generally, they are without fragrance; the Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, Eva Corinne, are among the best. The Mutifloras, Cocinea, Crimson; Laura Davoust will give satisfaction. All these can be had at our Nurse ries. -Unless the grounds are quite extensive, only a selection of these will be required; But they are all worthy of cultivation, and the list here given will enable the reader to send for articles of merit.

A LOVER OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

.....Whatsoever the base man finds evil in his own soul he can with ease lay upon another. Downing's Seedling Gooseberry.

Of all the foreign or native Gooseberries which we have had opportunities to taste, for some years past, from Canada to Delaware, no variety, in our opinion, can compare with Mr. Charles Downing's Seedling, obtained from the Houghton's seed some three years ago, establishing once more the fact once so startling to the pomological world—so much disputed and ridiculed—but, in our opinion, so perfectly logical, that "the artificial products of nature improve by successive generations of seedlings."

The berries before us (which kept ripe for more than ten hot days without any sign of decay) are about double the size of the parent, (Houghton's;) pale, or light green, without any blush, and smooth. The skin is very thin, and the fruit as delicate and tender as any European Gooseberry, in its native soil.—The flavor and aroma are perfect; sweet, with plenty of vinous subacid. In enjoying a goodly supply of these berries, we, for the first time for six years, could not regret the superlative and very marked inferiority of the best English varieties in our very different climate.

We experienced the same satisfaction as we did in tasting the Delaware and Rebecca grapes, coming up so very nearly to the European standard as to be almost taken for good foreign varieties.

Let us have our native varieties of all kinds of fruit. Already the pear, the strawberry, and chiefly the apple, have come in handsome competition with, or superseded, their European relative varieties. We never could see, after those successful experiments, what could prevent us from having just as fine gooseberries, grapes, &c., and better, too, than the transatlantic products! Gentlemen amateurs! do try all kinds of seedlings; the Phænix is yet in its "ashes." Patience alone, (in the impressive words of our honored President, Col. Wilder,) "eternal vigilance," can only bring out the desired results.

Thanks to Mr. Charles Downing for constant efforts. The present seedling is one out of a lot of seedlings from the Houghton, but it is the only superior one in quality and size, as it is one of the finest erect bushes among this family; a vigorous and sturdy grower.

Like its parent, it seems rather more exempt from mould; we have indeed seen no disposition to moulding in any of these seedlings. We urged Mr. Downing to let it be propagated; but, as usual, his modesty is rather in the way of his love of progress and improvement.—Horticulturist.

For the Farmer.

Raspberries.

A few years ago, the raspherry crop was always a good one. It was scarcely known to fail. The variety mostly cutivated was called

Antwerp; but it was not the real Antwerp. It was a native variety, which grows wild in New Hampshire. For a few years past our winters have been peculiar; and this hardy variety of raspborry has generally failed. The wood was mostly killed and the produce of that which survived, small. It may seem strange that a plant which is a native of a colder climate than ours, perishes here. But this is a fact, not only in relation to the raspberry I speak of, but some other plants. It is not the cold here that kills them, but the sudden changes, from heat to cold that we have in the latter part of winter and early in the spring. It is by the same means, that our heart-cherry trees are killednot a sound one of which can be found, I am told in Illinois.

We cannot save the cherries—at least no plan yet adopted can save them;—but we can save the raspberry vines and obtain good crops of this delicious fruit. This can be done by laying the vines down on the ground in the fall or early winter and covering them slightly over with earth—to be removed in the spring. This is not a severe task, as will be found on trial.

Springfield, Ill.

## The Gardener.

Practical Hints to Amateurs.

By the late A. J. Downing.

Grafts may be cut now, as well as later in the winter, if more convenient to you. Keep them in a cool place, half buried in earth or sand, till you want them. If not wanted till spring, bury them out of doors, with only a couple of inches of the points exposed, and throw two or three inches of litter over them.

Strawberry beds will produce good crops in open winter quarters, in the northern States; but they will bear much better ones, and much larger fruit, if you cover them with straw, salthay, or stable litter; otherwise you are likely enough, in stiff soils, to find half the plants dead or injured by being "thrown out in the spring."

You may transplant, all winter, when the ground is not frozen; only take care not to expose the roots to frost while not covered with soil. In winter planting, it is best to pile up a mound of earth six or eight inches around the trunk of the tree. This keeps it steady, and protects it, partially, against severe frost.

If you are very anxious to be cheated, send to some nursery that modestly informs the publie of its immense superiority over every establishment in the world; or that offers hundreds of varieties of "splendid, pre-eminent and deli-cious" fruits, not to be found elsewhere—or that challenges competition for accuracy.-Where there is so much modesty in boasting, there must be great diffidence in sending you anything but what the dealer knows to be first rate; and you must be aware, yoursell, that there are now hundreds of first rate fruits. If you send to a nursery for a new variety of tree or plant, don't expect to see the plant as high as your head, or the tree fit to bear a bushel of fruit. Be content if it is healthy, has a good root, and is a foot high. People "in the trade" can't afford to send you large trees, full of grafts or cuttings, of sorts which are scarce as guineas, and which have not been long enough in the country to enable them to get more than one year's growth. If you want "big trees," order the good old standard sorts.

When a tree brought from a distance has been a long while out of the ground, and looks quite dried up, don't plunge it into a tub of wa-

ter; that would be well-nigh as fatal as giving a gallon at a single drink, to a man nearly dead of thirst. Moisten the roots, and after shortening the branches severely, bury the whole tree in the ground for three or four days.

When you prune a branch of a tree, always see that a bud is left opposite the cut; this will help it to heal over quickly; and you will assist the matter still more, by making the cut a slop-

If you are obliged to plant trees in the rich but worn-out soil of an old garden, and you have not time nor means enough to cartaway part of the old soil and replace it with new, you can renew its fertility by throwing a part of it up in heaps, mixing it with brush, fagots, sawdust, or any sort of cheap fuel, and burning it.

Don't let insects of various kinds overrun your orchard or garden, and then lazily fold your arms and say, "It's no use, this trying to raise things, now that so many vermin are about." Spend three days, industriously, in the early stage of the matter, in putting down the rascals, and then look around you and see if a little industry is not better than grumbling.

If you want early vegetables, set yourself, in winter, about making some boxes to protect them. A few cheap boxes, a foot square, with a pane of glass in the top, to put over tender things at night, will cost you but a trifle, and will give you ten days start of the open ground.

To have good currants, gooseberries, or raspberries, the old plants should be dug up at the end of three or four good crops, and their places supplied by young ones. If you plant a few cuttings of the two former, as you should do, every spring, you will always have a supply of fresh plants ready at all times; always cut out all the eyes (buds) of a cutting, on that part which goes in the ground; otherwise you will be troubled by their coming up, year after year, in the form of suckers.

If you have a tree that grows "apace," but won't bear, dig a trench around it, and cut off a third of the roots. This will check its growth and set it about making fruit buds.

Never buy fruit trees in the "market-places," of unknown venders, who have no character to lose. You cannot tell by "examining the article," whether they cheat you or not; and you get your tree at half price, only to wish, when it comes to bear, that you had gone to an honest dealer and paid ten times as much for something worth planting. "Hog-Peach" trees are dearer at a penny, than "George the Fourths" at a dollar.

If you don't love flowers yourself, don't quarrel with those who do. It is a defect in your nature which you ought to be sorry for, rather than abuse those who are more gifted. Of what possible "use" is the rainbow, we should like to know? And yet a wiser than you did not think the earth complete without it.

Do not grudge the cost and labor necessary to plant a few of the best shade-trees round your house; and if you have any doubts about what to plant, stick in an elm. There are few trees in the world finer than a fine 'sweeping elm; and two or three of them will give even a common looking dwelling a look of dignity. If you plant fruit trees for shade, they are likely to be broken to pieces for the fruit, and they grow unsightly by the time that forest trees grow spreading and umbrageous.

There are very few men whose friends build so fair a monument to their memory, as they can raise with their own hands, by planting an elm or a maple where it can grow for a century, to be an ornament to the country.

Don't be afraid to clip hedges, or cut back young trees, when you are planting them. You gain more growth than you lose, though you may not be able to comprehend it till you have seen it with your own eyes.

Never work your ground in wet weather if you can avoid it, as it makes it clod-like and compact by forcing the air out. And ridge up

your kitchen garden ground before winter, so as to expose as much surface as possible to the action of the frest.

Never lose an opportunity of getting sods from the corners of old pastures, or the breaking up of commons or meadows, where they can be spared. Placed in heaps, and rotted, they make excellent mould for tender plants or trees; placed in a pile and burned, they form the best fertilizer for roses and rare flowering plants.

Send a man about your neighborhood to collect all the bones that are thrown away as useless by persons ignorant of their value. Put them into a pot and pour sulphuric acid and water over them, and they will turn to paste, and finally to powder. This is the best possible manure for pear-trees and grape-vines.

# The Loultry Hard.

## To Have Eggs in Winter.

The question is often asked, "Why cannot hens be made to lay as well in winter as in summer?" They can, to a certain extent; but they require as a condition, that they be well provided with warm and comfortable lodging, clean apartments, plenty of food, pure water, gravel, lime, fine sand, and ashes to roll and bathe in.

There seem naturally to be two seasons of the year when hens lay; early in the spring, and afterward in the summer; indicating that if fowls were left to themselves, they would, like wild birds, produce two broods in a year.

Early spring-hatched birds, if kept in a warm place and fed plentifully and attended to, will generally commence laying about Christmas, or even somewhat earlier. If cold and damp this is not to be expected, and much may, in different seasons, depend on the state of the weather and the condition of the bird.

It is a well-known fact, that from November to February (the very time when we want eggs most) they are to many a bill of expense, without any profit. To promote fecundity and great laying in the heu, it is necessary that they be well fed on grain, boiled potatoes given to them warm, and occasionally animal food:— In the summer they get their supply of animal food in the form of worms and insects when suffered to run at large, unless their number is so great as to consume beyond the supply in their roving distance. I found it advantageous, in the summer, to open the gates occasionally, and give the fowls a run in the garden and adjoining their yard, for a few hours in the day. when grasshoppers and other insects were plenty. I had two objects in view; one to benefit the fowls, and the other to destroy the insects. It will be found that the fecundity of the hen will be increased or diminished, according to the supply of animal food furnished.

Hens moult and cast their feathers once every year, generally commencing in August and continuing until late in November. It is the approach, the duration, and the consequence of this period, which puts a stop to their laying. It is a critical time for all birds. All the period while it lasts, even to the time that the last feathers are replaced by new ones, till these are full grown, the wasting of the nutritive juiees, prepared from the blood for the very purpose of promoting this growth, is considerable: and hence it is no wonder there should not remain enough in the body of the hen to cause her egg to grow.

Old hens can not always be depended on for eggs in winter, they scarcely being in full feather before the last of Lecember; and then, probably, may not begin to lay till March or April. producing not more than twenty or thirty eggs, and this is probably the cause of the disappointment of those who have supplied themselves at the market with their stock to commence with, and get few or no eggs. As pullets do not moult the first year, they commence laying before the older hens, and by attending to the period of hatching, eggs may be produced during the year. An early brood of chickens, therefore, by being carefully sheltered from the cold and wet, and fed once a day on boiled potatoes, warm, with plenty of grain, and occasionally a little animal food, will begin to lay in the fall, or early in the winter.—Bement's Poulterer's Companion.

# The Apiary.

Everything should be in readiness, to put bees into their winter quarters at the commencment of severe weather, but be sure that they have had the benefit of all the pleasant days of Autum likely to occur, before removal from their summer stand. Where there are fifty or more, it is economy to winter in the house. The combined warmth generated by a large number of stocks in one room, makes the temperature at all times quite mild, and experience proves that the consumption of honey is much less, than when wintered in the cold .-Unless the room is very small and warm, independent of the bees, less than fifty stocks might be too cold. In all cases, let the room be perfectly dark—the holes in the top of the hive opened-and if not nervous at seeing things stand on their heads, it would be best to turn the hive bottom upon some little blocks an inch square—this will let the air circulate through the hive, and carry off the moisture which is often the cause of mouldy combs.

To winter bees in the open air, the situation should be a warm one, out of the prevailing cold wind as much as possible. Let the sun strike the hive part of the day at least. Notwithstanding the apparent loss of some bees on the snow, there is much less hazard in getting a stock through the winter, than when continually shaded. It is very important that they be properly ventilated, and protected from the

For ventilation, raise the hives containing the strongest families one fourth of an inch from the floor. If there are any holes in the side, or other place, large enough to admit mice, nail over some strips of wire cloth to keep them out, but leave just room for the bees to pass .-Open the holes in the top of the hive, and let the moisture pass up into the chamber or cap.

Any empty boxes that have been on the hives, and those partially full, that are intended to be used another year, should be packed away in some dry place, and at the same time freeze thoroughly, to destroy all eggs of the moth that may be about them .- M. Quinby.

### COMMERCIAL.

## Springfield Market.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS FARMER, December 24, 1857. December 24, 1857.

FLOUR—Extra white, \$5 50; tommon \$5 00.

WHEAT—New fall 75c; good red 65@70c; Canada club spring, 50@60c; very little coming in.

RYE—50c per bushel.

CORN—Sales of new 20@25c; white shelled for bread 30c.

OATS—Sales at 20@22 cts. bu.

BARLEY-50@60c. HIDES—Dry flint 6@7 % lb. BRAN—6 cts. % bu. 8HORTS—fine, 75c % cwt.

BHAN—Jote, 75c \$ cwt.

CHICKENS—Dressed 12½@15; \$1 75@1 50 \$ doz.

TURKEYS—7@8c \$ b.

ONIONS—1 20 \$ bu.

POTATOES—35@50c \$ bu.; sweet do \$1 50.

APPLES—Dry \$1 40@\$1 50; green 60c@75.

BUTTER—18@25 cts. \$ b.

CHEESE—11@15 cts. \$ b.

EGGS—12@20 cts. \$ doz.

HAY—\$6@10 \$ ton.

CORN MEAL—50c. \$ bu.

HAMS—Smoked 10@11½c \$ b.

MOLASSES—60@75c \$ gal.; sugar house \$0.

GOLDEN SYRUP—75c@\$1 00

SUGAR—Brown, 10@12c \$ 1b.

TALLOW—8@9c \$ 1b.

BACON SHOULDERS—10c.

SIDE MEAT—7@10c \$ 1b.

SIDE MEAT—7@10c \$ 1b.
LARD—8@10c declining.
BEANS—75@\$1 25 per bush.
COFFEE—Rio,14@16½c \$ B; Java 18@20c.

RICE—8@10c
CLOVER SEED—\$8@10 per bu; Timothy, 1 75@2 00.
CANDLES—Tallow 15@16; Star 25@30c per ib; sperm 60c.
PEACHES—Dry, \$3 50.
SALT—G. A. \$2 25 % bag; barrel \$3.
WHITE FISH—\$6½ % halfbbl.
COD FISH—\$ 1b 6½ c.
MACKEREL—No. 1, % bbl \$18.
BROOMS—\$ dozen \$1 50@\$2.
BUCKETS—\$ dozen \$2 50.

#### St. Louis Market-Dec. 20.

To-day's market exhibited less animation, but without any important change in prices. Receipts foot up small, and buyers for shipments are not in on a declining market. The weather is mild, and the rivers all in good order, yet very little is doing in commerce. Provisions are in limited demand to file orders Hogs plenty and without change in rates.

Flour—Sale of 1,000 bbls city superfine, private terms; 50 bbls country superfine 3 75; 47 do fancy 4 25; 49 do extra 5 00; 166 sks superfine 2 00 per sack.

Wheat—Good fall is firm. Sales comprise 1,185 bags fair and prime spring at 65@70c; 82 bags good red and white fall at 95@97½c; 96 bags choice Zimmerman, and 210 bags choice white Kentucky at 1 05.

Corp.—Sales comprise 540 bags privad rollers and white in

Corn—Sales comprise 549 bags mixed yellow and white in lots at 33@35c in bags.

Oats—Sales include 1,063 bags on private terms; 2,400 bags at 40@41c, delivered, and a lot inferior at 39c, including

bags.

Rye—31 bags sold at 57½c in new seamless bags.

Pork—Sales of mess on orders at 13 50 per bbl.

Lard—A small lot choice 85%c. Prime 8c.

Whisky—Merket dull. Sales 100 bbls at 16c, and 22 bbls

at 16½c.

Bran.—Sales 100 bags at 60c, in bags.

Fruit—Sales 17 bags apples at 1 45, and 15 bags do at 1 25 Hay -Extremely dull and nothing transpired.

Hides—Unchanged.

Beans—5 bags white sold at 1 40, and 50 bags at 1 25, packages paid for.

Sugar—Sales of 40 hhds various qualities, averaging 71%c

#### CONTENTS.

The Practical Farmer, Uniting Together Labor and Disadvantages and Temptations of Agricultural Life... Farmers' Clubs..... Agriculture and Science..... Imphee..... Error in the Treatment of Horses..... Baking Beets..... Berkshire Hogs..... A Good Cow.....Larged-Tailed Fox-Squirrel..... Wire Fence...... To My Brother Farmers..... The Credit System..... 10 Good Sense...... 10 The Corn Crop...... 12 A Remonstrance...... 13 Ornamental Shrubbery..... Downing's Seedling Gooseberries...... 14 

## Springfield Seed Store. FRANCIS & BARRELL, Journal Buildings,

FEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR sale, a great variety of Agricultural Implements, embracing Mowers and Reapera, Drills of various kinds, Broadcast Sowers, Threshers of various kinds, Corn Shellers, the Star and Grouty Mills, Plows of every kind, Cultivators, Potatoe Diggers, Horse Hoes, Apple Parers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Knives for Straw Cutters, Pitch and Dung Forks, Shovela, Spades, Axes &c.

Shovels, Spades, Axes &c.
As it is for the interest of farmers to have within their reach an establishment where they can purchase the above articles, and others of the same general character, we respectfully ask them for a portion of their patronage. Jan 1,1858. HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.

PRANCIS & BARRELL HAVE THIS send for sale. It is a most valuable annual consequence seed for sale. It is a most valuable annual grass, producing from fom to five tons an acre. Jan. 1, 1868.

#### SUGAR CANESEED.

FRANCIS & BARRELL HAVE A PURE article of Sugar Cane seed, the growth of 1857, for side in large or small quantities.

#### GROCERIES.

FRANCIS & BARRELL, SPRINGFIELD, have on hand an extensive stock of Groceries, which they will exchange for all marketable produce from the

ARTICLES FOR FARMERS. RANCIS & BARRELL OFFER FOR sale on low terms, Pry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Queensware, and Books and Shoes. In order to close out these articles for a spring supply of goods, they will seal nearly at cost prices.

RELEGATED, RELIGIOUS FERR A NEW CO. 6 12 (Date ). SERVEDIOS. PRANCIS & BARRELL, OF SPRING-GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, emic coing all the usual and best varieties, which they will sell at which sale and retail, at low prices, for each only.

Jan 1, 1858.

#### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SBRUBBERT.

FRANCIS & BARRELL WILL HAVE FOR sale the coming spring, on extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. They will receive orders at all times for these articles to be furnished in the spring of

#### Ellinois Central Rail Hoad "LANDS FOR SALE.

TIME ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturalists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Rogal, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low

rates of interest.

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact mone will be sold on long credit, without the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Himosocopies the most contral polition of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Missouri.

Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters,—nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the

and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great Ame bean Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to, radia, an never compete with those of this field. The lasts nord ring upon the Misson fund Kansas Broves, and upon the lines of the preposed roots in flows, have been taken up, and are now selling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy brotchts upon the transportation of do it agricultural books, mainture and goods and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to this term markeds exercise the ost of acountries. portetion to flastern markets execute the lost of produc-

Looking to the future growth of our country, this Store, which combines the rost (iverable temperature with the richest soil and most lightly climate, will for all time be the great erain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth such as Coal, from Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantages of churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 25000 acres of the best quality of timber land; and the extensive pineries in adjoining States, accessible by the nakes, furms in Chicago with an immer, warrantity of timber and lumber amounting in 1856, to 4de,000,000 teet.

Iff uson, to 400,000,000 text.

Iffine is sepecially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000 and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for flattroads; which, with the waters of the discussion, Iffinois River, the Michigan Canadan I had communication; and dollars and the communication; framing trees the strength Charles and that communicates and relative part dress calculates to every nearbet. About one unific marks of the Company's limbs have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince the rapidly increasing prespection of the country. So his the facility and occording with which these lands can be cuttivated, that in two years farmers can readily successful the analysis with all the counterty of old yetthed farms in the Eastern Statest and such is their tertility and productive assection property parellal data from 50 to 500 per acreal six years' credit and three per cent, interest, can be fully paid for wichin that time, together with all the easts of imprevements, by ordinary industry, from the profits

Aithough it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads in Himos will advance to 550 or even \$100 per acre within t. n years, yet the interests of this Company are more advancod by placing their property in the hands of farmers, to selthe the country relying upon the business of the road for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge ats obligations it the state. These considerations induce the policy of rapid sibs, which have been progressing and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued Lift the lands are finally di posed od. No en concaza ment is giv a to speculative par-cua ers, as the Company disc not wish their pose of lany of as lands except for actual settlement and cultivation. At is evident, energiare, that the less interest of settlers can be where be as well ir moted as by purchasizer and settling

For information as to price, terms, we say ply to JOHN WILSON.  $J_3^2J$ -dw6m

THE ILLINOIS

## Mulwal Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS. CHARTERED FEB. 29, 1800. ORGANIZUD APRIL 4, 1809. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

\$800,000.00,

Secured by a lien on property insured, valued

## \$9.000.000!

TVIIIs company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each. together with every other similar species of preperty, within the State, from

## LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors field justified in reformenting this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Himois. Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an association of customers—curacy whom is concerned in insuring his adigidear. As the incleanification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks, the capital of the company it comparatively exhaustless; and the entire safety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads the charter.

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render it almost inexcusable for the owners or insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

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General Stock Feed. WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY point, or from our waxons, that run through the dif-

ferent parts or the construent the meterfact act's chail price,

which pass of the reality, in the massage, det 3. (an pile, which is, for the heli compete. [20].
Old receiv letters of memory in the helicities of to
HENT, PYK to a Co., Springfield, HI.
We need but say that where the Star Mill has been used, it may gained creat beyond all other Mills how in use; and the farmer only needs to see and ry it in order to become conjugated dust it has facilities. vinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grands green as well as of i corac (cora and cob-passing through it regether,) which no other hid; will do. Turmers and stock-growers can save from 50 to 4. business of corn in each 100 by the use of this Muli; out least we have derifficates to that check). Persons having succeexperienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteful particle of feeling corn in

It will und abte ily make good in dof helicd corn for fam-

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TRANCIS & BALLLIAL. Authorized Agents. Watches, clocks, Jewelry

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#### WW. Ed. EVARED

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business, and all work of this kind will be done promptly and

 $S_{\rm P}$  diagnatic HL HL June 1, 1, 1, 17.

ON TON ONABLE SEED AND PRINTS. PRANCIS & BARRELL HAVE OSAGE Orange seed on hand for soluted canalso farmish thage Land Comm'r 1. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, In Orange plants to the extenset 200,000.

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Brass and Silver Pialed, Serem Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Med Bends, Cocch Hundles, Carlain Frames, Turned Collars, Polent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Inch and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Pows, Deer and Carled their. Patent Leather and Kabber Belting, Hemp and Rubber

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May 1st, 1857.

B. F. FOX. [E. B. LLOYD.

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January 1, 1857.

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VOL. III.

## SPRINGFIELD, MARCH, 1858.

NO. 3.

#### $T \coprod E$

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

## S. FRANCIS, Editor.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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CASH BATES OF ADVERTISING: One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

#### Laber.

How much is misunderstood in the word labor? It is not the only purpose of life, as the reasonings of Franklin and other men of material turn of turn of mind would lead us to suppose, nor can we carry into practice, in the present stage of the world, the injunctions of the New Testament,—to take no thought of our bodily wants,—to live without care as do the lillies and the ravens. The disciples of the first school err in making labor, work, material application, the main spring of their efforts; and whoever attempts it, from the start, amongst the children, will find himself woefully mistaken in the result. Mind is the riding power in man, and it must be cultivated, and that early in life. The rudiments of knowledge a child knows it will have to carn its daily bread, it will do it the betfer, do it with insproved inentives, and an energy and purpose that the mere worker cannot know, laying aside considerations of happiness and general usefuces that would be promoted by it.

We have foal, in one peculiar field of effort, and that a arduous one, that those youths who have ten well educated, even where there has be 1 no stress laid on the necessity of their ov exertions for their l

future support, have, when put to work, performed it more effectually, toiled harder, scrubbed better, possessed more alacrity, more diligence, more cheerfulness, would see farther, observe more, than those in whom labor had been made the main consideration in their early training. We say put the mind and intellect in the right place, with wholesome views of the present and prospective in life, and labor will follow, —labor infused with intelligence, expansive in its aims, that will wear well, profitably. honorably.

To see a family, whether in the city or country, brought up with but one end in view, that of mere worldly thrift, and promoted by the daily toil and drudgery of childhood, turning children into adults, from whom no laugh, or sport, or fun comes, keeping them from school, suppressing a proper pride in their personal appearance, denying them times of leisure, mental improvement, recreation, and all because it costs a little money, or infringes upon the making of it, is straining at gnat and swallowing a camel,—is emphatically gaining the whole world and losing everything else. Also, an intelligent training is inwardly and essentially more humble and unpretending than an ignorant one, more truly democratic, more humane, more considerate.

We are not alluding to distinctions in society that any youman in the country may not attain. The wealthy fall, as history and our own observation inform us, by ever-luxmust then be given to it all hazards, and if uriousness; the ignorant are tempted into rashness and anarchy; the truly and evenly enltivated are the only reliable conservators in society, when times of emergency come. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," is the best wisdom. Of the Old Testament view of life, Solomon avers, in aphorisms of remarkable power, and with the sanction of inspiration, that devotion to mere outward, distinction is vanity. He had raised himself to the pinnacle of all human greatness; no man before or since having reached the splendor of his position; his country had be-

come the most wealthy and powerful then known, the other nations paying tribute to it; and yet both of them had misdirected their energies; their external prosperity had swayed them from the worship of Jchovah; the great Temple in which the Deity manifested Himself in a way not vouchsafed to any other people, had been descerated; the nation rent in twain, its unity, power and integrity gone forever. Of the New Testament writings, the hyperbole and metaphor, there used do not err much, in viewing the desires and anxiety of mere worldly possession as unnecessary, and if the views there enunciated were carried into practice, and men's desires limited to reasonable wants, we should have less inequality of human condition, less poverty, less distress, and bebetter prepared to understand the significance of the sacred writings on this point.

These writings can only vindicate their good sense and applicability in a condition of society much higher and better than has yet appeared, and therein is the faith of many strengthened that such society will one day be reached. Improvement then, if we are right, should not grope itself altogether in the channels of labor: if it does not defeat its own and thereby, if by limiting enjoyments, closing the averages of taste, of access to books, or other instruction, there is less expenditure, then we must say, with those who advocate such ideas, we have no controversy.

Let the farmer, whose nations are more on a plain with our own, the no narrow view of the education of his child; let that lighter work, which finds its immediate explanation to the youthful understanding, be judiciously blended with study and diversion in the discipline and instruction of its life. A character to be any way complete must be full proportioned. If it have worked too much to the neglect of its other powers and capacities, it will have done itself wrong. There is much idleness in the world, and the grand maxims of Franklin and a noble legacy to such, but there is more selfishness,

# THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

and it is the greater sin of the two. George Hilliard, a lawyer of eminence, and one of our most beautiful writers, says, that "with each year of his life an increasing respect for those who do not succeed, has forced itself upon his convictions, and it may be that the negligent, the careless, the improvident, the indifferent, those whose efforts are not equal to success, have more virtue, in the higher judgment, than those whose minds are wholly engrossed by business and accumulation." At least this view of it will learn us to be charitable.

The youthful mind, must in this age, be prepared to understand and apply what mechanical inventions, and the lights of physical science, the improvements, and discoveries in the trades and professions, have placed before it, or it will fall back in the race of elevation and progress. One man can now do in the field and workshop what it would have taken several to accomplish in the earlier centuries, and if this is not a direct invitation by the Almighty to abstain from any thing like long continued or exhausting labor, then we are mistaken in the indications, the utterances, or purposes of Providence.

We know that there are those, (would that there were none in the republic, for they are an anomalous element in it,) who would require a different treatment at the hands of the moralist from that which is here presented. Brought up to consider employment of any kind as a degradation, having suddenly become rich when the graces are of slow growth, they make up their deficiency in an affected contempt of labor. They thwart the inevitable laws of their creation, that requires of every son and daughter of Adam something to do, some employment, some daily avocation, if they would possess either health, happiness or usefulness.

We might wind up this dissertation by saying that we do not consider the views here presented on labor as the most popular. We know that constant application to it, indoors and out, has ever been held up as of the first and only necessity, and it is so, to an almost entire extent, in a dependent pioneer population, but as we have advanced into a more thrifty, as well as intellectual condition, we may well view labor from some other points.

# THE EMBELLISHMENT OF A COUNTRY HOME.

For which the State Agricultural Society awarded a Medal.

BY GRACE ANN GRAVES, of Peoria County.

Home, one's dwelling house; one's country; one's farm,—more definitely, the place where we frail women dwell,—where we bring forth, and bring up our children—

surrounded by eares and sources of anxiety, blockaded by work, and the indomitable will of the lords of creation,—who generally believe that each and every woman should have a home, where her heart should be, where her energies should be concentrated to render it agreeable, happy, pleasant and economical. As to its locality, it matters not whether it is in the dark forests of the West, or on the wide extended plain, in the vicinity of the city, or in the city itself, her duties are the same: she must be content. The law-makers, mighty men, enact that she shall conform to certain rules laid down for her present and future happiness. But no where are they so strictly enforced, or so implicitly obeyed, as in a farm house, —where a woman's duties are onerous and endless,—where children are thrown entirely on a mother's care,—to be provided with abundance of food, scientifically prepared; to promote the growth and strength of the rising generation of young Suckers;—to be comfortably, neatly and fashionably dressed, so as to appear to advantage in any crowd, and all from the proceeds of a too often badly managed farm;—to be taught the chief end of man;—the principles of morality and religion;—to be instructed into the art of political economy, and imbued with devoted patriotism.

 $\Delta$  and from whom are all these requirements made? Of women, ignorant, illiterate women,—whose knowledge of chemistry consists in knowing that yeast will raise bread, and that salearatus will do it as much quicker as a steam engine will run faster than a horse. Her religion is generally what her particular church teaches, and proposes to teach. Her morality in avoiding temptation, not in strengthening the mind and fortifying the heart to resist it. Her economy in making both ends meet, and her patriotism in worshipping Gen. George, Washington, that great and glorious man. Woman! whose observation of nature is confined to her own grounds, garden and barnyard,—whose opinion in matters relating to the welfare of her country is seldom expressed, lest she should be considered to meddle with that which does not concern her, and of which she is not capable of judging. She, of whom so much is ungerously required, is about to rise with the strength of Hercules, and break the bonds that bound her for ages past to her poorly planned, meagerly furnished, thin walled home, on which the frosts of winter sparkle like diamonds;—to assume her competency, and place her judgment on an equality with infallible men, in matters that most concern her own happiness; -to avail herself of the easy, independent mode of conveyance, so sedulously prepared to earry light into the dark crevices of the land. She will travel far and near, with lightning's speed, and scarce be missed at home, will impibe new ideas of comfort and elegance, and introduce them speedily into her own mansion.

The subject of AGRICULTURE by which the land can be made to produce the greatest quantity of sustenance at the least expense, will be among the first of our studies, and we have confidence enough to believe that our ingenuity, once applied to the work, the difficulties and dissensions as to the proper methods of farming, will soon disappear.

The nett proceeds shall be applied to the improvement of the soil, and embellishment of the premises, fitting up the house, enlarging and making it convenient, and not to the monopoly of land. Every thing shall be done gradually, or as eircumstances will admit, to endear home, to beautify and improve it, to call forth admiration, and fix the affections; to make each member of the family feel that it is the dearest spot on earth, where comfort, cleanliness, order and contentment reign around. The door yard shall, if possible, enclose forest trees. The Oak, with his many arms, so strong, shall stand alone in his majesty. The Locust, which in comparison with the oak, is as "the grass of the field which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven," shall grow in an avenue, or in sheltering groves, and compel the most thoughtless to admire its beauty and fragrance. The Maple, that sweet tree, shall be set in stately rows, to hold out the prospect of future usefulness, when the sugar cane refuses to yield a plentiful supply of what has become to us an essential article of diet. The Aspen shall stand in a remote corner, where it may quiver and quake to it's heart's content, but only looked upon by me when my nerves are partienlarly strong. The Fir tree, with its drapery, shall be as usual, a theme of wonder and admiration. The Catalpa, Mountain Ash, Flowering Chestnut, and Lombardy Poplar, shall live undisturbed, that I may observe their beauty and peculiarities.— While the Alanthus, or American Upas, shall be so isolated, that its poisonous odor shall not injure me or mine. The Sumach shall spring up, as is their wont, in clusters, with their red heads together, as if devising some plot for the extirpation of intruders, so far removed that the winds of Haven will not reveal their secrets. The Weeping Willow, that semblance of sorrow, shall be convenient to remind me daily of he tomb. Of roses, I shall have a score, -- the natives of all kinds and colors. The June rose, sweetest perfume of all, in hedges. The Burgundy, York and Lancaste combined. The Scotch and Thistle rose George the Fourth,

in monarchical splendor, shall stand surrounded by courtiers. The white rose, than which nothing can be more delicate and beautiful, shall receive extra care and inducements to flourish. China asters, Marigolds, Pinks and Pansies, shall be seen in every nook and corner. Convolvolus and Columbines, indeed, all the virtues and graces shall have their representatives. Even Bouncing Betty shall be allowed a few feet of ground to spread herself upon, but if she has the impudence to intrude, it will be at the risk of extinguishment. All these, and many more trees and flowers I will procure, and yet not be impoverished by them, but improved and enriched, refined and elevated. Birds will gather around my dwelling, and inspire me with their merry songs. The honey bee will buzz about, and teach me untiring industry, which, like the bee, (if properly directed,) collects a luscious horde of fruits and flowers. The little humming bird will visit me daily; all nature will smile, and the sweet consolation will be mine of knowing I have done something to drive away the dissatisfied looks, so common about a neglected house, and make happy faces; which, of all others, are the most enviable embellishments of a Country Home.

Essay on the Rearing of Swine.

BY CHAS. W. MURTFELDT.

The article of pork in its various phases of ham, lard, bacon, mess pork, &c., enters so largely into the diet of the present generation of this country, England, Germany and the sea-faring man, that it is well worthy the consideration of every farmer, in order to make its production profitable, both to the producer and consumer.

Having been very unsuccessful in fattenning my pork this season and being well acquainted with parties where the opposite was the result, I have undertaken to pen these few lines, giving the details and proposing to draw a few practical conclusions therefrom.

I keep a small dairy in Northern Illinois, and knowing that the profits are considerably increased by the rearing and fattening of swine in connection with the dairy, I determined to raise some, having the necessary breeding sows.

In Northern Illinois, where township organization is universal, many towns being scarce of timber, have adopted by laws, obliging eitizens to restrain their swine from running at large all the year. But few of our citizens have pastures for swine, and consequently have to keep them confined in small pens all the time. This has been my ease. I

feed corn all the year and have no change to offer to my hogs, and cannot fix a time when I will feed more or less, because the hogs will only eat so much, in consequence of the order of their teeth and their age: this is the only way I can account for my failure.

Some intimate friends residing in the county north of me, have managed their swine in this manner and have been very successful, not only this last season, but for years: they have a pasture of an hundred acres, bounded on the west by Rock river. This pasture is June or native blue grass. It contains also Burr oak trees, hazel brush and wild fruit, affording shade and in its scason some little shack or mast. Little or no corn is given from May to September. In this pasture the swine do not fatten, but grow a healthy, good sized frame, and are in the best possible condition for fattening, when the corn matures. When the corn is fully ripe it is given to the hogs in such quantities as they will eat clean, adding or diminishing until the proper measure is ascertained how much they will cat.

At the time when the fattening process commences, the swine are fed very liberally with common salt, and I have been assured they consume large quantities; drink is offered freely and oceasionally during the fattening they receive sulphur, charcoal and salt, or what is still better, they have it within reach all the time. In eight weeks swine will get very fat and fit for market. I have ascertained from my friends that the number they fattened this last season was thirtyseven large hogs and twelve spring pigs, and that a box containg forty bushels of ears of corn would feed the lot about a day and a half, so that the swine would eat about ten bushels of ears of corn at a single meal.

Another of my acquaintances pursued the following course and was eminently successful. He had sufficient portable fence to ir. close fifteen acres of land. In the spring of the year he inclosed said number of acres of clover and put in this pasture his swine, a brook affording water for drink; adjoining this lot he had the same number of acres of oats, which ripening early were next inclosed and given to the swine, and by the time the oats were consumed the fence was moved a third time to inclose the same number of acres of corn, which the hogs were allowed to harvest for themselves. I have been assured that no waste occurred of either oats or corn. After this a very little husked corn was given in a close pen and the hogs were ready for the market. I would yet say that the same brook afforded drink to the hegs in the first three lots occupied by them. My friend assured me that three cents per 1b. would have remunerated him well for the

feed, time and expense of moving fence, &c.

From the above well authenticated facts, I
have come to the following conclusions:

First. Hogs will not pay whenever a farmer is obliged to keep them restrained and feed them in a close pen all the year.

Second. Hogs should have a pasture during summer, leaving their proboses ornamented with a wire to keep them from rooting, and should have corn only when the state of the pasture makes it necessary to keep them growing.

Third. Old corn is more profitable and better than new. Ground feed, boiled or soured, better than either. In Westphalia, whose hams are world renowned, swine are fed on boiled mush, made of meal ground from peas and barley.

Fourth. Hogs fed in close pens should have a good floor, whereon corn may be fed, receive drink often and have access to a mixture of sulphur, salt and charcoal.

Fifth. September, October and November are the best months in the year for fattening swine.

With regard to rearing swine, farmers ought to so arrange their breeding sows as to have the pigs come in April or May. The sows ought to be liberally fed, for six or eight weeks, when the pigs will be able to drink and take care of themselves. Hogs need to be more frequently crossed than perhaps any other domestic animal, and that a cross of the Suffolk with any other breed is the best in my humble opinion, because they fatten at any age and can easily be made to weigh three hundred pounds at an age from a year to fifteen months. A cross of the Irish Grazier and Licestershire make a larger hog, but require more age. I think the first most profitable. I pure Suffolks ire said not to be good breeders, because renerally too fat.

The Farmers' Club of Whiteside County.

The time has come when a farmer is no longer to be valued, like a bullock, for the number of pounds averdupois he may chance to weigh; but when mind, thought, and true manhood shall be brought to beer on the elevation of the working man. And, indeed, we know of nothing so full of promise as this. Farmers need a redemption from the ignorance which has crept into their noble calling. The old theories, the old ideas, the old slaveries of plow, and hoe, and spade, and sythe, the old valuation of the laboring man as a toiling, sweating, digging animalthese, we are happy to believe, are fast falling with their kindred old fogyisms in other departments of human endeavor; and science among the farmers of the Northwest, and,

ning to do its work. The man of strong powers of thought must control the influences which mould society. Whoever governs a nation well is worthy of high commendation; whoever consecrates the labor of his heart or brain to the elevation of humanity is a public benefactor; but the man who has awakened a wide spread interest in Agriculture, whereby a class of men who form the bone and sinew of the land are led to look at themselves in their true relations, he has done a work far greater and nobler. Even he who well expresses his thoughts in fields of growing grain and a well tilled and well ordered farmisets an example at work in the community where he lives, which shall result in its lasting good.

To bring about results so desirable, nothing is so good as the organization of Farmers' Clubs. They are prophetic of a better day. They are experimental "class meetings," at which a great deal of practical information is weekly obtained. A topic is usually chosen at a former meeting; a committee is appointed to prepare a report upon it; after the reading of which, every member is invited to give in his "experience." Thus, in a short time, the experimental and theoretical knowledge of a whole community is laid side by side for the use of all. Association controls the destinies of the world, and by thus bringing it to bear in the elevation of the working man's interests a noble germ may be planted in the breasts of untold millions. Emulation springs up from this contact of minds. And the farmer, who has been accustomed to go grumbling by to his work, as the horse that sweats with him in the dust and toil of the noon-day sun, soon opens his eyes to the fact that he | bugs to a great and noble army of workers, where each must think and act and develop the higher faculties of the

Then, farmers, organize and support your clubs. And in the hope that it may assist some of you in so good a work, I append to these remarks the Constitution recently adopted by the farmers of Sterling and vicinity:

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

On Saturday evening, January 2, the club met pursuant to adjournment, and adopted the following Constitution:

Article 1. Name.—This association shall be known by the name of the Farmers' Club of Sterling.

Art. 2. Objects.—Its objects shall be the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanic Arts; which are to be accomplished by lectures, essays, debates, and also a library, to consist of such books as the Association may receive by purchase and do-

we might add, all over the world, is begin- | consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, to be elected by ballot, upon the adoption of this Constitution, and to hold their offices for three months, and until their successors shall be elected. These, in their official capacity, shall constitute an executive committee.

Art. 4. § 1. Duties of Officers.-The President shall preside at all meetings, decide controverted points, give the easting vote in all ties, preserve order, and perform all other duties usually devolving upon such

§ 2.—The Vice President in absence of the President, shall take his place and perform his duties.

§ 3.—The Secretary shall keep a record of all business done, carry on all necessary correspondence, and cause publicity to be given to all meetings requiring the same.

§ 4.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys paid in, disburse the same, as the Executive Committee shall direct, and keep a faithful account of the financial matters of the  $\Delta s$ -octation.

§ 5.—The Librarian shall take charge of all books, papers, essays, addresses, and other documents that may come into the possession of the club, and keep a strict account of the

§ 6.—The Executive Committee shall procure speakers, essays, books, papers, and whenever they deem fit to awaken an interest in the objects of the Association, order the paying out of all moneys, and exercise a general supervision over the financial and other interests of the club.

Art. 5. Membership.—Any person interested in the objects of this club, may become a member by signing the Constitution, paying into the treasury one dollar, and complying with all necessary regulations.

Art. 6. AMEXIMENT.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a twothirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, notice having been given two weeks previous in writing.

The club then proceed to ballot for officers, with the following results:

L. S. PENNINGTON, President. L. B. Wetherbee, Vice President. James Shaw, Secretary. J. A. Patterson, Treasurer. Nelson Mason, Librarian.

To this I will add an abstract of the minutes of the first regular meeting:

The Farmers' Club met pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday evening, Jan. 9th, at Boynton's Hall. The committee on bylaws asked more time in which to prepare the same. The committee to prepare an address, also additional time. Granted to both committees.

L. Pennington then read an able paper upon fencing-the theme chosen for the evening's discussion. He stated the expense of properly fencing to be about \$3,000 per section, making for the county \$1,440,000, and for the whole State the enormous sum of \$144,000,000. Every fifteen years this must be renewed. Thus, the fencing interest is paramount to all other, save that of the land itself. He alluded to the doctrine of fencing for pasture and making the grain Art. 3. Officers.—The officers shall | growing land do without fences, and thought

one-half of the above sums might be saved thereby. The time spent in hunting, and the losses incident to stock grazing on common lands, he thought more than the pittance our eattle and hogs can gather from the public highways. He then remarked at length, on the various kinds of fences, as timber, wire, and hedge. Of timber fences, good posts are the most essential requisite. Charring well the bottoms, is the best method of preserving these. He spoke favorably of wire fences when well built; also of hedges when properly taken care of.

Col. Wilson reported verbally. He favored the fencing theory. He thought board fences expensive and ill-adapted to the wants of the farmer. He gave his preference to good wire fences, both in view of utility and expense. He also spoke well of osage orange

After this, the subject was discussed in all its bearings by a number of other gentlemen, with nearly the same results-hedges and wire fences seeming to be preferred. Much useful information was elicited by farmers giving in their various experience; and the meeting was both interesting and profita-

The subject chosen for examination at the next meeting, was "The various breeds of cattle suitable for this section of the country."

> Your friend and co-worker, JAMES SHAW.

## The Northern Sugar Cane.

We have hitherto given communications from many persons who succeeded in manufacturing last fall, a palatable syrup from the Northern Chinese Sugar Cane. It will readily be admitted that all their experiments and apparatus for making syrups were imperfect. It is a wonder that they succeeded at all in making a fair article. The experiments, however, have settled a few facts:—the cane contains a large amount of saccharine matter, which can be converted by experience and skill, into the best sugar and molasses. There is not a doubt in regard to these facts.

But the same experiments have satisfied us, that to make the business profitable and certain, more and perfect apparatus, more and perfect experience and knowledge for the manufacture are required. That man who erects expensive establishments for the manufacture of sugar and molasses from this cane, without he has practical and certain knowledge of the processes required for success, will assuredly fail in his undertaking:with these he will be successful.

We have two communications on this subject,—valuable we consider them,—that we here introduce to our readers. Should any of our friends desire to confer with the writers, they can do so by addressing them by letter at their respective places of residence.

HALFDAY, Lake Co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1858. Sir:—The writer of this has not the pleasure of your acquaintance, but the subject of this note may be deemed a sufficient

apology for my writing.

I have recently traveled considerably in the northern portion of this State, and find much interest felt in the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane. Every one is going to plant a patch, to make his own sugar or syrup. Now this is all wrong, as the public will ultimately find. The successful manufacture of sugar, absolutely requires a considerable outlay for suitable buildings and machinery,-I do not say upon a large scale, but adapted to the crop to be taken off. The idea of a man planting a little patch, grinding out a few tubs of juice in the forenoon, and boiling it down to something in the afternoon, is all nonsense. It would be something to be sure; but what, would be difficult for any live man to tell.

The manufacture of sugar from the Chinese cane, can, and will, be made exceedingly profitable, by going into it in the right way; but sugar can never be properly and successfully boiled, but by an experienced hand—no two samples of juice requiring exactly the

same treatment!

I have had several years' experience in Louisiana and Florida, in erecting sugar mills and in taking off crops of sugar. I know what the Chinese cane is, and what it will do if judiciously and properly treated; and if not, it will do nothing. For the successful manufacture of sugar in this State, let one or two in a county go into itsay considerably strong, viz: put up a couple of buildings, side by side, of moderate dimensions, -one for the engine and grinding house, the other for the boiling and curing house. Procure an ongine of about eight horse power, with a suitable mill of three east iron rollers, three small sized sugar kettles, &c.,—the whole can be put in operation for \$1,500 or \$2,000, and with twenty-five or thirty acres of matured cane, would clear itself the first season. For myself, I would not advise the planting of the Chinese cane north of 40 or 41 degrees.

I have no hesitation in warranting for a fair aere of matured cane 1,500 lbs. sugar and 75 gallons of molasses. I put up a sugar mill for the Hon. D. L. Yulce, at Homosassa, in Florida, in the autuum of '52, and took off two crops of sugar for him, that and the following year. The last season I was with him, from a small piece, containing six acres, I made over thirteen hogsheads of the very best sugar of 1,000 fbs. each, and over 500 gallous of the very best molasses,—and I fully believe that the Chinese cane, properly treated, will do full as well. The last season I was with Mr. Yulee, from about 70 acres in cane, we made 143 hogsheads sugar and 4,500 gallons molasses.

No one who knows anything about the manufacture of sugar from canes, will advocate every one going into it;—because it is something that cannot successfully be got along with, without considerable outlay, and much skill, experience and information. There are kinks in boiling sugar not to be found in any treatise on the subject.

Should my engagements the ensuing season permit, I would like to put up a mill for some enterprising individual and take off a crop of sugar; but the business is likely to

be much prejudiced by people going into it who know nothing at all about it.

The successful manufacture of sugar depends much on its being rapidly done. It should be rapidly ground, properly limed, and evaporated to the striking point, as quickly as possible.

Hoping that what I have said may be of

use to some one, I remain

Your obed't servant, J. P. W. BADGER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, 1858.

To S. Francis, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Spring-

field, Illinois. Sin:—With great interest I have noticed the proceedings of the Convention of the Sugar Planters of the Northwest, and I hail with joy the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane or Sorghum, and the presentation of the experience of sugar making from this plant, and the desired results. These results are as yet small and various, as I see from an article in the Chicago Tribune, the reason of which lies herein, that farmers could not have the necessary knowledge of the manufacture of sugar, and hence we have some wonderful experiments in this matter as follows:—where the operations had been interrupted for several hours, so that, as the juice became cold, and coming into contact with even the smallest amount of air, became sour: or the experiment of clarifying with milk and eggs, an operation which confectioners find too expensive and unsatisfactory even with the raw sugar itself. The process of clarifying with the white of the egg or with blood, which answers the same purposes, namely, to gather these slimy particles which have run into the juice from the press, and cause them to rise to the surface as seum, is not of itself sufficient; for the object of clarifying is not morely to free the syrup from these slimy particles and thus facilitate crystalization, but we must at the same time seek to change its color, which is done by the addition of Beinschwarz, (Boneblack.) But before we proceed to this clarifying process, the juice, obtained by pressing or maceration, should be parified with hydrate of lime, in order to free it from those chemical and other impurities that it may contain, and then it should be filtered through ground or broken Beinschwarz, (Beneblack,) in order to get out again the remains of the lime, and to change the color of the juice. After the filtration, boil down to 26° Baume, clear with blood and charcoal, filter the second time, and then boil to the point of crystalization, then let the mass be set away in a moderate warm room, to be left undisturbed for three or four days, when you will obtain a beautiful clear sugar, from which the syrup can easily be separated.

These operations, from the pressing out of the juice to the last boiling, must be carried on without interruption, and as rapidly as possible, to prevent the danger arising from contact with the air, of the juices becoming a syrup, (to which it is inclined,) or even to turn sour.

As I do not possess the means on my own account, to cultivate and manufacture the Sorghum, and yet wish to benefit this new new branch of industry, by means of the

knowledge and experience of the making and refining of sugars, which I acquired as foreman of scientific labors in several of the largest sugar manufactories of Germany and Russia. I have been so free as to attempt hereby to point out to you, Sir, the mode of procedure, according to my opinion, and I will with pleasure, if you wish it, give additional facts in regard to the apparatus to be used, and describe more minutely the operations also, and should the opportunity offer, I should be willing to conduct the business where the manufacture of sugar from the Sorghum should be carried on upon an extensive scale next fall.

Your obed't servant, W. GOTZELL.

[The above letter came to us in German and was translated by a friend.—Ed.]

From the Ohio Farmer. Artesian Wells.

By Col. Chas. Whittlesey, Cleveland, Ohio.

These wells are sunk, not with a pick and shovel, but consist of a small hole drilled into the earth and rock by a drillchisel, in the same way that rocks are blown by powder, only the weight of the apparatus does not require any blows.— They are the same in form and construction as the borings for salt water, or for coal. When the drill-chisel, with a bitt of 23 or 3 inches across, is sunk a short distance into the soil or surface rock, an iron rod is attached by a screw, and this it sinks into the earth. By means of rods and joints the hole may be sunk to any depth, hundreds and thousands of feet. It cannot be carried down, however, without water. Every few inches the rods and chisel, or bitt, must be drawn out and the crushed rock and dirt pumped up. This is done by an iron tube that is moved up and down in the hole, with a valve in the bottom through which the mud and sand enters and is drawn up.— In this way the well is closed, and the character of the rocks passed through, is accurately known. Holes have been bored of four and five inches in diameter.

They are called "Artesian wells," because they were first used to obtain fresh water at Artois, in France. In that country they are common, and are becoming so in the United States. One at the Fountain of the Grenoble in Paris, is 1686 French feet in depth, and the water flows over at 87 feet above the surface.

On the Kenhawa river borings for salt water are carried down 1200 to 1300 ft. As the earth is everywhere saturated with water, it is necessary in brine springs to insert a tube of tin or copper from the surface of the ground to the place where salt water comes into the well. In Artesian wells proper, or those intended to procure fresh water, there should be a sufficient quantity of good soft water to flow over in a continuous stream. The mechanical principle which produces this

flow, is considered to be simply hydrostatic pressure. This pressure exists ben ath the surface wherever there is a bed of sand or clear gravel between beds of clay or any impervious substance. The same thing is observed where an open and porous rocky stratum is overlaid and underlaid by strata that are close-grained and do not allow the passage of water.

The water comes into the porous bed wherever it crops out to the day, and settles through it to the lower parts of the bed. It is thus pent up, and when tapped at low levels by the drill, will rise not with reference to the surface of the country at the well, but as high as the country where it out-crops, perhaps at the summit of a range of hills or mountains.

They have been made with great success in the red clays of Wisconsin, around Winnebago Lake. The water coming in when the auger passes into a bed of sand or gravel, generally near the underlying lime rock. On the dry cretaceous and tertiary plains of Alabama and Mississippi, the water stratum is found with great regularity following the dip of the rocky stratum.

As they sink them more distant from the outeropping edges of the sandy beds, they are obliged to go proportionably deeper, even to 800 feet. Water will frequently flow out that is not pure.—Such in general is that from lime-rocks and limestone gravel. Coarse sand and sand rocks produce the most and best water.

It is not always possible to predict where the water will be found, but a close study of the geological structure of a country, will enable one to decide, within a reasonable probability. With the exception of the conglomerate that underlies the coal measures of Ohio, the rocks are either close-grained sand stone or shales and lime rock, beither of which are favorable. In some parts of the State the rocks are covered to a considerable depth by drift clays and hard pan, between which and the rocky stratum beneath, there is frequently a thin layer of gravel like that at Lake Winnebago.

Here water may be expected, but not

of great purity.

The cost of boring in clay is very small, much less than that of digging wells. In rock a hole of 2½ inches diameter can be put down at 75 cents per foot the first 50 feet—a dollar for the next 50 feet, increasing about 25 cents per foot for each distance of 50 feet.

In flat countries, which are necessarily destitute of springs, and in dry times of well water, a supply is seldom wanting at the bottom of the clays.

Legislatures and city authorities would be justified in making experiments upon Artesian wells in many districts that now suffer for water for stock and domestic

# The Gruzier.

Butter Making and Dairy Management.

The Dairy room should be cool, airy, dry, and free from vermin of all kinds. To prevent the intrusion of flies, the windows or openings ought to be covered with a fine wire gauze.

Cleanliness is of the utmost importance in dairy management, and if not strictly looked after, may cause considerable loss. Every article in which milk is placed should be washed in boiling water, and a little lime or soda dissolved in it. If milk should happen to sour in any dish, the acid thus generated will injure any which may be afterwards put into it; but if washed in water in which an alkali has been dissolved, the acid will be destroyed.

Butter is made of cream, freed from

its milky and serous properties.

This is effected by churning. Some imagine that no butter can be good except such as is made from fresh cream; but this is a mistake, as cream requires to have a little acidity before the butter will form. The length of time which the cream should stand before churning, has never been fully ascertained; from three to seven days, however, may be considered as the proper period. A more important matter than the length of time which cream requires to stand, is the degree of temperature at which the cream will turn into butter. This has been ascertained from experiment to be from 45 to 75 degrees of Fahrenheit. In Holland, when the cream is too cold, hot water is put in to raise the temperature to 70 or 75 degrees. The best quality of butter is obtained at the temperature of 51 degrees, according to experiments performed by Mr. Pooler, and the greatest quantity at the temperature of 46 degrees. During the process of churning, the agitation will increase the heat 5 degrees more than it was when the cream was put into the churn. Mr. Pooler is of opinion, that the greater quantity of butter is obtained by the increased heat, eausing more milk to remain amongst the butter, and thus, of course, must decrease its quality. In some of the dairies in the neighborhood of large cities the butter is made by churning the cream and milk together. This is done in order to obtain the buttermilk, the demand for which is always great in large towns. Where the milk and cream are to be churned together, the milk is kept in the coolers, for from 12 to 24 hours, and then poured into a milk tub. It remains here until required for churning, and will during this time have congulated. If a certain quantity of milk is put into the milk tub, and has coagulated before any more has creamed, the coagulated must in no way be disturbed, or, if the two quantities

are mixed together, too much fermentation may be the consequence. The milk is not churned till it has become acid, and when once coagulation has taken place, it should be churned as early as convenient.

If the milk has not fermented before churning, the butter will keep for a much longer time, will have an agreeable taste and will bear to be mixed with a little water. When the milk is fermented before being churned, the butter milk will never be so good, nor will it keep for such a length of time as the former.

The operation of churning, whether it be of cream alone, or cream and milk, 18 performed in the same manner. The milk requires more time than cream to complete the process, from two to three hours being considered necessary, while cream alone may be effectually churned in an hour and a half. It is necessary that the operation should be slow in warm weather; for if done too hastily, the butter will be soft and white. If the cream is at too high a temperatue, the churn should be cooled with cold spring water, to reduce it to the proper degree of heat. In winter, again, the operation of churning should be done as quickly as possible, the action being regular, and the churn should be warmed, to raise the temperature of the milk or cream. The air which is generated in the churn should be allowed to escape, or it will impede the process by the froth which it creates.

After the churning is performed, the butter should be washed in cold spring water, with a little salt in it, two or three times, to extract all the milk which may be lodging about the mass.

It is said by some that butter retains its sweetness much longer when no water is used; and others affirm that the washing improves the flavor. The extract of milk from butter will reduce its weight; but it appears from the experiment of Mr. Pooler upon the temperature of the cream, that the less milk there is in the butter, its quality is proportionably improved. Kneading and beating the butter too much renders it tough and glacy. After the milk has been carefully extracted, if the butter is to be salted, it should he mixed with the finest salt, in proportion of ten ounces to the stone of fourteen pounds, more or less, according to the time the butter is to be preserved .-The butter and salt should be well mixed together with the hand, and sometimes it is customary to add a little saltpetre. A compound of one part sugar, one part nitre, and two parts of the best salt, finely powdered together, has been highly recommended for preserving butter. It is used in the proportion of one ounce to the pound, and is said to give a flavor to the butter which no other kind ever ac-

## Mares versus Geldings.

Farmers generally do not seem to be fully aware of the benefits which they might derive from the use of mares, instead of geldings. Farm work for horses is comparatively light. It is slow work. They are not necessarily exposed to labor which produces heaves, founder, spavin, broken wind, &c. These are all caused by unnecessary exposure, indulgence in eating or drinking, under unfavorable circumstances, or overdriving; or, by two or more of these causes combined. It is true, it is necessary for horses to perform some work upon a farm, which draws severely upon their nature, but, for the most part, farm work is steady, every day work, where horses can be well fed and cared for. Consequently mares are just as good farm workers as goldings.

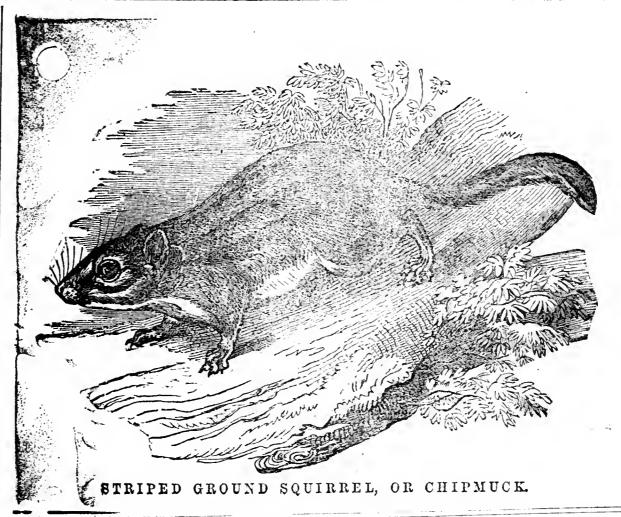
If such is the fact, we propose to show farmers that they should, for their own benefit, keep mares for farm work, instead of geldings. With proper treatment, a good breeding mare will bring a colt every year, without interfering materially with the operations of the farm.

If the necessary pains have been taken to secure the services of the best stallion, the colt will be worth, when a year old, one hundred dollars; and, by the time he is old enough to use, he should be worth two hundred dollars. Well, if the colt is worth one hundred dollars at a year old, and the service of the horse costs twenty dollars, it leaves eighty dollars for the use of the money invested in the mare, as her labor will certainly pay for her keeping. Now, if the mare is worth two hundrad dollars, the eighty dollars would pay forty per cent interest annually upon the investment, which is far better than loaning money at three per cent a month, as there is, in this case, no usury law for debtors to avail themselves of; and then there is no more risk in the mare than there would be in a gelding, nor so much, even. This is only the profit for one year.

The same can be done for a succession of years. And you can just as well keep a span of mares on your farm, and after two or three years, have a span of fine horses to sell every year, as to keep a lot of stock which will neither increase in number nor value.

Now, if you keep geldings, they are not so hardy naturally, we think, and do not live so long, and when once done with work, are of no manner of account to any one, and mercy requires you to knock them on the head. On the contrary, when your mares are advanced somewhat in years, or if they become lame from any cause, you can still, under ordinary circumstances, make them of great service to you by raising colts.

But there are certain kinds of labor for which the gelding is better adapted.



They are generally, we think, more fleet, and consequently better fitted for roadsters. They are also possessed of more muscular power, and, consequently, better fitted for heavy draughts.

We could find many purposes to which geldings are better adapted than mares. We would, therefore, advise not only farmers, but all who do not severely task their horses with labor, to keep mares, by all means. We would also advise them to obtain the best mares, and the services of the best stallions, as the colts will sell for enough more to doubly pay the trouble and expense. And, besides the profit to the raiser of horses, the community would be benefited by an increase narrow stall. in number, and a decrease in the price of horses in a few years.

A farmer who keeps only two horses, and both geldings, will be compelled to purchase a team of some one else when his is done with work; whereas, if his team is composed of mares, he is preparing a team to take their places, when they are turned out to take their rest, either on account of old age, or for any other cause.

ducing stock around them as possible.— drink. All this is provision and care well laid Everything should be made to pay the out, and that will pay, if the colts themselves Everything should be made to pay the best possible per centage, with fair usage. Then, we say to farmers, sell your geldings and purchase mares, and see if our advice is not good in the end.—Northwestern Farmer.

#### Recping Colts in Winter.

It is a nice business to raise a colt right. A great many premising animals are so handled, or rather shirked off, during the first years of their lives, that they never come to be what they such would with proper handling. To keep colts bushel.

right, they must be so provided for that they will grow right straight along. If they get a setback in the winter, it is fatal to their proper development, and if a colt is obliged to lean against the fence, in the spring, with his lousy coat turned towards his head, it is an affidavit of bad keeping, that will out-swear any protestations of "plenty to eat, and well cared for," that any mistaken farmer can urge in palliation of

In winter, celts want a dry, sheltered yard, well stocked with straw ricks, fixed up on rails like an X, across a firm bearing beam. These will afford both fodder and shelter. The yard should be well eneircled by open sheds, and kept clear of rampant steers, and all other hooking cattle. It is well enough to handle the colts in day time, and keep the hair straight and clean, but they should sleep at will during the nights, and not be hitched up by a halter, or shut in a

For feed, the colts should have what hay they will eat up clean, and the hav should be of good quality-none of your rain soaked and sunburnt stuff, not fit for bedding. We abominate bad hay, and have wished, that just for experiment, some of our slevenly farmers were transmogrified like un old fellow we read of, who was made to eat grass like an ox, till he learned some good horse sense. Besides the hay at regular hours, and the straw they pick up between times, the colts should have a feed of chopped grain, or other mill stuff, or oats, every day, a bite of carrots now and then, a lick of salt, with a dust of clean wood ashes in it occa-Farmers should keep as little non-pro-sionally, and a regular access to pure water for are worth raising at all .- Ohio Cultivator.

> PEARL FISHING AT GREEN BAY, WIS .- The Green Bay Advocate gives an account of an extensive discovery of pearls in the fresh water clams of that neighborhood. The people turned out and hun ed clams assiduously for several days, and fin ally sent a couple of the pearls to Ball, Black & Co., of New York to know what they were worth. In a few days an answer was returned that that kind of pearls was rather scarce in the market just now, and that such would sell as high as sixty cents per

# The Mlinois Karmer.

SPRINGFIELD, MARCH 1, 1858.

Errata.—Me. S. Elwards wishes to make this errata.—"In 24 vol. Trans. Ill. State Agricultural Society, page 413, and eighth line from the bottom, for "brined" read "buried."

BECKWHEAT BRAN.—The papers contain necounts of the less of many hogs in consequence of having been fell with buckweat bran.

23 Dr. Ostrander, of Living ton county, succeeded in making a beautiful article of sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane, the last season.

Chio by eating unsumd corn, within a few weeks.

The Legi-lature of Chi or level the publication of 20,000 copies of the Transactions of the Ohio Agricultural Society for 1857, and the same number for 1858.

TELI is time now to begin to make preparations for the garden. Gardeners have already sown their tomate, cabbage, popper, egg plant, and other solls, for early vegetable, in his beds.

Was organized at Carlinville. Dr. Grissim was elected Pre blent: W. C. Phillips, Secretary: and W. Wright, Treasurer. The object is to get up discussions on subjects connected with agriculture. We have no doubt that societies of this kind can be made eminently useful.

The Journal of the New York Accidatural So lety speaks of a new reaper, in wed by one lasse. The cutting is done by sevthes, so arranged as to perform the work on the plan of the hand craftle, enting from point to held of the blades. It can be self for \$65, and is warranted to done and it with one has e, as the present machines do with two or four. The machines weighs less than 400 paints, and was patented Aug. 4, 1857.

A new mill is on exhibition at Philadelphia, for grinding corn, wheat, &c. It is made to crush the grain,—act to cut it. Three hundred are new in use, and not one has been returned to the maker. There is a beltattached and the whole is comprised in a space of three feet square. It is worked by hand and horse power. The price for the mill for wheat with bolt is, \$75; for corn, \$50; and for hand power, \$10.

GOOSERERIES.—Cuttings can yet be taken from gooseberry bushes for planting out. These should be about a foot long, the lower part should be about a foot long, the lower part should be disbudded, and the cutting should be placed some eight inches in the ground, and the earth packed burd about it. The best variety we know of, is Houghton's seedling. It does not mild, we and bears profusely and is well flavored. The larger varieties bear less and the fruit is not as good. This is our experience.

A mill for grinding sugar cane with horse power attached—very strong work—and which will express from 45 to 90 gallons of juice per hour,—has been gotten up in Ohio, which will cost there \$140, each in hand.

THE READER AND STACKER.—Of this reaper and stacker, which has been donated to the State Agricultural Society, to be used as a premium for a crop of wheat the present year,—a correspondent writes—"It approaches an old sled in simplicity of construction, and does away with all the hard work of the harvest field, as well as insures the crop from damage by weather just as soon as it is cut."

On our prairie farms, where it is desirable to have a protection of trees as well 2s a fence, a very good hedge can be made of cottonwood, Londardy poplars, silver leafed poplar, and even of willow. Plew up a ridge where you desire your fence to be and plant out cuttings of either of the kinds of wood named, ray five inches from one on ther. Jut them into the ground deep, and in three or four years you will have a very good fence.

Don't undertake to plant out trees for an orchard where the roots will be likely to stand in water. They will donout al. If you must have such land for your orchard, to be successful, you must under drain it. Thirty-five feet apart is about the distance apple trees should be planted out, and at this distance thirty-five trees will be sufficient for the acre.

The commissioners acting under a law of Ohr, have puchased 1,170 acres of land in Fairfi II county, on which arrangements are being made to put up suitable buildings and provide teachers for the education of two hundred boys. The boys, under proper superintendents, this winter, will be employed to do most of the work of the farm—in planting out vineyards, or hards and in preparing grounds for vegetable gardens. The farm is mainly destined for fruit. The public expect great results from this Agricultural School.

Charles Kennicott, Esq. (Hort. Ed Emery's Journal of Agriculture,) who has for some time been in business with his father, Dr. John A. Kennicott, as a nurseryman and florist in Cook county, is now devoting his attention to landscape gardening, for which employment we consider he has decided talent. He offers his professional services to the public in this and the neighboring States, as landscape gardener, and refers to his brethren of the Agricultural press, and to the officers of the State and Horticultural Societies. Letters should be addressed to him, care of Emery's Journal of Agriculture, or call at his office, No. 204 Lake Screet, Chicago.

New Line of Steamships has been established to run between New York and San Francisco, via the Panama Railread. The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will leave New York on the 10th of March for Aspinwall, connecting with the Steamship Orizaba, Capt. Blethen, which leaves San Francisco on the 5th of March for Panama.

Chinese Sugar Cane. - What is Needed.

We see an article going the rounds of the papers, copied from the New York Journal of Commerce, intended to discourage the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane. It admits that the Cane will mature here, that it is useful for fodder, that syrup has been made from its juice, and also sugar in some cases; but it would discourage the cultivation under the idea that it cannot be made a profitable crop.

We are far from desiring our farmers generally to cultivate this cane, especially those who have no knowledge of the proper management of the mature crop, and are without the apparatus necessary to secure success. But we believe that the Chinese Sugar Cane, as one of our staples, promises well. Under all the circumstances of the inexperience of our farmers, their success was wonderful last fall. Many of them made a valuable syrup, at less than 25 cents per gallon, that answers all the purposes of ordinary molasses. But to secure the best results, better apparatus, more skill and experience are required. What we want is some cheap and good establishments, with all the necessary apparatus, and with persons of skill to manage them, all about the country. With such facilities, we have no more doubt that good syrup, good molasses, and good sugar can be made, and profitably, too, from the Chinese Sugar Cane, than we have that we are now writing this article.

And to be successful, we must have these sugar establishments; and the sooner we go about it the better. There ought to be one in, or near, this city.— By referring to communications on the subject of the Sugar Cane, in this paper, it will be seen that, with a steam engine of eight horse power, the necessary buildings and apparatus, would not cost over \$2,000. We may be mistaken, but we believe that this sum, for this purpose, could be raised in our city. It would be the beginning of a business that would tell on the prosperity of Illinois. There are in our State 1,500,000 people. Take all these together, and the sugar and molasses required to supply their wants would average (more than) five dollars each. The number of cur people multiplied by five would make the round sum of \$7,500,009.

Seven million five hundred thousand dollars, saved to our State and used to

give employment to our people would secure an amount of good that would be felt in the increase of emigration to our State, in the employment of our people, in the rise of property, that can scarcely now be realized.

We have a luxuriant soil, but it is not the best soil for wheat. Winters affect it, and drouth and insects injure it, and sometimes the crop fails. Our soil produces immense crops of corn, and experience has shown, that even when, as in the late season, there was injury from its shortness, the Chinese Sugar Cane yielded a heavy crop, and became perfectly matured, as is evident by the perfection of its seed. If this cane perfected itself the last unfavorable season, which was at least three weeks shorter than usual, what may we not expect of it in favorable seasons?

We believe that Providence has given us this new staple at the very moment it was required. The experience of the last season has tested and proved its value. What we want now is skill, experience, and proper means to bring out its value, just as Whitney's invention brought out the value of cotton, and gave to that staple the soubriquet, "Cotton King."

Let our enterprising mentake this matter into consideration. Springfield is just as good a point to erect a sugar establishment as can be found in the State. Here, within five miles of the city, if a market can be secured, hundreds of acres of Sugar Cane can be grown; and here we have a population within striking distance that would consume all the syrup, molasses and sugar that such an establishment could furnish them.

We again invite the attention of our readers to two communications, on the subject of manufacturing sugar and molasses from the Chinese Sugar Cane, in this paper, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

#### Credit.

We have thought some remarks in a plain way on the credit system might not be amiss at this time. We exist as a nation more largely on credit than any other under the sun. In our early history it was natural that the pioneers to a new country should not be men of wealth, that they should depend upon assistance

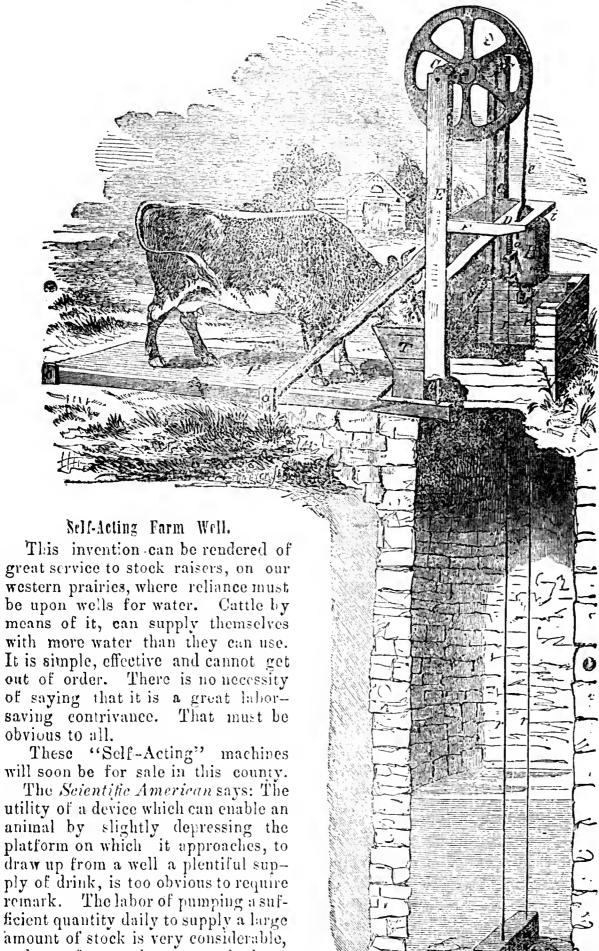
from each other to a greater extent than older communities; but the case is now altered, and, perhaps, fewer countries in the world are richer than the United States of America. Yet we borrow to the most unlimited extent. From those in affluent circumstances to the poorest kind, all run in debt, and frequently, not only without cause, but against the plainest dictates of prudence and common sense. That we must borrow, and that we must lend, is clear enough. Humanity is wrapped up in these mutual assistances; the sympathies are brought out; the best parts of the character developed; but where we run hazards for mere acquisition where we buy that which we can do without, when we enter into new schemes and engagements before past claims are liquidated, we lose our responsibleness, and are the authors, to the extent of our capacity, of that wide spread ruin which occasionally visits the business world.

Nothing more undermines the character we imagine, then this looseness with regard to our pecuniary obligations. Send a child, for the first time, on an errand to buy an article, and it will not do it,the whole nature is ruptured, unless something wherewithal be sent to pay for it; and this sensibility to truth and justice should be shared to a larger extent by the adult community. None of us can well cast a stone, for we are all in the same disgrace; but we may nevertheless suggest the propriety of thinking over and planning some means by which our consciences should be reached on this subject. We think some mark of reprobation should be visited upon those who enter upon new schemes, and the outlay of money, before existing debts are provided for. One builds a mill, buys a house, extends a farm, when a dependent fellow-man may be distressed for the want of money due him by this same heartless operator. To ask one of these worthies to pay you an obligation, that may have already lengthened itself into two or three years, is little less than an insult. "How ean I," he will say, "go on with this project, (whatever it may be,) if I pay you, or am without this money,"-thus making himself the injured and assailed, instead of his victim.

The friendly relations of society are very much disturbed by disordered debt and credit. It is the cause of much of

the litigation in our courts, and the darker criminal records show the stain it makes on human life. The celebrated Webster murder, in Boston, some years since, was caused by debt and dunning. The whole community, we may add the world, stand aghast that anything could thus disturb so cultivated a condition of society; but no cultivation can stand the reproaches that extravagance will bring upon it. Of late years there has grown up in our country an insensibility to crimes. There may be some virtue in it, and we think there is; but it exhibits itself in acting more humanely, as it thinks, towards crime, and the consequence is vigilance committees, and lynching, which have so much disgraced our annals. In our Western country, growing rapidly, there are many new comers, many of them very desirable persons, as good, it may be better, than the old settlers; but all laboring under the disadvantage of being unknown, of meeting no eye that they feel in any degree amenable to; thus offering to all temptations, to which the worst avail themselves, and the consequence is, more mistrust and confusion than should exist in a well ordered society.

The loss sustained by bad debts must be made good, is made good, by enhanced prices, borne by the more honest and frugal portion of society; thus a deep injustice is spread broadcast everywhere, and in its accumulated power, does its part, and a large part, in sapping the foundation of national credit. There can be no objection to looking to the fall of the year, to the movement of wheat and produce, to settle existing accounts; but be the time or circumstance what it may, we think a much greater responsibility should be felt to pay our just debts when due. We do not know that coercive laws do much to compel us, that the pulpit does much, under the present state of feeling, or addressed to any particular phase of social delinquency; but we do know that man holds relations of a distinctly moral type to another than an earthly tribunal, to which he should address himself when he enters into obligations with his fellowman. The observance of these, will, in the long run, redound to his advantage in a worldly as well as a christian sense, according to Divine authority.



and may frequently prevent the location of wells in many pastures, where with a self-acting device for raising the fluid by the weight of the animals the platform P. The opposite edge of themselves, such supplies of water would this platform is hinged, so that it may be highly servicable. rise and fall, to some extent, and the

lineates the general arrangement of a descent, to raise the platform when unself-acling water elevator for this purpose, resigned by J. A. Ayres, of Hart- P, its weight is sufficient to revolve the ford, Conn., and its operation will be wheel and raise the bucket, bringing up readily understood from a brief descrip- teonsiderably more water than it can con-

The bucket, B, steadied by light guides, r r, is suspended by the rope e, which latter is coiled on the large whee', A.— On the same shaft with A are mounted smal'er Pulleys, C C, on which ropes are coiled, which are attached to one edge of as certainty of action by the weight of

The accompanying ent graphically de- weight of the bucket is sufficient, by its loaded, but when a large animal steps on sume, and keeping the trough always full and running over, unless sheep or other very light animals are supplied in

> By this simple device all the ends to be desired are effectually attained, so far

heavy animals can do this; and it will be seen, on a little further thought, that even an animal too light to raise the full bucket, will, by inducing a considerable pull on the bucket, and by consequently raising it a trifle in the water, induce the contents to escape freely through the open hole until it becomes light enough to rise rapidly to the top.

## The Land Bill.

No definite action has been had on Gov. Morrill's Land Bill. There is yet time to reach Congress by memorials in behalf of this measure, and our members by letters, urging them to make efforts to secure its success in the two Houses.

The propriety of the passage of the bill, does not admit of a question. Congress has been prodigal in grants to all other than the farming interests. Every dollar thus given to the people by this bill which is to be used for the education of the masses, will in a limited time pay a thousand fold back into the Treasury.

It has been for many years a matter of serious complaint, that in Congress, the great agricultural interests of the country, were neglected to advance other interests. Commerce, and manufactures, though of far less importance to the nation than agriculture, have had the support of government. Within a few late years a single bureau of a department at Washington, has given some attention to agriculture—a few clerks who have had no experience in the business of which they have the care, have had it under their control-some few thousand dollars worth of seed have been distributed, generally selected without the necessary knowledge for such a duty—and this is about all that the government has done, and is doing for the great agricultural interests of the nation.

What we now want are schools, devoted to agriculture, in every State of this Union. We want that the profession should receive all the aids of science and knowledge. In the duties of the farm, we want the intelligent mind to dictate, and energetic hands to work.— We want agriculture to be elevated among the professions, to the rank where it justly belongs. We want our young farmers to feel that they belong to a profession which requires as much mind for its best success, as any other, and that instead of its being regarded as a profession of low drudgery, that it should rank with the highest.

How is this to be effected? By education in the particular branches useful and necessary to the farmer. Other professions have their schools and colleges;—the munificence of government and individuals has been extended to them—and now the industrial masses come before Congress and ask them for a portion of the public domain to endow institutions for the benefit of the great interest which sustains all others.

Shall these reasonable petitions fail for want of proper effort in their behalf from our members of Congress? We think not. We trust not. On other subjects they may differ, but on this we believe them to be a unit.

Let them carry the bill through, and they will receive a character and a name and a grateful remembrance from the people of Illinois, that will be bright and green long after the exciting subjects which now occupy the attention of the people shall be forgotten.

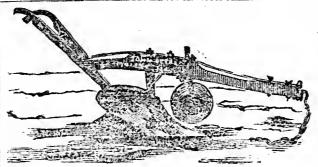
## Hungarian Grass.

The great reputation which this grass has obtained in Iowa, will induce a thorough trial of it in other States the coming season. We do not doubt that it is a most profitable forage crop, producing an immense yield of grass and seed. We have heard it stated by those who ought to know, that the best crops have been between six and seven tons to the acre, and in some cases forty bushels of seed have been produced to the acre.— This grass, (which is in fact, a small variety of millet,) seems to grow without much regard for wet or dry seasons, provided the ground on which it is sown is not of a general wet character. In many parts of Iowa, this grass is now cultivated in the place of corn for stock, or timothy for the same purpose—as being a more certain crop than either.

On new prairie farms, where it is desirable to secure a good fodder for stock, this grass, when its advantages are known, will be deemed indispensable.

We have so much confidence in this new species of grass, that we reccommend our farmers to give it a fair trial.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society hold their March meeting in this city on the 9th instant.



IMPROVED CLIPPER.

This is one of the best Moline Plows. By taking off the rolling cutter, you have a good plow for old ground. By putting it on you have a two-horse breaker, which runs light, and by which you can turn over two acres of turf per day, in the best manner. All the cutting parts are the very best quality of cast steel.

## Communications.

## The Grindstone.

Mr. Editor: I have learned a good many practical and useful lessons in my experience with the grindstone. I was for several years without one. I was probably as able to have one, as many of my neighbors; but as they cost, all rigged for use, some five dollars, I thought I would still borrow the use of one, and keep my money. When I went over to Grimes' to grind my axe or sythe or other tool, I thought a good many times that he felt, although he did not say it, that I had better get a grindstone myself. His was a good one, and was fast wearing out, but I said to myself what grinding I want to do, won't waste it much, and so I kept on, using his grindstone about as long as it was good for anything. In this manner I was often delayed because I had to wait for the owner to use it, which, to say the least, was very vexatious to me, and, indeed, at times, it seemed to me, he kept me waiting as long as possible.

But when the poor thing was worn out, I concluded to get me one. It proved to be a good one. We kept our tools all in good cutting order,—which was not the ease when we had to go a mile to grind. I fancied, and I believe that I was correct, that I had LOST more than ten times over the cost of my grindstone, in going to my neighbors to get an edge put on my tools. And what had I GAIN-ED? Nothing but the feeling of my neighbor that I was as well able to keep a grindstone as himself, and that the reason I had not, was that I preferred making him furnish me one at his expense.

This is a little thing, Mr. Editor.—
But there are many other little things that might be placed under the same head as the grindstone. I have done some borrowing in my time, but I shall do little more, if I possibly can help it. I used to borrow tools to mend my plow, harrow, make a gate now and then, and sometimes to fix up ox vokes and the

like. I know that when we go into a new country, it is difficult to get all the tools we want, and it is a convenience all round to borrow and lend; but as soon as this state of things can be remedied, it had better be done. Neighbors do not like to lend a choice tool when they know you do not know how to use it. It is true they will lend it; but there is a sort of mental reservation, in which they say to themselves—"I wish Mr. Jones would furnish his own tools—he is as well able to do it as I am myself."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am an old sinner; but my experience has been useful to me, and I wish to make it useful to others. Poor Richard said, "those who go borrrowing, go sorrowing." It is about so. Every farmer should possess himself of the tools for which he has constant use. If he is not able to get them at once, he should get them as he can. It is a great loss to him to be compelled to borrow. If he can purchase tools and implements, he cannot afford to borrow. It is a losing operation; it is unpleasant to a sensitive man to be constantly borrowing, and it is vexatious to a neighbor.

EDITOR FARMER: A good many of our farmers are holding on to their produce. I am told that in some parts of the State they are absolutely paying five per cent per month for money, rather than to sell their wheat and pay their debts. They are looking for a great rise in wheat.

Is there a prospect, Mr. Editor, for a great rise in this article of produce? Who wants it? Is there foreign demand for it?

Now, sir, I do not see why wheat should rise much. As money becomes plenty in the East, the amount used there may bring a higher price, but not sufficient to pay the loss of holding on to the wheat. Our manufacturing people in the East have mostly left their work, and have gone into the country, where, instead of being consumers, they have already, to some extent, become producers, and will be more so.— We have killed off our manufacturers, and we are buying goods where we can buy them cheapest, and that is in England; but England does not want our produce to pay for the goods. She wants money and will permit us to keep our produce at home. That is the exact state of things. Could we be permitted to feed those who manufacture for us, Western produce would be in good demand-we should have good markets, and we could pay our debts. What we want is a home market for our produce —something steady and stable that can be relied upon.

harrow, make a gate now and then, and I have written more than I designed sometimes to fix up ox yokes and the to at first. I do not see how we can

anticipate a great rise in produce. In England the crops last season were fine, and they do not want ours to any great extent, when this is the case. If next year the English crops should be ent off, we might have the privilege of sending wheat and flour to her starving workmen. Until that takes place, she will her pay for goods in gold, which we want at home so much. Whatever may be said on the subject, our present hard times, results from a few causes:—the European war helped our produce market—the influx of gold from California helped to pay our foreign debts. Times have changed; there is no war demand for produce;—England raises food enough for herself; our gold is gathered and shipped in untold millions to pay our debts; this draining of gold compels our banks to curtail discounts,—thus breaking merchants, disarranges business, throws produce dealers out of employ, and in the end produces the disasters we have lately seen in the country. Let Congress pass, promptly, a tariff that shall protect the national industry, set all our manufacturers at work, and in six months our country would be in the high road to prosperity.

"Our Country."

## Agricultural Machinery.

Editor Farmer: I was one of those who favored the establishment, in this State, of an Industrial University, and especially was in favor of there being taught in such an institution some of the leading branches of mechanics, a knowledge of which seems to be necessary to the putting up and working many of the agricultural implements of the present day. How often do we find it to be the case that the new inventions are hard to be understood by the usual intelligent laborers on the farm. I have seen, in harvest time, the owners of reapers and mowers going about the country to find some man to set their machine to work, when one with the most common knowledge of mechanics would point out the obstacle which prevented their working. The same thing I have known to take place in regard to the threshers and drilling machines.

I think that great advantage will accrue if mechanical knowledge, to some extent, is taught in the Normal school. If the present plan is not sufficient to embrace the teaching required in this case, more legislation should be had.— Our system of farming is different from what it was ten years ago. Much will be done with agricultural machinery, and our young farmers should be so well instructed in mechanics as to be able to understand the working of such machinery. Many seem to have an innate knowledge of the matter; others do not. They will then be able to judge between good machines, and those got up on the humbug principle.

I do not suppose that the Normal school will be properly under way, possessing all the advantages for educating the masses desired, until their buildings are erected and their grounds put in orbe satisfied with taking a good part of | der. I earnestly hope that the school will be made the basis of a school for the masses, and which will carry practical and useful information, to the great interest of the State, into all our school districts. To make it such an institution, should be the object of the people of our great State, and their will should be carried out by their Representatives. J. E. W.

#### Poultry.

Mr. Editor: The last season was a bad one for raising poultry, especially the dung-hill fowl. Chickens were plenty, but they died before they were a month old. While they were apparently doing well, a fit of dullness seemed to come upon them; they dropped their wings, hunched up their backs and soon died. Their crops were empty, though they seemed to be in good order for growing.

The books contain no notice of this disease. Can some of your readers give an account of it, and its cure? I am of opinion that three-fourths of the chickens hatched died from this disease last season.

Can some of our readers give the information required in this communication.]

# The Farm.

PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. —At a meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, at their rooms in Chestnut Street, on the 3d of February, Mr. Fischer presented to the Society specimens of sugar, manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane by Mr. Lovering, at his farm, on the York Road. Mr. F. in presenting the report, said that 1,500 pounds of sugar could be raised to the acre, which would produce a better profit than other agricultural products; besides, the blades and stocks were better as food for cattle than corn fodder. Mr. F. had also been informed by a number of gentlemen in Delaware, that they had obtained syrup from the cane with but little difficulty. He then read statistics of sugar, taken from the report of the Sceretary of the Treasury in 1856, for the purpose of showing that this product is the only second to that of cotton. Mr. F. contended that the experiments of Mr. Lovering would add much to the importance of this subject, and in all probability would tend to the great increase of the man- senting Mr. L. with a piece of silver plate,

ufacture of sugar in the Northern States, and thus open up a mine of wealth far more valuable than the gold mines of California. In conclusion, Mr. F. offered a series of resolutions tendering the thanks of the society to Mr. Lovering for his specimens of sugar, and that a piece of silver plate be presented to him for his valuable discovery.

Mr. Emerson seconded the resolutions, and said that Mr. Lovering had communicated to him one fact which was not in his book, and that was, that in boiling the syrup two degrees less in temperature was required than in the West Indies. There 240° were required, while Mr. Lovering's experiments showed that only 238° were required

Mr. Williams said that in the West Indies 5,000 pounds of sugar could be raised on an acre, and in this country only 1,500 pounds could be produced. In the West Indies labor was only 25 cents per day, while in the northern parts of this country wages were much higher. He did not believe that any profit could be realized to the farmers of this country by the production of this sugar. In reference to the presentation of plate, the society was not in a condition to purchase it. He should like to know whether Mr. Lovering was the first to make the sugar from the

Mr. Emerson said that Mr. Lovering was the first to make a successful experiment which showed that sugar of the best quality could be produced from the cane.

Mr. Fischer said the machinery used by Mr. Lovering in making the sugar, could not have cost much over \$60, and any man can make this sugar easier than he can a pot of apple butter. Mr. L. was the first to make experiments which would show that every one could enter into its manufacture. There are now about 150 sugar plantations in this country, and the people were taxed 30 per cent. on sugar to keep up these planters, and if there should be several thousand planters at the North, with the same duty continued, we might enter into competition with the Cubans and others.

Mr. Emerson said, that if the farmers generally entered into its manufacture, even in a small way, the aggregate production would be enormous. A gentleman from the West Indies, who was on a visit to this city last summer, had looked with great interest upon the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and he expressed his opinion that it could be produced with more profit in Kentucky and Tennessee than in more northern latitudes.

The first resolution offered by Mr. Fischer, returning the thanks of the society to Mr. Lovering, was adopted.

The second resolution, in reference to pre-

was amended so as to read, and that he be presented with the silver medal belonging to the society, and then adopted. Adjourned.

## Directions for Sprouting Sweet Potatocs.

By J. W. Ten Brook, of Rockville, Ind.

In the first place, arrangements should be made early in the winter, to have seed patatoes, manure, and all necessary material for the hot-beds saved in due time.

The location of the beds should be near a street or public road, on dry ground with a southern inclination, and convenient to pond or branch water.

The best material for a hot-bed is fresh horse stable dung that has not been rotted, and if mixed with one-fourth or half its bulk of either saw-dust, fresh leaves, tan or straw, the heat would be more mild and durable, and less liable to scald the potatoes.

About the first week of April, haul the materials for the bed and mix them together in a ridge where the bed is to be made, and as soon as it is hot, shake it up thoroughly, mixing the cold and hot, wet and dry portions together, forming a bed on top of the ground running east and west, which, when settled with the fork, (not tramped,) should be fourteen inches high, more or less, as there is a greater or less porportion of manure used, and six inches wider on all sides, than the frame to be placed over it.

Hot-bed frames should be made of 2 inch oak plank, framed together at the ends with keys to be taken apart and placed away to dry when not in use.— They may be twenty feet in length, and, for convenience, should not exceed four in width. The front or south side should be eight inches high, the north from eight to twenty, according to the slope of the ground on which the bed stands, as the top of the frame should have a pitch of from eight to twelve inches to receive the heat of the sun, and to shed off the rain freely.

Temporary beds are made by setting slabs, or plank, on edge, and filling in the manure, &c., but such beds are difficult to cover, and if used the potatoes should not be laid within six inches of the sides.

Cover the beds four or five inches deep with mellow earth, on which set the frames and proceed to place the potatoes two inches apart, placing the large ones at one end, and the small ones at the other. Cover them with three inches of good soil that is free from foul seeds, and will not bake; top soil from the woods, and from around old logs would be preferable.

If the potatoes are very large and the bed in good condition, they may be split, placing the cut side down, but if the bed should be either too hot, or too cold, they would be more likely to rot.

During the first ten days the beds should be carefully examined by running the hand down to the manure, and if it becomes so warm as to feel unpleasant to the hand, there is danger of its scalding the potatoes, and should be cooled by watering, being careful not to apply too much at a time.

Pulling the plants before all are of a proper size, is the cause of hundreds being destroyed. To avoid this the bedding of the potatoes should be continued a week or ten days, that the plants may be pulled in succession. The potatoes should be kept in a warm dry place until they are bedded, as they will not bear a lower temperature than forty degrees without injury.

Keep the beds carefully covered at night, and in cold and wet weather; and when the heat declines, renew it by adding a lining of fresh horse dung to the sides and ends of the bed.

The best covers are made of strong, oiled factory, spread on lath, so that they can be rolled up conveniently. Oiled factory will admit the light, shed off the rain better, and be cheaper in the end, than any other covering. Tramped straw, or mats made of rye straw, answer in the absence of a better covering.

The beds should be watered in the evening with a suitable pot, to keep the earth in good growing condition. If spring or well water is used, it should have stood in the sun, or be warmed before using. After the plants are up, light warm rains would be beneficial, but cold and heavy rains must be guarded against, as they would soak into the beds and ruin them.

Ditches should be formed and the earth baked up around the beds to keep the water from running under and chilling them.

When the plants are three or four inches high, and well rooted, they are ready to draw, which is performed by pulling them up carefully with one hand, while the potatoe is held firmly in its place with the other.

they should be set in shallow boxes with their roots in wet earth, but must not be packed in wet weather, nor have their leaves wet, or they will rot immediately.

Glass covered Hot-beds cause the plants to spring up too tender and weak, and such plants do not grow when set out in the hill like those sprouted in open beds.

These plain directions I have furnished to my sprouting agents, and those purchasing seed in various parts of the country for the sprouting of several hundred bushels annually, and where the potatoes were received in good order, and the directions strictly followed, have never failed to produce a good yield of strong healthy plants, in the proper season, which is from the first of May to the 10th of June.

#### Harvester and Stacker.

This ingenious machine the editor of the Ohio Farmer has seen in operation, and says it answers the purpose well. Its proprietors are Murray, Van Doren & Glover, Ottawa, Illinois. We give below what they say of it:

"This machine drawn by four horses, is warranted, in the hands of ordinary, careful men, to cut seven feet wide, and discharge the grain into a molding box, where one man forms the stack, with the heads inside and the butts outside, binds the same with two wires, and then dumps it as a cart-load of earth is dumped, setting the stack firmly on its base, perfectly thatched and "shingled," to defy any harvest storm.

"Shocks.—The shocks or stacks are 4 by 4 feet on the ground, and 6 feet high. From four to six of them make an acre of ordinary grain. Their style and appearance is symmetrical, and gives evidence of perfect power to resist storms.

"BINDING.—This is done with fine wire, which costs only about twelve to twenty cents per acre, and will last many sea-

"STRAW.—The length of straw can be cut to suit. Where it is of little value, it can be cut short; it may then require three bands or wires to the shock, but there will be fewer stacks to the acre, and the threshing can be done half a cent cheaper per bushel than where longer.

"CURING.—The past season has been very wet, yet grain cut in the milk and dough by this machine has cured perfectly in every instance. There are no thick bands to rot under, and if there were, no wet could get there. Of 140 acres cut by this machine, (the only one yet built,) not When plants are to be sent a distance, | a single shock took damage or had to be

opened to dry. How many can say the same of 140 acres?

"BLEACHING.—There is no bleaching to the grain put up by this machine.—The heads of every course, except the top, being all under cover of the butts of the preceding course, there is no chance for bleaching.

"RAKING — This is done by the simplest contrivance, Glover's Rakers. They are but a few sticks of wood, and can be made with a jack—knife and hand—saw.

"SICKLE.—The sickle is the ordinary scollop, but has a remarkably large stroke and quiet motion; such that the slowest oxen will cut the grain perfectly, and yet the fastest walk of horses will not jar or rattle the machinery.

"Solidity.—The solidity of these machines is unequalled. It is as substantial as an ox cart, and scarcely more

complicated.

"CENTRE DRAUGHT. -- Its centre draught is perfect, owing to the weight of the shocking cart being on the side of the wheel opposite the cutter bar.

"Uneven Ground.—The ground wheel is hollow, HAVING NEITHER SPOKE NOR HUB. This brings the bearing close to the ground, and by a peculiar, but natural and simple shifting of the centre, where the ground is uneven, all unstea diness is done away with, even when running along the side of, or across a dead furrow. It never tips or falters.

"HAULING.—The simplest and best way of doing this is by a light stone boat, either running on the ground, or mounted on wheels. Half an acre can be so hauled at a load by a span of horses."

# The Orchard.

From Hovey's Magazine of Norticulture. History of Fruit Trees and Fruits.

BY LEANDER WETHERELL.

THE APPLE TREE.

Of all the various products of the farm and the garden, nothing so tempts the appetite as ripe, luseious fruit in their season. It is well occasionally, to consider the inquiry not unfrequently made, "Whence have we derived all these excellent varieties of the apple, the pear, the cherry, the plum, the peach, the strawberry, the gooseberry, and the currant?" To answer such and kindred questions, it is necessary to interrogate the records of the past.

The apple tree is mentioned in the early records of both sacred and profane history. Solomon alludes to it on this wise—"As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved," etc. The prophet Joel mentions the apple tree as being held in high estimation among the fruit trees. It is included in the natural family of plants called Rosacce, from the rose, the type of the family, comprising most of the fruits of the temperate zone.

Botanists are agreed that all varieties of

the apple have been derived from the erab apples of the woods and hedges, and are, therefore, artificial productions, the results of skillful cultivation, being susceptible of indefinite improvement, and of a multiplication of varieties without limit. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Dr. Lindley says, "there can be no doubt that if the arts of cultivation were abandoned for only a few years, all the annual varieties of plants in our gardens would disappear and be replaced by a few original wild forms."

The crab apples, whence have originated all varieties, are common in both Asia and Europe. There are also two or three species indigenous to America,—as the *Pyrus coro*naria of the South, rarely attaining the height of twenty feet, producing large, fragrant, rose-colored blossoms, hence called sweet-scented crab, bearing small fruit; in the Middle States, P. augustifolia, with smaller leaves, flowers and fruit; and P. rivuturis, the crab of Oregon, bearing a small fruit, the size of a cherry, used by the Indians as an article of food. None of the present cultivated varieties of the apple, it is said, have been derived from American crabs, but from seeds brought hither by settlers from Eu-

The common name of this well-known fruit, Pyrus malus, is derived from the Greek apios, the Celtie api, and the Saxon appel, each signifying a fruit. The original crab is armed with small thorns, leaves serrate, fruit small and exceedingly acrid, and indigenous in most parts of Europe. It is not known whence the Europeans derived the cultivated apple,—probably, however, from the East. It was introduced into England most likely that was introduced into England most likely to the Romans. Twenty-nine varieties were keep to the Christian ora. The number was greatly increased at the Norman conquest.

I liny, writing of apples, says, "there are many apples trees in the villages near Rome that Let for the yearly sum, each, of 2,000 sestere, is, (about \$60;) some of them yielded more profit to the owner than small farm. This brought about the invention of grafting."

Says Vir gil—

Thy children's children shall enjoy the fruit."

Pliny further remarks, "There are apples that have ennobled the countries whence they came, and have immortalized their founders and in ventors; such as took their names from Eatius, Cestius, Manlius, and Claudius." He mentions the quince apple, produced by grafting the quince on the apple stock, and called Apiana, after Appius, of the Claudian house, who first practiced this grafting. "Some apples are so red," says he "that they resemble blood, caused by their first having been grafted upon a mulberry stock." "The most excellent of all, both on account of its sweetness and agreeableness of flavor," says he, "too k its name from Petisius, who reared it in his time." Pliny further adds, "I have seen 1 ear Thuliae, in the country of the Tiburtines, a tree grafted and laden with all manner of fruits, one bough bearing nuts, another berries; here hung grapes, there figs; in one part you might see pears, in another pomegranates; and, there is no kind of apple or other fruit but there it

was to be found: but this tree did not live long." Horticulturists of the present day may call this fabulous; but they should remember that Pliny was one of the most distinguished naturalists of any age of the world's history; and it should not be forgotten, that his life was not only devoted to, but his death caused by, his labors in the search after truth in many and marvelous works of nature.

The following curious description of the apple tree is taken from Gerard's "History of Plants":—

"The apple tree hath a body of truncke Commonly of a meane bignesse, not very high, having long arms or branches, and the same disordered; the barke somewhat plaine, and not verie rugged: the leaves bee alsobroad, more long than round, and finely in the edges. The floures are whittish, tending vnto a blush colour. The fruit or Apple doe differ in greatnesse, forme, Colour and taste; some couered with a red skinne, others yellow or greene, very great, some little, and many a middle sort; some are sweet of taste, or something soure; most be of middle taste betweene sweet and soure, the which to distinguish I thinke impossible; notwithstanding I heare of one that intendeth to write a peculiar volume of Apples, and the vse of them; yet when hee hath done what hee can doe, hee hath done nothing touching their seuerall kindes to distinguish them. This that hath been said shall suffice for our Historie."

The apple tree attains to a great age. Haller mentions some trees in Herefordshire that were one thousand years old, and good bearers. Mr. Knight considered two hundred years as the ordinary duration of a tree grafted on a crab stock, planted in a strong, tenacious soil. Speechly mentions a tree in an orchard at Burton-joyce, near Nottingham, about sixty years old, with branches extending twenty-seven feet round the bole, which produced in 1792 twenty-five bushels of apples.

Mr. Downing mentions two trees in the grounds of Mr. Hall of Raynham, Mass., about one hundred and fifty years old. The trunk of one of these measured, one foot from the ground, thirteen feet and two inches, and the other twelve feet and two inches. The trees bere that season about forty bushels of apples. In 1780, the two bore one hundred and one bushels. In Duxbury, Plymouth county, is a tree, twelve feet and five inches in eircumference, which has borne one hundred and twenty-one and a half bushels of apples in a season. There is a tree on the farm of Moses Stebbins, South Deerfield Franklin county, about the same size, and a prolific bearer.

The celebrated traveler Van Buch remarked, that the apple and the common fruit trees grow wherever the oak thrives. In Europe the apple is cultivated to the sixtieth degree of north latitude. Good apples are produced in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The people of Lapland showed Linnæus what "they called an apple tree, which bore no fruit," said they, "because a beggar woman cursed it in consequence of having been refused some of its fruit. The botanist informed them it was elm, a rare tree in that latitude.

It has already been stated that the apple

say in Europe. The prophet Joel, enumerating the trees of Syria, says, "the vine is dried up, and the fig tree languisheth; the pomegranate tree; the palm tree, also, and the apple tree, even all the trees of the field are withered." In Madeira, the Golden Pippin trees grow on the mountain, three thousand feet above the sea, regularly producing an abundance of fruit, notwithstanding the trunks and branches are covered with white moss.

## First Bartlett Pears in Buffalo.

In September, 1851, Lewis F. Allen, first took Bartlett Pears to Buffalo market, and he thus describes the manner in which he disposed of them: "I had a few Bartlett Pears, beyond what were wanted in the house, and as I had never seen any in the Buffalo fruit shops, I concluded to take them into town, and try them. I went to one of the first dealers, and asked him what he would pay for Bartlett Pears. "Bartlett Pears!" he exclaimed, "what are they?"

"Why, the very best pears of the season," I replied;—"look at them."

"Well, they no look good," he continued, "but they won't MEASURE any more to the bushel than smaller ones? I buy plenty of good pears from the country for six shillings to a dollar a bushel."

"Now, my fine fellow, I want you to take these, and sell them for THREE cents apiece, and for the largest do you get FOUR, or keep them till I call for them."

There had never been a Bartlett Pear in market. "I'll try it," he replied, "but I never could get more than one cent for a pear, and I guess you'll have to take them away again." This was about ten o'clock in the morning. The side-walk was full of people, passing along, and I retreated out of the way, to see the trial of my Bartletts, which stood near the door, the basket in which they were, partially turned up on its side to show them temptingly.

"What pears are those?" asks one who

stops to look at them.

"Mr. Allen calls them Bartletts, but I never saw them before. He says they are FIRST RATE."

"Well, I'll try one. What's the price?"
"Three cents a piece, and NOTHING

SHORTER! So he told me."

"Well, that's Loud! but I'll try one

any way."

"He tasted it. "That is a pear! I'll take half a dozen. That is the only PEAR

I ever tasted in Buffalo."

"What are these?" asked another.—
"Bartlett pears." "Ah well, my wife has told me a dozen times how good Bartlett pears were. Lend me a basket and I'll take home a dozen. What's the price?"

"Three cents a apiece." "Confounded dear! but they will please my wife and

children."

I saw the customers thicken, and left, thinking the experiment would do.—Next day I called again. "Have you any more Bartlett Pears?" inquired the shop keeper. "No, are they all gone?" "Gone yes: and I could have sold out 20 bushels by the half dozen; if I only had them."

I was stopped a dozen times that morning, by the dealers, to know if I had any more Bartlett Pears; and could have sold five hundred bushels while they were in season, at three to four dol!ars per bushel, if I only had them."

# The Loultry Yard.

Poultry.

James L. Child, of Augusta, Maine, gives in the Maine Farmer an interesting account of his

mode of managing hens. He says:

My hens laid nearly as well during the winter as in the warm weather. Their habitation was warm, and so constructed as to bring them to the ground, where they found at all times a good supply of old plastering, ashes, pulverized oyster shells, charcoal, fresh water; once or twice a week, beef liver, or some other kind of meat, or grease instead. I feed chiefly upon baked or boiled potatoes, giving them warm in the morning and at night; occasionally dealing to them a little corn or oats, and giving them all the crumbs, and skins, and fragments of the cooked vegetables

To prevent their being infested with lice, about once a fortnight I mixed in dough, so as to dissolve it, a quantity of flour of brimstone, a good remedy, and may safely be given in small quantities to young chickens, for the same purpose. It will be seen from my mode of keeping my hens—which averaged about 25 and 3 roosters—through the winter, that I cannot give the precise cost of keeping, but I am satisfied that potatoes may be given as the general food, and fowls kept cheaper in this mode than in any other, and will always be ready for the cook, if not stinted in quantity. I find my fowls fat at all seasons.

I estimate that my hens afford me from their eggs, without regard to their meat, a clear profit of 50 per cent. I confine them to their yard, hen house, and barn cellar, during gardening, and to their house and cellar during winter, and think with that degree of confinement they lay better than when allowed to wander at large.

Hen houses and roosts should be kept neat, and often white-washed, and their nests should always have half an inch or more of ashes or lime on the bottom, under the hay. Broken or rotten eggs should never be allowed to remain in their nests. Dirty water should not be given them. To do well they require pure water, and all their food fresh and uninjured from taint or fermentation.

I estimate that during the year (deducting the time of their molting and inclination to set). I have got daily one-half as many eggs as I have had laying hens. Every family can, with a very little trouble, with their flock of a dozen hens, have fresh eggs in plenty during the whole year, say in all 2,000, and 100 full grown chickens; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, (if such be the fact,) the hen is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

I have stated that I gave my fowls meat or grease; this is indispensable, if they are not allowed to go at large. If corn is fed out, it should be soaked, and 15 bushels is a fair yearly allowance for 12 hens and a rooster. But they should always have food by them, and after they have become habituated to find enough at all times in the trough, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to

rest, when they will take nearly a spoonful into their crops: but if they are scantily or irregularly fed, they will greedily snatch up a whole erop full at a time, and stop laying, and not unfrequently such irregular and over feeding will engender some fatal disease.

# The Gardener.

## Choice Vegetables.

There are many choice vegetables which are rarely seen growing in our gardens. The cultivation is simple, and they can be made to add to our variety of excellent vegetables.

The Salsiry and Scorzonera resembles each other very much. The skin of the last is dark, and the root is larger than that of the Salsify. The seed is sown in the spring, in the same manner as carrot or parsnip seed. The roots in shape are not unlike those of small parsnips. They can remain in the ground through the winter, and be dug up and used in open weather. Boiled and dressed in the manner of Asparagus, they are delicious.

CORN SALLAD.—This is an excellent sallad. The seed should be sown in drills in the fall and in the winter when the ground is open, and in the spring thinned to three inches apart—the plant to be cut and used when four inches high.

The Endise is another sallad plant. When eight or ten inches high, the leaves should be bound together to blanch. This can be done also by drawing the leaves together and bringing up the earth about them. Unless blanched, the leaves are too bitter for use.

The Artichoke.—The flower buds of these are only used. They make a favorite dish in the South. They are boiled and dressed as Asparagus. Sow the seed early in the spring, four inches apart, in rows one foot apart. The next spring transplant to permanent beds, three plants in a hill, the hills three feet apart each way. This Artichoke requires a deep rich loam, and should be protected in winter, by hoeing earth around the hills or by covering with litter.

Garden Sorrell —This is a large variety, cultivated in gardens, a perennial, has arrowheaded shaped leaves, comes early, and is fine for sallads and used in sauces.

## Valuable Recipes.

FOR THUMPS IN SWINE.—When you feed out your corn to hogs, dip the ears of corn in tar. This will prevent attacks, and cure when attacked.

For Garget in Cows.—The following prescription will be effectual if rubbed on the bag a number of days:—1 part aqua ammonia, 1 part sweet oil.

To Destroy Curculio.—Make a poultry yard to inclose your plum trees, and keep your fowls there. Another plan is, when you have a choice plum tree, dig up the soil under it, and then cover the ground under the tree and as far out as the limbs extend, with plank. Good crops have been obtained by this latter process.

To prevent rabbits from barking trees.—Take the liver of a hog and rub the tree from the ground two or three feet high. The rabbits will not bite the trees while the scent of the liver

remains.

Lancet, on a recent race at Hartford, Conn., trotted a mile under the saddle in 2.23, said to be the shortest time on record.

## The Farmer's Future.

An English correspondent of the New York TRIBUNE goes off in this way:

"The Farmer's Future will be found in the application of steam to the cultivation of the soil! We are rapidly coming to the conclusion here that the good old plow is a humbug. We begin to think that spade husbandry applied by steam is the right thing; indeed, there are some among us of the opinion that a machine may be invented which should, in effect, plow, sow, harrow, and roll together-a machine, in fact, which should make a seed bed, and sow the seed all at one operation. There has already been one steam engine exhibited in this country which will walk anywhere, and do anything it is required to do. It has feet about the size of yours, sir, and puts them down upon the ground, one after the other, very much after the fashion of a dandy going up Broadway, only the feet of the machine are fixed on wheels, and revolve regularly, instead of moving up and down awkardly, like his. This machine will go through a plowed field very comfortably, and rather quicker than a good hunter will get over it; and as it will drag a dozen plows after it, I do not see, for my part, why it should not be made to carry as part and parcel of itself, a mechanism that will readily convert the untilled ground into a seedbed. Well, then, as to drainage. I saw a machine the other day that would dig, drain, and lay down sixteen and a half feet of piping per minute, the pipes being rather more regularly and satisfactorily laid than any skilled workman can can lay them. The machine labored under the disadvantage of being cumbrous, and of being made to be worked by a stationary engine. But having got thus far, it seems to be only one step further to give us steam application to the soil, so as to enable twenty times the quantity of land to be put under cultivation by the same amount of labor, and at no greater cost than now.— Then we may hope for a produce of cheap corn, the great desideratum in this land of sweat and toil, where it depends upon a shilling or two, more or less, in the price of food, not only whether a man can reap the advantages of his labor, but absolutely, too often, whether he can continue to exist.

Yes, to the application of improved machinery to the earth must we look for an accession of home comforts, of world-wide prosperity, of universal happiness! To Thee! O bountiful God of Nature, we offer our first thanks that Thou hast given us the great seed bed whereon we live and move, and whence we have our being. To Industry be given our next tribute, and then let us thank Art and Science that teach us I am never out of good soap.

how to make the best uses of the means so bountifully placed at our disposal."

#### LUXURIES OF A FRUIT GARDEN.

A friend of ours, in whose reliability we have implicit confidence, has a small plat of ground, of which he tells us the following facts:

From a row of current bushes, about 8 rods long, he and his neighbors gathered over two bushels of currants this year. The currant season, from the first picking to the last, was from June 1st to August 15th, 21 months.

From a row of gooseberry bushes, 2 rods long, he gathered about a bushel of gooseberries.

From a plat of strawberry vines, 4 rods long and I rod wide, he gathered nearly 3 bushels of strawberries. The strawberry season lasted about three weeks, ending about the middle of July.

Then his raspberries came on, and lasted about three weeks. Of these he had about half a bushel. They stood next to the strawberries in point of delicacy.

He has a number of cherry trees. They yielded well this year. His family and friends used a bushel or so, and the children of the neighborhood fed themselves upon them, without stint, for two weeks.

Soon after the raspherries were gone, his peaches began to ripen. One of the trees ripened its fruit late, and it has lasted till within a few days past; of these he has had two or more

All along since the first of August, his apples and pears have been ripening, and have furnished an abundant supply for his family, for the cow and pig, and some to sell or give away besides. He will have a large quantity of excellent winter apples. He has just gathered from two or three grapevines, as many bushels of fine grapes. Some of these his wife made into marmalade, and some she has preserved in paper, for use hereafter. The best-and greater portion of the whole-were eaten as a desert, or given to children or friends, all of whom enjoyed them much.

These are some of the enjoyments drawn from a small plat of ground during the season just closing. They were at small cost, but they sweetened many a meal, ministered to health, and added to the comfort of many guests.

Why may not nearly every man have as large a plat of ground, and as many comforts? Simply because he is negligent .-- Ohio Farmer.

A New and Choice Product.—Into a nappy that will contain two quarts, place apples pared and cut coarsely until the dish is hearly full; sprinkle on this six spoonfuls of sago, [would not the same amount of corn starch answer? | then pour into the dish as much hot water as will cover the apples and sago. Let it bake about two hours. If the upper pieces become too brown, push them down, and others will take their places. To be eaten in sancers, with cream or milk and sugar.

Soap Without Bolling -All that is required to mak soft scap without boiling is to have good ashes and clean soap grease. In the spring leach your ashes and put your ley into a vessel large enough to hold the soap you wish to make for the year; then add the grease as it accumulates from time to time, no matter how in uch you get in, for the ley will not take more than is necessary to make good soap, and it keeps the surplus free from mould and inseets. When the soap is formed, if you wish to use it, skim off the grease that remains on the top, put it in another vessel, add more lev, and while you are using the first barrel you will have another making. This is my method, and

FLOWERS FOR PERFUMERY.—The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes these facts concerning modern efforts to perfect the seience of perfumery. He says: The most novel and remarkable feature of the present manufacture of perfumes is the establishment of flower farms. Some of the fairest spots of Europe and Asia are devoted to the cultivation of flowers, of which the fragance is no longer wasted on the desert air, but preserved for the enjoyment of all who choose to purchase it. Flowers have taken the place of ambergris, musk, eivet, and the odoriferous gums, which are now only used to give stability to the more evanescent scents. There are flower farms in Europe and Asia; and another is likely to Le created in Australia for the cultivation of the wattle, a plant of the acacia genus, and resembling in odor very powerful violets. England has her flower gardens at Mitcham, in Surry, where layender and peppermint flourish unrivalled. Roses are also cultivated there, but only for the purpose of making rose water.

To Harden Lard for Candles.—For 12 lbs. lard. I ib alum and I do. of saltpetre—dissolve the alum and saltpetre in a little water-mix the lard and water, or put them together over a fire, and boil till the water is all boiled out. It must be stirred while boiling to get the alum and saltpetre well mixed with the lard. There will be some sediment at the bottom.

For tallow 1 should think one-third the above would be a plenty to harden the softest tallow; but any one can tell by trying a little at first. If that is not enough, add more.

## AN EXAMPLE OF PERSEVERANCE.

The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry rightly directed, are able to effect:

Among the graduating class at the last commencement at Williams College, was one by the name of Coudit, from New Jersey. The gentleman is a shoemaker, married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago, becoming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branches, such as nre taught in our primary schools. One by one he mastered grandmar, arithmetic, geography, &c., with some occasional assistance from his follow-workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means, and with a large family depending on him for support, he commenced and learned Latin and Greek, in the evenings after his days work was over, under the direction of a friend, and after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared himself and entered the Sophomore class at Williams College.

He brought his bench and his tools, and his books with him; and with the fund for indigent students, and some occasional assistance from other sources, he was enabled to go through the college course, and at the same time support his family. He graduated on his birth day, aged thirty-two. He stood high in his class, and received a part at Commencement, but declined. At the farewell meeting of the class, in consideration of his perseverance, talents, and Christian character, they presented him with an elegant set of silver spoons, tea and table, each handsomely engraved, with an appropriate inscription.

Mr. Condit will now enter the Theological Seminary at New York, and will, no doubt, make a faithful and popular minister.

What young man in this country will ever, after such an example as this, despair of obtain. ing an education? - Springfield Republican.

"The world," said Horace Walpole, "is a comedy to those who think, and a tragedy to those who feel."

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## THE

# Allinois Farmer,

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For the Farmer.

# PATRIOTISM.

Nothing can be of more importance than patriotism, love of country. We intend to gather from the current sentiment of the day a few ideas on this subject. That there is less patriotism now in the Republic than at any former time, is felt to be too much the fact by all of us. With the great body of the people it seems less needed. Our greatness and the power of our form of government is to them a sufficient guarantee of our safety, sufficient to absolve us from any individual responsibility, as to the opinions we hold, the vote we give, the tone of character we exercise on the political aspects that are ever before us. We do not consider that it is by slow degrees that the integrity of a nation is undermined, that an evil step once taken the retracement is almost impossible. A precedent once established it becomes a standard of political action ever afterwards, and thus downward we fall until a Marius and Scylla finishes the Republic, inaugurates a Cæsar or a Louis Napoleon to take care

That the youth of our country need an education to fit them for their civil duties, is the opinion of a popular lecturer lately among us. That there are great principles, unchanging and eternal, that lie at the foundation of all free governments is well known.

That there is a right and a wrong side on' most all questions, in questions involving morals much right and much wrong, and he who assumes the functions of a citizen should be prepared to act understandingly on the measures that affect so much the welfare of public interests, and fling back into their teeth the wiles and sophistries of selfish and designing leaders. We are a country, after all, governed by a few men instead of by the many;—we leave to caucuses and cliques that which we should determine upon ourselves. We are an Oligarchy instead of a Republic. Devotion to party is sure to follow ignorance, and when carried to excess, pressed at the expense of individual opinion and conviction, as exhibited in this country, is fatal to liberty. That there is a monstrous power of reform and progress in our midst,—that we started well in the race as a nation, had no antecedents than those which breathed of liberty and law, is much to our advantage; but it bodes no good to us ever to be on the verge of some catastrophe; and there is no use in it, if we do but understand that liberty does not mean lawlessness, that national comity does not mean aggression, that we cannot always spread our institutions with advantage, that fraud, bribery, and peculation should disgrace the public of ender, should open him to improve a uld hang him as high as I amm. We are a christian people, and yet do not feel that the obligations of our religion require of us to subject public as well as private matters to a stern ordeal. This may not be done by the pulpit, for our peculiarities of condition, our manners of life, our birth-right, heritages, and sympathies are so different, but we would have the precepts and teachings of the Gospel so applied to our individual character and conduct as to lead us aright in all the relations of life, whether they be of slaveholding or non-slaveholding, of monarchical or democratic type.

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Men who are too idle to do anything else in this country, turn politicians. The study of politics has been suggested as necessary in high quarters, but that public men should get their training, not from the great standard authors and lights who have shone through history, but from saloons and secret conclaves, and addressed to the lowest instincts, crouching into the dust before place and power and Mammon, is what this country alone of all republics has ever exhibited as the general and almost universal tactics of public life. We do not select men for their high qualities, for their success in any of the business pursuits in which they may have been engaged, which generally shows compass of mind and administrative ability, but go to the corners of the streets and get the able though characterless demagogue, who there stands, and make him the High Priest of our

## The Farmer's Future.

An English correspondent of the New York TRIBUNE goes off in this way:

"The Farmer's Future will be found in the application of steam to the cultivation of the soil! We are rapidly coming to the conclusion here that the good old plow is a humbug. We begin to think that spade husbandry applied by steam is the right thing; indeed, there are some among us of the opinion that a machine may be invented which should, in effect, plow, sow, harrow, and roll together—a machine, in fact, which should make a seed bed and sow the seed all at one operation. There has already been one steam engine exhibited in this country which will walk anywhere, and do anything it is required to do. It has feet about the size of yours, sir, and puts them down upon the ground, one after the other, very much after the fashion of a dandy going up Broadway, only the feet of the machine are fixed on wheels, and revolve regularly, instead of moving up and down awkardly, like his. This machine will go through a plowed field very comfortably, and rather quicker than a good hunter will get over it; and as it will drag a dozen plows after it, I do not see, for my part, why it should not be made to carry as part and parcel of itself, a mechanism that will readily convert the untilled ground into a seedbed. Well, then, as to drainage. I saw a machine the other day that would dig, drain, and lay down sixteen and a half feet of piping per minute, the pipes being rather more regularly and satisfactorily laid than any skilled workman can can lay them. The machine labored under the disadvantage of being cumbrous, and of being made to be worked by a stationary engine. But having got thus far, it seems to be only one step further to give us steam application to the soil, so as to enable twenty times the quantity of land to be put under cultivation by the same amount of labor, and at no greater cost than now.— Then we may hope for a produce of cheap corn, the great desideratum in this land of sweat and toil, where it depends upon a shilling or two, more or less, in the price of food, not only whether a man can reap the advantages of his labor, but absolutely, too often, whether he can continue to exist.

Yes, to the application of improved machinery to the earth must we look for an accession of home comforts, of world-wide prosperity, of universal happiness! To Thee! O bountiful God of Nature, we offer our first thanks that Thou hast given us the great seed bed whereon we live and move, and whence we have our being. To Industry be given our next tribute, and then let us thank Art and Science that teach us have another making. This is my method, and I am never out of good soap. M. E.

how to make the best uses of the means so bountifully placed at our disposal."

#### LUXURIES OF A FRUIT GARDEN.

A friend of ours, in whose reliability we have implicit confidence, has a small plat of ground, of which he tells us the following facts:

From a row of currant bushes, about 8 rods long, he and his neighbors gathered over two bushels of currants this year. The currant season, from the first picking to the last, was from June 1st to August 15th, 21 months.

From a row of gooseberry bushes, 2 rods long, he gathered about a bushel of gooseberries.

From a plat of strawberry vines, 4 rods long and 1 rod wide, he gathered nearly 3 bushels of strawberries. The strawberry season lasted about three weeks, ending about the middle of

Then his raspberries came on, and lasted about three weeks. Of these he had about half a bushel. They stood next to the strawberries in point of delicacy.

He has a number of cherry trees. They yielded well this year. His family and friends used a bushel or so, and the children of the neighborhood fed themselves upon them, without stint, for two weeks.

Soon after the raspherries were gone, his peaches began to ripen. One of the trees ripened its fruit late, and it has lasted till within a few days past; of these he has had two or more

All along since the first of August, his apples and pears have been ripening, and have furnished an abundant supply for his family, for the cow and pig, and some to sell or give away besides. He will have a large quantity of excellent winter apples. He has just gathered from two or three grapevines, as many bushels of fine grapes. Some of these his wife made into marmalade, and some she has preserved in paper, for use hereafter. The best-and greater portion of the whole—were eaten as a desert, or given to children or friends, all of whom enjoyed them much.

These are some of the enjoyments drawn from a small plat of ground during the season just closing. They were at small cost, but they sweetened many a meal, ministered to health, and added to the comfort of many guests.

Why may not nearly every man have as large a plat of ground, and as many comforts? Simply because he is negligent. - Ohio Farmer.

A NEW AND CHOICE PUDDING.—Into a nappy that will contain two quarts, place apples pared and cut coarsely until the dish is nearly full; sprinkle on this six spoonfuls of sago. [would not the same amount of corn starch answer? | then pour into the dish as much hot water as will cover the apples and sago. Let it bake about two hours. If the upper pieces become too brown, push them down, and others will take their places. To be eaten in saucers, with cream or milk and sugar.

Soap Without Boiling —All that is required to mak soft scap without boiling is to have good ashes and clean soap grease. In the spring leach your ashes and put your ley into a vessel large enough to hold the soap you wish to make for the year; then add the grease as it accomulates from time to time, no matter how much you get in, for the ley will not take more than is necessary to make good soap, and it keeps the surplus free from mould and insects. When the soap is formed, if you wish to use it, skim off the grease that remains on the top, put it in another vessel, add more ley, and while you are using the first barrel you will

FLOWERS FOR PERFUMERY.—The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes these facts concerning modern efforts to perfect the science of perfumery. He says: The most novel and remarkable feature of the present manufacture of perfumes is the establishment of flower farms. Some of the fairest spots of Europe and Asia are devoted to the cultivation of flowers, of which the fragance is no longer wasted on the desert air, but preserved for the enjoyment of all who choose to purchase it. Flowers have taken the place of ambergris, musk, eivet, and the odoriferous gums, which are now only used to give stability to the more evanescent scents. There are flower farms in Europe and Asia; and another is likely to be created in Australia for the cultivation of the wattle, a plant of the acacia genus, and resembling in odor very powerful violets. England has her flower gardens at Mitcham, in Surry, where lavender and peppermint flourish unrivalled. Roses are also cultivated there, but only for the purpose of making rose water.

To Harden Lard for Candles.—For 12 lbs. lard, 1 to alum and 1 do. of saltpetre—dissolve the alum and saltpetre in a little water-mix the lard and water, or put them together over a fire, and boil till the water is all boiled out. It must be stirred while boiling to get the alum and saltpetre well mixed with the lard. There will be some sediment at the bottom.

For tallow I should think one-third the above would be a plenty to harden the softest tallow; but any one can tell by trying a little at first. If that is not enough, add more.

# AN EXAMPLE OF PERSEVERANCE.

The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry rightly directed, are able to effect:

Among the graduating class at the last commencement at Williams College, was one by the name of Condit, from New Jersey. The gentleman is a shoemaker, married, and has a family of four-children. Six years ago, becoming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branches, such as are taught in our primary schools. One by one he mastered grammar, arithmetic, geography, &e., with some occasional assistance from his fellow-workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means, and with a large family depending on him for support, he commenced and learned Latin and Greek, in the evenings after his days work was over, under the direction of a friend, and after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared himself and entered the Sophomore class at Williams College.

He brought his bench and his tools, and his books with him; and with the fund for indigent students, and some occasional assistance from other sources, he was enabled to go through the college course, and at the same time support his family. He graduated on his birth day, aged thirty-two. He stood high in his class, and received a part at Commencement, but declined. At the farewell meeting of the class, in consideration of his perseverance, talents, and Christian character, they presented him with an elegant set of silver spoons, tea and table, each handsomely engraved, with an appropriate inscription.

Mr. Condit will now enter the Theological Seminary at New York, and will, no doubt, make a faithful and popular minister.

What young man in this country will ever, after such an example as this, despair of obtain. ing an education? - Springfield Republican.

"The world," said Herace Walpole, "is a comedy to those who think, and a tragedy to those who feel."

VOL. III.

# SPRINGFIELD, APRIL, 1858.

NO. 4.

# THE

# Allinois Farmer,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

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# S. FRANCIS, Editor.

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For the Farmer.

#### PATRIOTISM.

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# The Coast Coasts Medica.

In regard to the proper cultivation of the plant, and its all ption forhodges, experience is of in more a leading opening in The Turner first recommended its cultivation to a hedge plane in the West. This was many years ugo, class which time he has our stantly had it in cultivation, and his expenence and recommendations of the proper mode of culture new, are invaluable. These who follow out his suggestions cannot fail in making good hedges.

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> J. J. THOMAS, Esq -- In roply to your with much interest, the prespects and progie of hedges in the West for some years [rich prairie hand, and no more, to make a print For more than Iwence years I have a good stock houge: on barren or poorer land, we are after convinced, that with a real the policourse it would take proportionably longer, profile , there was no positive all marries, unless meanine was used. were his copy steary and its many phosy not

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homoge and idelater. At the National Capi- | Tunner to a distinguished Horticulturist in | past, mostly in this vicinity, but some in al-I most every State in the Umon; and shall sell about the same quantity this spring, mostly to cld customers, or in their neighborhood, man at the same objectes in spite of the hard

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the second state of a good stock to a control of the time rate we now sell to the control of the the first term of the state of place views a new rate. A mive be concerned to a many our one are and cannot make it so whatever but the house, carego creams my finely of a many of a many and make Atleast I would much manet among two rods of hedge on my and greened, then one rod on another man's I can a real meas them a single mile, or even and the creates for the trouble of ing to the class and getting up a team in the other ... v hen you are there, if but Lie Cotton and Stor Set 3.

U. The mid severe Tutors have not injurthe state of the Last winter thouman and manager of peting seculings plants the description in the massery, as in such leasons they are amy a lattic to be. Hence we charge cure up in the fall; so far as we can, and cours them in the plant-houses: and it is impositive to be certain of good foliation though the may appear well in the spring, without this care, for the seedling plants are quite apt to be injured in severe winters, more or less, and the injury is not always perceptible, even by the best judges, till after they are set in the hedge-row; and purchasing such plants has, perhaps, more than any one cause, covered the country in places with broken, worthless hedges.—
Twice in the last 15 years, I have delivered some such injured outstanding plants myself, without knowing it till too late, and had them all to supply again the next spring. The great drought also made sad work in blotching many pieces of new-set hedge where the plants were good, in 1856.

From the above and similar causes, in riding through the country, one will see a great many specimens of worthless. unsightly hedges, and is more apt to see them unfortunately, on the great railroads and thoroughfares, than anywhere else. For precisely here those damaged plants are mostly hawked about and sold cheap; and great droves of stock are most likely to range and try the work of careless hands and neglected fences. Besides those professional hedge-makers, who did not always know a plow from a hoe when they began their peregrinations out of the cities and towns, to set "superb hedges" for the farmers for two prices, cash down the first year-these found it more convenient to conduet their operations near the railroads, which they usually completed as soon as the first or second payment was made, and decamped for parts unknown, leaving the hedges and their owners to take care of themselves; and the latter generally found their professional hedge was worth no further care from themselves, than to try to plow or grub it up, which is not so easily done; for this Osage Orange when once set out, insists that it has a right to make a hedge anyhow, even if not nearer together than once in ten rods, and you may cut as much as you please, and it still persist in its right to live and make a fence.

But aside from these easualties. I have never in all my experience or knowledge. known a plant more than two years old, or after its second winter's growth, to be killed with cold here, or any other cause, though the thermometer has been sometimes 25° below zero—often 20°—quite often 10°; and peach trees six inches through, and grapevines, and many common apple trees of good size, have been killed in my grounds, side by side with the hedge, quite to the ground. In severe winters, the tops of the hedges are always killed down more or less, but the root never so far; and all the killing of the top has only amounted in practice here to the saving of one good spring pruning. The first plant ever brought into this country, some 20 years ago, is still alive in my front yard; and my oldest hedges are decidedly the best on my place; and the same is true of my brother's in Quincy, and many others. But farther north I have learned that the plants last winter killed out so badly in some places in the young two year old hedges, that it has discouraged their owners—I think unwisely—for in other places still farther north, I learn they have stood well; and I must think the error, where they were killed out, consisted in too late culture in the fall; besides it is hardly probable that we shall have another winter combining so many peculiar causes of destruction as the

last, perhaps in a whole century; and he that abandons a young hedge, or a wheat crop, or any thing else, if needful on his place, from one unfortunate winter, is unwise, especially if there is good reason to think that some error in culture caused the catastrophe. But I cannot, of course, and will not speak with any positiveness about either soils or climates, or anything else not immediately within the range of my own personal experience.

But if I were to purchase a farm myself, 200 miles north of this, my first effort would be, as it ever has been here, to hedge it; and if the ground was dry and warm, I believe I should succeed; if not, I know I should fail, till made so by drainage. But I am of the opinion that there may be many places on the peor sandy and gravelly soils of the north, and also on the low and wet soils further south, where it will not pay to attempt this hedge. On our swampy lands and wet swales here, it will not do without thorough draining or dykeing, so as to make a good dry corn soil.

7. The only hedge I have ever had killed down was burnt down under a burning building, which burnt the soil from one to two feet deep, almost into brick dust. But, after all, the roots of the hedge came up through, and that same piece is now a good hedge. Burning off stubble and killing the top in that way, or prairie grass, only makes it grow the thicker and better; and some trim their hedges only by such burning down, I am told, in the south, as the old stocks will stand till the new shoots come up again to their relief.

I believe I have now, my dear sir, answered all of your questions in order as proposed, according to the best of my knowledge; and I am not aware of being under any particular bias in the matter, for instead of desiring to extend my operations in the hedging business, I would prefer, as things now are, to contract it, and sold out my farms with the intention of so doing, so far and so fast as I find it expedient and practicable.

If anything further is desired, I would most cheerfully give you all the information in my power, as soon as time and other duries will permit.

Allow me also to say that I have seen and felt in connection with this hedge business of the west, as well as with all our other farming interests, such great and argent need of a system of State institutions since lar to those proposed in Hon. We will bill now pending in Congress, the allowed devoted most of my spare time for some years past, to that great national object, as the report herewith sent will show; and I hope your time and talents are not so fully employed, but that you will find time to give this great interest an effective helping hand.

J. B. TURNER.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1, 1858.

From the Diary of a Country Doctor.

"Spare the little Birds."

The fact is indisputable that one-fifth, if not one-fourth, of the crop of the Union, amounting in value to many millions of dollars each year, is destroyed by insects. This renders the study of entomology almost a necessity; for if without check,

this evil continues to increase, the day may come, sooner than many will believe, when the important agricultural products will be so diminished, from this cause alone, as to produce great dearth and suffering, and when many of the best and most valuable fruits will be a rarity, if their production is not rendered impossible. Note, in verification, all the varieties of the plum, gage, nectarine, and cherry fruit, which, from the ravages of the different genera of curculio, or the weevil. are now rare, and seldom come to perfection; and even one species of this destructive insect has lately deposited its eggs in the apple, and even in the peach. If this is to continue, without effort at prevention or remedy, how soon may it be hopeless to look for, or even expect again to see, as in the days of old, the various fruit trees breaking down from the burden of their golden and luscious fruit.

The evil is not done by the perfect insect. Many insects never feed after their metamorphosis, but by the boring and deposition of the egg, which soon hatches, and we have a worm, or the larvæ, ravenous in its appetite, and destructive to anything it comes in contact with. The larvæ, or worm, does all the mischief by feeding on the fruit, thus destroying its organization; after which, of course, it soon drops to the ground, into which the grub or worm goes, and there hibernates until the ensuing year, when it revivifies, and comes forth the perfect insect at precisely the right time and season "to walk in the foot-steps of its predecessors," and cause a greatly ingreased injury to whatever it deposits its eggs in, and its larvæ feed on. The utility of entomological study and examination, will be of paramount importance, for, doubtless, a careful inquiry into the habits, peculiarities, and destructiveness of the various insects that are injurious to the crop, must lead, in many instances, to the discovery of an antidote for their r vages, or remedy for the injury they

There is evidently a great increase of insects injurious to agricultural production. What is the cause of this? The cason is the greater average mildness of winters, and the great destruction of small birds, snakes, toad frogs, water frogs, terrapins, and ants, which feed on insects. When the winter is very severe the cold destroys myriads in their hibernating state of inaction, or temporary death. Again, it destroys the eggs, by bursting them, and thus making them unproductive. The acute observer, by the aid of a microscope of only ordinary power, can, after any hard winter, see quantities of the eggs (generally adherent to small twigs,) of the butterfly,

# THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

homage and idolatry. At the National Capitol men are bought and sold like sheep in the shambles. We have tried hard for years to disbelieve it, but the fact glares through our political life as the electric light does through the thin air. It flashes upon us as the school boy's task does after years of perplexity and mistrust. And what is the effect of this deep seated corruption but to deter the best men from public life, from taking an interest in political affairs?

But we have more faith than our lecturer; we have faith in Luman progress; ere living in times that cannot fatally go backward. Christianity, however poorly understood now. is an element that had not appeared in the periods we have referred to. But why go backward at all? Why require of us a salvation through tire? Why run on to the verge of civil war, into disunion; pal y the confidence of manheed in our system of government; prove treacherous to our instincts; compel us to a long and labored repentance. with the execrations loud and deep of the young patriots in Europe-who crowd Italy. smother their voices in France, spread themselves over Germany, and neither dead nor dying in Hungary, have a dim sense of hetterthings in Epsin. Naples and Turkey? Why permit these to fling back in seem our recreaney to the behests of freedom-and the eld to shake their heads, their hearts to fail within them, their hope to exist without hope, their reliance still to depend upon an uncertala an imperetrable future, as to the condition and perpetulty and singleness of purpose of this great American Union. Did our people know that there were hundreds and thousands of prayers, full of the intensest meaning, offered up through Europe, from Galway to the Caucaseus, from Clibraltar to Archangel, to keep our hand stayed, like that of the ancient prophet, until the battle is over and the conguest won, of a sure, enlightened, well conditioned, and unquestioned . liberty, they would better appropiate the responsibilities of their position before the world, in which they were placed to act so very important a part.

The Csage Orange Helge.

In regard to the proper cultivation of this plant, and its adaption for hedges, experience is of far more relue than speculation. Prof. Turner first recommended its cultivation as a hedge plant in the West. This was many years ago, since which time he has constantly had it in cultivation, and his expenence and resemmendations of the proper mede of culture now, are invaluable. These who fellow out his suggestions cannot fail in making good hedges.

TURNER to a distinguished Horticulturist in Western New York, J. J. THOMAS, and first published in the Country Gentleman, we copy because it contains just the information required by our farmers on the cultiva-

tion of the Osage as a hodge plant: J. J. THOMAS, Esq.—In reply to your inquiries, I would say that I have watched. with much interest, the prespects and progress of hedges in the West for some years past. For more than twenty years I have been fully convinced that with us on the pranies, there was no possible alternative, and that we must hedge with remething, for we have no stone, and in many places not half find or or ough to keep up our buildings and tallends, to say nothing of fercing, and as to herding stick whole hundreds or theusands of beast of early and symmetal, a pairs through the country in all the colour, coary your, and placest every month in the year, or their way to the great markets, or to the catile dealers, it would seem to be abound. What would protect our crops against the lean, and grainf, and starting croves of the-o-Mexican rangers, who so relience pass through these regions with our or two thousand of these tean kine in a single drave? A man way bless his star to such conditions, it he is about to keep his earn, hey and thair, when bledled up in his begins tellar. to say including at looking, it all call on the public comicon. And on nih cur own enezens are, with staice a single exception, Lones and upright on this is a ham can now keep there was tand no is criticional emigrams, movers and eroving from teacher down a ten rall force and driving through his fields, at any rate, he will do well. For these and similar reasons, I have deemed hedging with us tadispensable, and have made many chare to meet but in and after come ten ye. Tog criment en ential in ear early Tistory, I had me said field ally, the the Gray Charge was the bee and only plant that in this place we could promin p use. I accordingly while and parameted on the subject in the Items I follow hate Uffice Reports, and other popuration of edd, raised plants both new post and others. nedged all my own lands and grounds, and turnished plants and seed to my broches and personal michels, while the chig public still ridicul - the enterpaire as an insus multiseed den am von't bay ne'ther plants or thee. The result is, that on the place where I now live, I have no other tene whatever but the hedge, except around my burn yards, and have not had to yeare. Thy prother, Mr. Avery Turner, e. Culney, ele. has the hedge on his farth ancily or whell and good hodges are new quite cast to be cound, and poer enes too. It can it farm of the press lying country of the they, I bedge ed before I cold it, all income a religious other from southerst, et S. reas I began to hedge into 80 lots, but sold it before it was completed. I have also made a mile or two of hodge on Gov. Danean's grounds, and the Illinois College Grounds. immediately joining or near my own homostead. This I did for the sake of improving my own place, in part. I have also sold laiterly, from one to two millions of the plants

past, mostly in this vicinity, but some in almost every State in the Umon; and shall sell about the same quantity this spring, mostly to old customers, or in their neighborhood, and at the same old prices in spite of the hard

- Such then is my general view-my field of observation and experience. Now as to your specific questions:

1. It ought to take four years, on good rich prairie land, and no more, to make a good stock hedge; on barren or poorer land, of course it would take proportionably longer, unless manine was used.

2. In my epinion, a common farm hedge should never be empped at all, at least nothing more than to cut back overgrown shouts to even the growth, till it is three, or at least two years one-as the way is to begin at the retion -- and the first thing to be formed is a vigorous not, and for this end, of course they less copping the better. Then can down to the ground, cut often, and form the bedge in a surgic year, beginning in early

3. Sheets will generally grow from four to six fact long if not feut-semetimes more,

with soil and culture are good.

to the proportion that proves sucwas with a should tank it about in proportion to the exchards that have proved successful ta the brest - and your article or remarks in The Aumel Resourt for 1857, page 255, parent clear traces that forth. The sad fact Istill is that there is not more than about one there are a the twill raise any crop whatever; the the ray will not have more than two-things or one hair a crop of anything, if it is possible to blander out of it. Hence, if land that a task easily produce 100 bushels of com to the acte, is made to produce 11, h dies very well. Just as some g charla hodge or half on orchard, or no neign or er bad at all-for it so happens that lah a longe or Fulf an orchard, especlassy it it is the lower half that is missing, is neither so metable a so scheable in the maractions make that you. But our good farmers five hely a dist. I am not ashamed to show an interpretate, or turn against any stock in the remaining the excepting thievish town beys, and only helps no creaard or rather a cowner were country.

5. I say one the abundancest of a good stock hadges on good hand, at the rate we now sell plants, or gut not it exceed 50 cents per rod at mest in made by the ranner himself. But a make of the ground cannot make it so incap, by nearly one-half. Atleast I would auch lather make two rods of hedge on my own glounds, than one rod on another man's even a not more than a single mile, or even and a mile distince. For the trouble of recording watch for it, and getting up a team re gather to it, more than all the other work to be done when you are there, if but

short prece-a mile or less.

0. The fale severe whaters have not injurit can be ges here at ad. Last winter thouands and missions of young seedlings plants were descreyed in the nursery, as in such seasons they are always hable to be. Hence we always take curs up in the fall; so far as we can, and secure them in the plant-houses; and it is impossible to be certain of good The following article written by Pref. to my customers annually for some years plants, though they may appear well in the spring, without this care, for the seedling plants are quite apt to be injured in severe winters, more or less, and the injury is not always perceptible, even by the best judges, till after they are set in the hedge-row; and purchasing such plants has, perhaps, more than any one cause, covered the country in places with broken, worthless hedges.—Twice in the last 15 years, I have delivered some such injured outstanding plants myself, without knowing it till too late, and had them all to supply again the next spring. The great drought also made sad work in blotching many pieces of new-set hedge where the plants were good, in 1856.

From the above and similar causes, in riding through the country, one will see a great many specimens of worthless, unsightly hedges, and is more apt to see them unfortunately, on the great railroads and thoroughfares, than anywhere else. For precisely here those damaged plants are mostly hawked about and sold cheap; and great droves of stock are most likely to range and try the work of careless hands and neglected fences. Besides those professional hedge-makers, who did not always know a plow from a hoe when they began their peregrinations out of the cities and towns, to set "superb hedges" for the farmers for two prices, cash down the first year-these found it more convenient to conduct their operations near the railroads, which they usually completed as soon as the first or second payment was made, and decamped for parts unknown, leaving the hedges and their owners to take care of themselves; and the latter generally found their professional hedge was worth no further care from themselves, than to try to plow or grub it up, which is not so easily done; for this Osage Orange when once set out, insists that it has a right to make a hedge anyhow, even if not nearer together than once in ten rods, and you may cut as much as you please, and it still persist in its right to live and make a fence.

But aside from these casualties, I have never in all my experience or knowledge. known a plant more than two years old, or after its second winter's growth, to be killed with cold here, or any other cause, though the thermometer has been sometimes 25° below zero—often 20°—quite often 10°; and peach trees six inches through, and grapevines, and many common apple trees of good size, have been killed in my grounds, side by side with the hedge, quite to the ground. In severe winters, the tops of the hedges are always killed down more or less, but the root never so far; and all the killing of the top has only amounted in practice here to the saving of one good spring pruning. The first plant ever brought into this country, some 20 years ago, is still alive in my front yard; and my oldest hedges are decidedly the best on my place; and the same is true of my brother's in Quincy, and many others. But farther north I have learned that the plants last winter killed out so badly in some places in the young two year old hedges, that it has discouraged their owners-I think unwisely-for in other places still farther north, I learn they have stood well; and I must think the error, where they were killed out, consisted in too late culture in the fall; besides it is hardly probable that we shall have another winter combining so

last, perhaps in a whole century; and he that abandons a young hedge, or a wheat crop, or any thing else, if needful on his place, from one unfortunate winter, is unwise, especially if there is good reason to think that some error in culture caused the catastrophe. But I cannot, of course, and will not speak with any positiveness about either soils or climates, or anything else not immediately within the range of my own personal experience.

But if I were to purchase a farm myself, 200 miles north of this, my first effort would be, as it ever has been here, to hedge it; and if the ground was dry and warm, I believe I should succeed; if not, I know I should fail, till made so by drainage. But I am of the opinion that there may be many places on the poor sandy and gravelly soils of the north, and also on the low and wet soils further south, where it will not pay to attempt this hedge. On our swampy lands and wet swales here, it will not do without thorough draining or dykeing, so as to make a good dry corn scil.

7. The only hedge I have ever had killed down was burnt down under a burning building, which burnt the soil from one to two feet deep, almost into brick dust. But, after all, the roots of the hedge came up through, and that same piece is now a good hedge. Burning off stubble and killing the top in that way, or prairie grass, only makes it grow the thicker and better; and some trim their hedges only by such burning down, I am told, in the south, as the old stocks will stand till the new shoots come up again to their relief.

I believe I have now, my dear sir, answered all of your questions in order as proposed; according to the best of my knowledge; and I am not aware of being under any particular bias in the matter, for instead of desiring to extend my operations in the hedging business, I would prefer, as things now are, to contract it, and sold out my farms with the intention of so doing, so far and so fast as I find it expedient and practicable.

If anything further is desired, I would most cheerfully give you all the information in my power, as soon as time and other duties will permit.

Allow me also to say that I have seen and felt in connection with this hedge business of the west, as well as with all our other farming interests, such great and argent need of a system of State institutions, sincilar to those proposed in Hom Missional lar to those proposed in Hom Missional bill now pending in Congress, that I have devoted most of my spare time for some years past, to that great national object, as the report herewith sent will show; and I hope your time and talents are not so fully comployed, but that you will find time to give this great interest an effective helping hand.

J. B. TURNER. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1, 1858.

From the Diary of a Country Doctor.

"Spare the little Birds."

still farther north. I learn they have stood well; and I must think the error, where they were killed out, consisted in too late culture in the fall; besides it is hardly probable that we shall have another winter combining so many peculiar causes of destruction as the

this evil continues to increase, the day may come, sooner than many will believe, when the important agricultural products will be so diminished, from this cause alone, as to produce great dearth and suffering, and when many of the best and most valuable fruits will be a rarity, if their production is not rendered impossible. Note, in verification, all the varieties of the plum, gage, nectarine, and cherry fruit, which, from the ravages of the different genera of curculio, or the weevil, are now rare, and seldom come to perfection; and even one species of this destructive insect has lately deposited its eggs in the apple, and even in the peach. If this is to continue, without effort at prevention or remedy, how soon may it be hopeless to look for, or even expect again to see, as in the days of old, the various fruit trees breaking down from the burden of their golden and luscious fruit.

The evil is not done by the perfect insect. Many insects never feed after their metamorphosis, but by the boring and deposition of the egg, which soon hatches, and we have a worm, or the larvæ, ravenous in its appetite, and destructive to anything it comes in contact with. The larvæ, or worm, does all the mischief by feeding on the fruit, thus destroying its organization; after which, of course, it soon drops to the ground, into which the grub or worm goes, and there hibernates until the ensuing year, when it revivifies, and comes forth the perfect insect at precisely the right time and season "to walk in the foot-steps of its predecessors," and cause a greatly increased injury to whatever it deposits its eggs in, and its larvæ feed on. The utility of cutomological study and examination, will be of paramount importance, for, doubtless, a careful inquiry into the habits, peculiarities, and destructiveness of the various insects that are injurious to the crop, must lead, in many instances, to the discovery of an antidote for their r vages, or remedy for the injury they

There is evidently a great increase of insects injurious to agricultural production. What is the cause of this? The ceason is the greater average mildness of winters, and the great destruction of small birds, snakes, toad frogs, water frogs, terrapins, and ants, which feed on insects. When the winter is very severe the cold destroys myriads in their hibernating state of inaction, or temporary death. Again, it destroys the eggs, by bursting them, and thus making them unproductive. The acute observer, by the aid of a microscope of only ordinary power, can, after any hard winter, see quantities of the eggs (generally adherent to small twigs,) of the butterfly, erating power being destroyed by excessive cold.

But man has a greater friend than even these useful animals. Insects feed on each other, for some are predatory, and live on others, which is their natural food otherwise. If this was not so, every vegetable growth on the surface of the earth, from the multitude of insects. would have long since been destroyed, and all animated beings must have ceased to live. If any doubt this, look at the many varieties of the spider, see the regularity, mathematical precision, and beauty of its web, woven with such art to entrap its destined food. Again, the mud-dabbler, or species of wasp, which preys on the spider itself, by storing them away in magazines of clay or mud, formed with considerable architectural skill—a food for their larvæ to feed on. Thus has an Infinite Providence in mercy and goodness placed checks which, apparently inoperative, inefficient, and imperceptible, still with unerring certainty retain within ordained bounds the unlimited increase of any one species that, from their multitude, might become detrimental or destructive to all created beings.

The most important and useful among birds is the innocent little wren, intended by nature, from the number of its young, often twenty or twenty-five in number, its unceasing industry and perseverance, to be the general scavenger of the larvæ of the butterfly, on which they and their young feed. Their interminable industry, activity, and multitude of the larvæ they destroy, is exemplified in the following experiment: I have attached to my country home a nest of these little birds, near to which stands a paper mulbery tree, from which, with watch in hand, I counted, in twenty-four minutes, forty-two of the larvæ of the butterfly, conveyed to the nest by this pair of wrens. What, then, must be the amount destroyed in five weeks, the time it requires to rear their young brood allowing twelve working hours to the day. It is immense, almost beyond calculation in its consequences. Suppose only one grub in a minute will make the destruction of the larvæ by this single pair amount, in five weeks, to 21,600. What, then, must be the number eaten by a few pairs of this truly useful and melodious little bird, which always seeks refuge near the habitation of man? How worse than cruel, then, their destruction by mischievous boys and sportsmen, who for lack of legitimate game, often destroy numbers of this and other species of little birds equally useful?

Unless coercive means be taken to prevent the destruction of such animals as feed on insects, the day is not far distant when failure of the most important agricultural products will arise from

the depredation of insects; indeed, many fruits and vegetables are now becoming scarce from this cause alone; witness the potato and pumpkin, not exceeded by the sweet potato in flavor and nutriment, and many other valuable vegetables unnecessary now to be mentioned.

The next most useful bird, from its great destruction of insects, is the bull, but, or, as it is erroneously called, the whip-poor-will. Their nutriment is gnats of various species, some predatory and others injurious to vegetation; indeed all in the gnat form is a grist that comes to their mill, even the termenting and much dreaded mosquito. From the stomach of one of these birds I took and counted four thousand seven hundred and two gnats, consisting of nine different species - all the varieties I have noted — besides, I am certain the stomach contained, partly digested; as many more, which, from their partial dissolution, it was impossible to enumerate.— Taking in view the rapidity of digestion in birds, what myriads must a few of this species destroy in the course of the summer.

The swallow comes next in the category. Observe its complete mechanical adoption for swift motion—has the vaunted power of man ever invented a projectile more perfect in shape to surmount the resistance given by the air to all bodies rapidly moving through it? Observe how this perfect and beautiful little animal skims over river, lake, or plain, apparently in sport, but actually destroying multitudes of insects for food, among others the fabled gallinipper and well-known mosquito.

The water martin is useful by destroying many species of a larger size than the preceding. Again there is the tomtit and sap-sucker, heretofore considered to be injurious by the holes they make in the apple tree; from the erroneous supposition of injury to the tree by mak ing these incisions, numbers have been claughtered. How fatal a mistake?— Notice when the tree is completely bored all over the body, and some of the chief limbs, how thrifty it looks; how large and sound the apple, and how luscious the flavor of the fruit. Observe the trees which have not been visited by these birds - many look skin bound, fruit small and knotty, taste flat and

What is the rationale of this? Simply that each perforation is made for the extraction of the larvæ of an insect, which, if not removed, would spoil the size and flavor of the fruit, and eventually destroy the trees. What a pity, then, to exterminate so useful an animal. Man often from impulse, without proper consideration, immolates his best friend. Contrary to common belief, I consider the famed locust beneficial to fruit trees,

notwithstanding the great outery about their destructiveness—a fact very easily substantiated if germane to the present matter.

So the more we learn of the intricate minutiæ of creation, the greater our surprise and admiration of the wonderfully wise system of check and counter-check established, where we see animals almost imperceptible and apparently the most useless and contemptible, performing functions which, to the superficial, would seem incidental and objectless; but the deep observer of nature, scanning every: thing with a philosophic eye, sees and recognizes in the action of the most insignificant, a necessary link of the chain, without which the beauty and grandeur of the whole would be marred; rendering it a doubtful problem if creation itself would live without their agency.

#### The Past Winter.

We speak of the winter as past, but we may yet find it lingering in the lap of Spring. In a large portion of the winter months, the weather was unusually mild,-more so that we have witnessed for years in the same season. Many learned men have endeavored to account for this extraordinary weather on -natural principles; but we have seen no speculations upon the subject possessing a deeper interest than those of Hon. Thomas B. Butler, a judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, a notice of which we find in "The Homestead," a valuable agricultural paper, published in Hartford, Connectient. Judge Butler makes the following points:

"First, There is nothing peculiar or local in the advance of vegetation of this season. (January.)

"Second, There is nothing anomalous or extraordinary in the meteorological character of the month. It is comparatively very mild—just as was to be, and was expected. It would have been an anomaly if it had been otherwise."

In support of this second proposition it is shown that the forces which produce and control atmospheric variations are subject to changes, and these occur, or rather recur, quite regularly, once in ten years, but most markedly in double decades or once in twentysyears. Thus January of the eighth year in every decade of this century and for some time previous has been exceedingly mild compared with the same month of the preceding year, as shown by several parallel series of observations made in different parts of the country. A single exception is noticed—the year 1817 was the mild one instead of 1818.

Here then is a most important fact. But still it is asked, "How are these currents accounted for? Judge Butler answers:

"We have two great primary and transcendantly important natural "institutions," in the eastern part of this continent. They

existed here before our fathers came, and they have characterized all the other institutions which they planted, and the race they propagated, and will continue to do so till the end of time. These two institutions are, first, an excessive magnetic intensity, and consequent excessive electric intensity, beneath and around us; and, second, an excessive volume of warm equatorial atmospheric current—counter trade I have called it excessive compared with the rest of the Northern Hemisphere, except Eastern Asia, flowing over us. To the action and influence of these two great natural "institutions," we owe everything that is peculiar in our climatology.

The immediate and principal cause of our warm January, is to be found in the unusual volume and warmth of that counter trade or

equatorial current above us.

If you were to enter a balloon at Georgetown to-day, and ascend, you would find the currents variable, and the air growing regularly cooler, until you reached an altitude of about 10,000 feet. You would then enter a warm current, probably ranging to-day at about 57°, moving steadily east northeast, at about the rate of 12 miles per hour. Continuing to ascend you would pass out of it after ascending about 8,000 feet from where you met it; and find the cold increase suddenly after you left it. That current which you would thus pass through, is one of the great natural institutions."

The motions of clouds within the current and on its borders, always before and frequently after storms, indicate its existence and direction observable at least 200 days in the year. This current affects our seasons, inasmuch as its depth or volume and warmth were much greater during January, 1858, than during the corresponding month last year. This is indicated by the high fairweather range of the barometer, by the copious rains which have fallen, especially at the southwest, and by the almost constant haze which has overcast the sky. It is to the depth of this current and its warmth, then, that we owe our warm weather. This is effected not by directly imparted warmth from the current itself, but to the influence upon the sun's rays caused by passing through this thick stratum of heated air.

"The rays of the sun when they enter our atmosphere, if they contain heat at all, have little heating power. The heat in them, or the heating power, is greatly enhanced by passing through the atmosphere, and just in proportion to its warmth, its density and its moisture. This has been well ascertained by experiment, and cannot be disputed. So the greater the bulk of the atmosphere, and the more heat and moisture there is in it; the greater the heating power of the sun's rays. And so the higher the barometer, and the greater the depth and warmth of that river of heated air over us, the warmer the weather in the aggregate. All our heated terms commence on a high barometer, and it rises before all our thaws. It ranged very low in the winter of 1856 and we had no thaw. It rose suddenly and high in the winter of 1857, and we had a long thaw. It keeps up now and it is pretty much all thaw. Our great natural ærial "institution" is in an exceedingly flourishing state."

The intense clearness of the air, such as all observed last winter, the same as prevails upon the mountain tops, is attributed to the fact that the atmospheric mass above is at such times quite thin, cold and free from moisture. Still this variation of the atmospheric current alluded to is not claimed to be the only cause of the warm weather, but as a principal cause.

Still recurs the question, "How happens it that the volume of this 'atmospheric institution' is greater this year than last?" Judge Butler says, to answer it fully involves many things, the explanation of which we cannot at present undertake. In general, however,

he says:

"There is increased activity in the great forces which originate the southeast trades of the Atlantic ocean. For the same reason there is doubtless an increase of the equatorial atmospheric current over all this portion of the northern hemisphere, and hence it is warmer in Europe, and on our western coast."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

"There is still another question I know you would ask, for it is the question of the day, viz: What will February be, and shall

have we any ice?

By a table comparing January and February, for the corresponding years of each decade of the present century, it is shown that in 1838 and 1848, the years which the present most resembles, February was much the eolder month.

\* \* \* "Looking at the character of the winter of 1838, I have supposed that this would not be mild, as a whole, and that we should have cold weather in February. But I confess, that the high range of the barometer, and the continuance of warm weather at the Northwest, have shaken my faith very much. The probabilities are still in our favor, but they are far from being decidedly so."

The recent cold weather in February confirmed the above expressed faith.

# Trygiene.

A Peep into a Living Man's Stemach.

The case of Alexis St. Martin is one with which the public, and especially those who have given particular attention to the subject of physiology in connection with medical science, are already familiar. It is indeed a most extraordinary one-perhaps we might say, the most extraordinary one known in the annals of surgery. St. Martin is a Canadian of French descent. In the year 1825, when he was eighteen years old, and while employed in the service of the American Fur Co., in Canada, he was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket loaded with duck shot, as he calls it, but which must, we infer, have been about the size of buck shot. He informed us that he did not know or feel that he had been hit, but a moment afterwards he felt a cold chill, as if a pail of cold water had been dashed over him. The charge, entering laterally from behind, passed quite through his body, tearing off the muscles, carrying away half of the sixth rib, lacerating the left lobe of the lungs as well as the diaphragm, perforating the stomach and exposing to view the pericardium, or covering of the heart! A portion of the lungs, as large as a turkey's egg, l

lacerated and burnt, and just below this portion of the stomach, protruded from the wound, the food at the same time passing from the orifice thus made in the stomach. This orifice has never healed, and through it the process of digestion can plainly be seen in the stomach. Dr. Beaumont, the surgeon who attended him, published some years ago, a volume made up from facts connected with this case, and entitled "Dr. Beaumont's Physiology and Experiments." This work embraced the observations and experiments on St. Martin, and may be said to be the foundation of nearly all the positive knowledge now possessed on the subject of digestion.-In this book Dr. B. gives the particulars of the treatment of the case, and the singular recovery of the patient. Curiously and happily enough by the adhesion of the sides of the protruded portions of the stomach to the pleura costalis and the edge of the external wound, a free exit was afforded to the contents of that organ, and effusion into the abdominal cavity was thus prevented and the man's life saved.

Probably not one man in a million, if wounded in a similar manner, would recover at all, while the chances against just such a direction and result of another accidental or even an intentional shot, would be so enormous as to defy competition, and almost to surpass belief. The case of St. Martin is probably the first, last, and only one of the kind the world will ever see; and the opportunities which it affords for the acquisition of positive knowledge concerning the human stomach and digestive functions are of corresponding interest and value. Think of the idea of actually witnessing the process of digestion, and the assimulation of various foods in the interior of the stomach!

This interesting subject for study was reeently in Hartford, and we had the opportunity of seeing him. He was under the care
of Dr. John G. Bunting, formerly a surgeon
in the British army, and who proposes to exhibit this living wonder to the medical men of
some of our large cities previous to a journey
with him to Europe. While here St. Martin
and the Doctor were the guests of Col. Colt,
at whose invitation they were induced it stop,
while on their way to Boston, for the purpose
of allowing to the Hartford Medical Society an
opportunity of noting the processes and the
effects of digestion, the absorption of different
kinds of food, &c.

Some of the facts thus obtained are new and interesting; others seem to confirm previous theories of the physicians. It was found that brandy taken upon an empty stomach (half an hour before dinner) has the effect to temporarily paralyze the process of digestion for a period of four hours. Moreover its influence upon the stomach, under the circumstances, is such as to prevent that organ from recovering its natural and healthy tone for thirty-six hours after the brandy is swallowed; when at the expiration of that time, its restoration to a healthy tone is indicated by the appearance of red patches on the internal coats of the stomach, from which minute drops of blood are seen to exude. (This is the result after a debauch.) Curious enough, during this interval, appetite is not the least impaired although the functions of digestion are greatly impeded. The immediate effect of the

brandy is to induce upon the coats of the stomach a condition either of inflammation or congestion; the physicians were unable to agree, from appearances, which of the two conditions really existed in this case. If, however, the brandy be taken with the dinner, or after it, the food prevents its direct contact with the coats of the stomach, and the result then is to facilitate the process of digestion, as has been frequently proved by observation, which show that food under these circumstances digests considerably quicker than it does without this stimulus. This, however, does not prove that brandy is beneficial as a regular concomitant of the dinner-table. It may well be questioned if it is the part of wisdom to make such regular and unceasing application of the whip and spur to a horse that is disposed to do his best without the sharp stimulus. though there may be cases of weak stomachs where the very moderate use of pure brandy might prove advantageous. But the physicians who have watched the process going on in St. Martin's stomach, do not purpose to deal in theories; they are after bald, literal facts.

Another interesting discovery has been made by observations of this man's stomach. In looking into the aperture left by the shot from the gun, the secret of the gastric juice has been distinctly seen. The theory of the existence of this curious digestive agent had long been held by the faculty, and was indeed so strongly sustained by reason and by circumstantial evidence, that it was regarded less as a theory than as an ascertained fact. It was not, however, until this case of St. Martin's occurred, that the doctors were enabled to know, from the positive evidence of their senses, that the so-called gastricjnice was precisely what it had been supposed to be. It was never before actually seen, as it is never produced except as food, taken into the stomach, requires its presence to perform the work of digestion; and it is produced in exactly the quantity requisite for the work to be done. Thus, if a small amount of food be eaten, this gastric secretion is correspondingly small; and if the quantity of food is increased, the gastric juice is also increased in quantity. It exudes from the coats of the stomach, as sweet as from the surface of the body, and is of a limpid clearness, like water. It could be seen trickling down the inner coating of the stomach, and has, it is said, a slightly sweetish taste. In post-mortem examinations this singular agent is never found: and it was, as we are informed, never seen before this hole in the living man's stomach exposed it to the curious eye of the investigator.

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almost reached the verge or putrefaction, is more easily digested than fresh game of fresh beef. This belief has led to the taste, that like, or professes to like, what is called the game flavor in woodcocks, venison, &c. But it is seen, in this case, that tainted meats or game require a longer time for digestion than fresh meats. By a curious process of the stomach, the tainted meat is seen to undergo , very effective cleansing before the work or ligestion begins. It is rolled over and over. nd re-passed from one portion of the stomach to the other, the subtle agencies of that integior laboratory all the while acting upon it and eliminating, particle by particle, the offensive portions, until all is clean and ready for the proper work of digestion to commence.

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Cooked (melted or drawn) butter, and the lard used in "shortening" pie crust, is not digested at all. It is seen swimming upon the surface of the stomach in the form of yellow or light colored grease, and it finally passes off undigested. The skin of all fruits never digests, neither do the stones or "pits" of plums, cherries, &c. The vanilla seasoning of ice cream is found to act as an irritating substance upon the stomach, and it greatly retards digestion. In both of these respects, also, the coloring matter of candies are shown to be still worse. These facts are settled simply by looking into the stomach with the naked eye, and viewing all the processes or stages through which the different articles of food must pass in the act of digestion.

Hot bread never digests! Bear this in mind, reader, if you are accustomed to eat the light and tempting biscuit at tea, or the warm loaf that looks so appetising upon your dinner table. Hot bread never digests at all; after a long season of numbling and working about the stomach, it will begin to ferment, and it will eventually be passed out of the stomach as an unwelcome tenant of that delicate organ, but never digests—never becomes assimilated to, or absorbed by the organs that appropriate nutrition to the body. It is, however, a first rate dyspepsia producer.

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Another queer disclosure is the action of the stomach in case of hunger, when the whole sack or hag known as the stomach, is seen to roll and work about. If kept too long in this empty and restless condition, the action of the organ is weakened—the stomach loses a portion of its vital energy, and the digestion of food taken at that time is performed more slowly in consequence.

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Dr. Bunting has taken voluminous notes, three hours. Probably this rule would not and will publish a book, setting forth the results arrived while St. Mortin has been arder his charge. It will be a valuable addition to the existing works on undieling and

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# The Grazies.

Disseriation.

On raising Horses in Illine's, by X. Dillon, Sin.

I have, after considerable experience. arrived at the following chackslead:

1st, In breeding, if your near be small, do not breed to a very large har or if you do, your colt will be hable to be disproportioned, and not so durable as it would be if the dam and sire were nearly equal in size. But it your more; is long backed, breed from a short backed horse - for long broked horses are not as strong or active as shorter once. For duration and speed, do not take the shortest; choose a mid was

I have had some experience in driving horses. I never tried a long is lied horse, that performed as well as a shorter

2nd, When the mare is going to the horse, do not change her feed: only lighten it, and let her have moderate; baits of grass. Never let her be pulled; hard, or driven fast. In a word, recular feed and work will keep your mag healthy and stout. I see many mares and colts very poor. They say it is because they work them so hard: but the man that drives a poor horse, is apt to be a poor hostler, and loses, for want of care in feeding and sheltering him; for if he feeds and drives regular, his horse will feel well, and be in good spirits.— On the other hand, if the horse is rode

ered, especially while warm, he will be ant to be poor. Don't swear your horse in cold weather; if you do, don't neglect large in winter, they will be liable to to blanket him: it is very injurious to the poor animal, to ride or drive him home from town of a cold evening, and turn him out in the bleak winds, and tie him up in a cold stable to shiver all

As to feed, ours is best, corn next; but do not change from corn to outs when your horse is at hard service. If compelled to do so, feed light for a few feeds. When commencing hard work, or starting on a journey, drive light, and feed light for the first two or three days, then increase your feed and pace. When your mare is near-foaling, be careful not to change her feed; if she has moderate pasture, it is well. When she fouls, field light for a few days. Make no other change in her food for at least two weeks. as the cale will be likely to take the ceurs. Be careful not in heat your in they while wickling. Wear your colds or from four to five mouths old. They should come in April, and be weated in September: by the time, winter sets in, they have learned to eat. When you take a golt from the dam, put it in a dark stable: keep it there from six to ten days. Keep the mare as far from it as you can conveniently, so that they comit hear each other's cail. In eight or ten days they will forget each other. Then turn your colt in a small let for a How or evel to have it race is then turn it on to grass, but don't forget to feed repular. If you feed shoul outs, cut off the heads and give them: it co.n, shell it for them, for if you suffer your colts to bite green corn from the cob, they will be likely to have the lampers, and perhape the big head.

If you discover the distemper among your longes, give them indige, either pulverized or in water. I have given a) grown harse cutable smonthly at a dise, along quietly. If your colt is hard to for works. At the approach of whiter, when about to commence feeding, hx : let so that no horse can get out of it.-Short me your noity and home and, in ! being misellievous. You may feed your blow through your hands into your yearlings, two and three years old, all horse's nostrils; lead him around in the in the same ler, give about five cars of stable, occasionally touching him under corn twice a day, with hay. Keep your the belly, to keep him moving. Use him colts up antil 9 or 10 o'clock in the a little every day, and he will soon bemorning. They should be protected come gentle. from the cold winds. Sale your hay commence feeding, stay in the lot with your colts while pating their grain, and if one attempts to kick or bite, put on the lash, and they will soon learn to eat gearing him, see that your gears fit well, quietly together. It one should fail to especially the lames; when they are cat its feed, it won't affect the rest. But buckled, there should be just room when there is but two to feed together, enough to run your hand around the

or drove hard, full fed and heavily wat- if one fails to cat, the other will cat both feeds, and get foundered.

If you suffer your horses to run at learn to be mischievous, and trespass on your neighbors, to their loss, and your own injury, as they will be liable to have bad eyes and feet, through over leaping. To break a colt, commence while young, say at two years old, but do not let him be pulled hard, or rode by a man until four years old. Have a good halter and snuffle bit bridle on your colt, put a boy on the colt, mount a quiet beast yourself, take the halter, or one rein of the bridle if it is double reined, take a small switch, using it as little as possible, be careful not to hurt the colt's mouth with the bit, if the colt should fret, handle it gently, but don't suffer it to get its head down. Never force your colt up to any using he is aireid or; work him gently as near the object that frightens him as you can, then stop and let him take a good look at it, then he will generally go on. If he is badly frightened, it will pay you to get off and lead him slowly past. In crossing bridges and high crossways, if your nag is timid, get off and lead him over. It always pays me well to do so. I never rein up, or martingale a colt until he is fully bridle wise, as it frets him, and does no good. If I get a tricky nag, that is dangerous to ride, I take a forked stick, placing the fork under his jaw, and fastening the ends of it to the rings on the bit, having a hole morticed in the other end, at the right distance, to make him carry his head properly. Put your girt through the hole, and he is safe, he can neither throw his head up or down. If he is given to swelling and jumping stiff legged, so as to break the girt, take a piece of a clothes line, or some other small cord, pass it three times around the beast, put a stick under the middle strand, and twist it until it is so tight the nag can't swell, then it will generally go cutch, and don't tame vell, shut him up in a dark stable twenty-four hours, then put a bridle on him, take the scab or swimmer off his fore leg, spit on your the evening: this will keep them from hands, rub them well together, then

In catching horses, always carry a when you put it up. When you first little salt or corn. Fondle on your horse when you put the bridle on, or pull it off, and he will be easy caught.

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Another interesting discovery has been made by observations of this man's stomach. In looking into the aperture left by the shot from the gun, the secret of the gastric juice has been distinctly seen. The theory of the existence of this curious digestive agent had long been held by the faculty, and was indeed so strongly sustained by reason and by circumstantial evidence, that it was regarded less as a theory than as an ascertained fact. It was not, however, until this case of St. Martin's occurred, that the doctors were enabled to know, from the positive evidence of their senses, that the so-called gastriejuice was precisely what it had been supposed to be. It was never before actually seen, as it is never produced except as food, taken into the stomach, requires its presence to perform the work of digestion; and it is produced in exactly the quantity requisite for the work to be done. Thus, if a small amount of food be eaten, this gastric secretion is correspondingly small; and if the quantity of food is increased, the gastric juice is also increased in quantity. It exudes from the coats of the stomach, as sweet as from the surface of the body, and is of a limpid clearness, like water. It could be seen trickling down the inner coating of the stomach, and has, it is said. a slightly sweetish taste. In post-mortem examinations this singular agent is never found; and it was, as we are informed, never seen before this hole in the living man's stomach exposed it to the curious eye of the investi-

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The Medical Society were unch interested in the experiment, and they passed a resolution of cordial thanks to Dr. Bunting for offording them this opportunity of presqually witnessing this singles and interesting cases and for important facts which he so freely furnished them; also, to Col. Colt. for the lively interest he had taken in securing the presence of St. Martin in Hartford, in order that the professors here might have the benefit of witnessing and testing important facts in this case.—Hartford Times.

# The Grazier.

Dissertation,

On raising Horses in Illinois, by N. DILLON, SEN.

I have, after considerable experience. arrived at the following conclusions:

1st, In breeding, if your mare be small, do not breed to a very large horse; if you do, your colt will be liable to be disproportioned, and not so durable as it would be if the dam and sire were nearly equal in size. But if your mare is long backed, breed from a short backed horse - for long backed horses are not as strong or active as shorter ones. For duration and speed, do not take the shortest; choose a medium.

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2nd, When the mare is going to the horse, do not change her feed: only lighten it, and let her have moderate baits of grass. Never let her be pulled hard, or driven fast. In a word, regular feed and work will keep your nag healthy and stout. I see many mares and colts very poor. They say it is because they work them so hard; but the man that drives a poor horse, is apt to be a poor hostler, and loses, for want of care in feeding and sheltering him; for if he feeds and drives regular, his horse will feel well, and be in good spirits .-On the other hand, if the horse is rode!

or drove hard, full fed and heavily watered, especially while warm, he will be apt to be poor. Don't sweat your horse in cold weather; if you do, don't neglect to blanket him; it is very injurious to the poor animal, to ride or drive him home from town of a cold evening, and turn him out in the bleak winds, and tie him up in a cold stable to shiver all

As to feed, oats is best, corn next; but do not change from corn to oats when your horse is at hard service. If compelled to do so, feed light for a few feeds. When commencing hard work, or starting on a journey, drive light, and feed light for the first two or three days, then increase your feed and pace. When your mare is near-foaling, be careful not to change her feed; if she has moderate pasture, it is well. When she foals, feed light for a few days. Make no other change in her food for at least two weeks. or the colt will be likely to take the scours. Be careful not to heat your mares while suckling. Wean your coltsat from four to five mouths old. They should come in April, and be weaned in September: by the time winter sets in, they have learned to eat. When you take a colt from the dam, put it in a dark stable: keep it there from six to ten days. Keep the mare as far from it as you can conveniently, so that they can't hear each other's call. In eight or ten days they will forget each other. Then turn your colt in a small lot for a day or two, to have it race; then turn it on to grass, but don't forget to feed regular. If you feed sheaf oats, cut off the heads and give them; if corn, shell it for them, for if you suffer your colts to bite green corn from the cob, they will be likely to have the lampers, and perhaps the big head.

If you discover the distemper among your horses, give them indigo, either pulverized or in water. I have given a grown horse a table spoonful at a dose, for worms. At the approach of winter. when about to commence feeding, fix a lot so that no horse can get out of it .-Shut up your colts and horses carly in the evening; this will keep them from being mischievous. You may feed your corn twice a day, with hay. Keep your colts up until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. They should be protected from the cold winds. Salt your hay when you put it up. When you first commence feeding, stay in the lot with your colts while cating their grain, and if one attempts to kick or bite, put on the lash, and they will soon learn to cat quietly together. If one should fail to eat its feed, it won't affect the rest. But

if one fails to eat, the other will eat both

feeds, and get foundered.

If you suffer your horses to run at large in winter, they will be liable to learn to be mischievous, and trespass on your neighbors, to their loss, and your own injury, as they will be liable to have bad eyes and feet, through over leaping. To break a colt, commence while young, say at two years old, but do not let him be pulled hard, or rode by a man until four years old. Have a good halter and snaffle bit bridle on your colt, put a boy on the colt, mount a quiet beast yourself, take the halter, or one rein of the bridle if it is double reined, take a small switch, using it as little as possible, be careful not to hurt the colt's mouth with the bit, if the colt should fret, handle it gently, but don't suffer it to get its head down. Never force your colt up to any thing he is afraid of; work him gently as near the object that frightens him as you can, then stop and let him take a good look at it, then he will generally go on. If he is badly frightened, it will pay you to get off and lead him slowly past. In crossing bridges and high crossways, if your nag is timid, get off and lead him over. It always pays me well to do so. I never rein up, or martingale a colt until he is fully bridle wise, as it frets him, and does no good. If I get a tricky nag, that is dangerous to ride, I take a forked stick, placing the fork under his jaw, and fastening the ends of it to the rings on the bit, having a hole morticed in the other end, at the right distance, to make him carry his head properly. Put your girt through the hole, and he is safe, he can neither throw his head up or down. If he is given to swelling and jumping stiff legged, so as to break the girt, take a piece of a clothes line, or some other small cord, pass it three times around the beast, put a stick under the middle strand, and twist it until it is so tight the nag can't swell, then it will generally go along quietly. If your colt is hard to catch, and don't tame well, shut him up in a dark stable twenty-four hours, then put a bridle on him, take the scab or swimmer off his fore leg, spit on your hands, rub them well together, then blow through your hands into your yearlings, two and three years old, all horse's nostrils; lead him around in the in the same let, give about five cars of stable, occasionally touching him under the belly, to keep him moving. Use him a little every day, and he will soon become gentle.

In catching horses, always carry a little salt or corn. Fondle on your horse when you put the bridle on, or pull it off, and he will be easy caught.

To break a colt to work, be careful in gearing him, see that your gears fit well, especially the hames; when they are buckled, there should be just room when there is but two to feed together, | enough to run your hand around the horse's neck inside of the collar. If your colt is large and strong, tie the halter to the gentle beast, let one man take the reins and guide the colt. While you hold the lines do not strike him, or flourish a whip about. At the start, the first thing to learn him is to keep an even single-tree. Keep his neck washed clean. If you see signs of his neck getting sore, rub it with tallow, bathe it in with a hot iron; this hardens and toughens the skin, while liniment has a tendency to soften the skin. If you once get your colt learned to pull, he will always pull if you do not overload him, or suffer the harness to gall him.

In conclusion, I would say, always remember old Gray's advice: "Up hill trot me not; down hill shove me not; level ground spare me not; to the hos-

tler, trust me not."

# The Illinois Karmer.

SPRINGFIELD, APRIL 1, 8 8.

#### STATE FAIR.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 9th of March, Centralia, in Southern Illinois, was selected as the point at which the Fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, for 1858, should be held. There were applications for the fair from Jacksonville, Peoria, Freeport, and Centralia. We believe it has been generally understood that the fair would be held in Southern Illinois so soon as a point could be generally agreed upon in that section of the State, and where the conveniences to make it effective could be obtained. A general desire was manifested in the South that the fair should be held at Centralia, and the people there and through that section of Illinois, by their committee, satisfied the Executive Committee that suitable grounds would be furnished, together with all the fixtures necessary for the fair, and also other provisions made by which the multitude expected to be present would be fed and lodged, if not sumptuously, at least comfortably.

To be a little more particular, we would say that the houses at Centralia, Southern Centralia, Central City, and the country adjacent, will be open for the reception of visitors; the upper stories of the immense buildings belonging to the I. C. R. R. Company will also be prepared for lodgings, together with the churches of that town; a great camp ground will also be formed near the fair grounds, where temporary dwellings, shanties and tents will be erected for lodging and feeding the people; the railroad company, through its officers, will run box cars, numerous as desired, upon the side tracks, which can be used for lodging rooms; extra cars

will run up and down the road so as to take passengers who desire to spend the nights at Sandoval, Tamarora, Richview, &c.; and besides many of the visitors, coming from Southern Illinois, will come in their wagons, prepared to camp out during the campaign of the fair. It seems to us that ample provision will be made for visitors.

We anticipate a great State Fair at Centralia. It will possess many novel features that will give it unusual interest and draw people from every quarter of our State and other States to that point. From causes not now necessary to recapitulate. Southern Illinois has not taken that position in this day of progress which she ought to have done. The circumstances of her early settlement and early privations,—the effects of which she even now feels,—have prevented this. But Southern Illinois has advantages for settlement, which, when once known and appreciated, will turn a turn a tide of industrious, rich and intelligent population to her fine lands, pleasant and sulubrious climate, which will tell on her rapid prosperity. The State Fair will do much towards dispelling the unjust projudices entertained against this naturally favored portion of our State.-Though Southern Illinois is now rapidly advancing in population, wealth and improvements,—we venture to say that the State Fair at Centralia, which will bring people from other States and from this State, through every portion of that region, will form an epoch, from which she will advance in prosperity by giant strides. We rejoice in this prospect, and we call upon the people of Southern Illinois to do their best in taking advantage of the favorable circumstances now presented to them.

Southern Illinois is an agricultural region. She possesses the power to fill all the departments of the State Fair depending upon agriculture, in the best possible manner.-The Spring is now opening beautifully, and we trust the farmers of Southern Illinois will sustain the confidence reposed in their enterprise and patriotism in bringing their rich products to the State Fair. We do not wish to create sectional parties, unless it be in a strife for good; but we do want Southern Illinois men to feel that the eyes of the whole State will be on them and their productions, and their section of the country at the State Fair—and we want all to come out gloriously in the trial. We know it can be done, and we have confidence that it will be done.

To secure this result, every officer and member of the county agricultural societies, every committee man of the State Agricultural Society, every ambitious young man who loves his high profession of farmer, or mechanic, or merchant—every lady (for we

never can do without them in any great undertaking,) must make one general, long and determined effort, and this effort will pay in every branch of industry, and will kindle and excite a mental movement among the people that will be felt long after the unique and gorgeous display at Centralia shall have closed.

Our readers will pardon what may seem to be enthusiasm on our part on the subject of this article. We have labored for the location of the State Fair at Centralia. We have much at stake in feeling and interest in its success. We know that it can be made successful, and we want our Southern friends to feel the ambition and excitement that pervades the hearts of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to bring about happy, successful and useful results in what some have deemed in them a hazardous enterprise.

#### Matter for Gratulation.

The press of this State, without a single dissentient, so far as we know, have approved of the location of the State Fair at Centralia. While we are glad that this is so, we are sure this approbation springs from a conviction that the location was made as a matter of justice, and for the best interests of the State and the Society. We thank them for this expression of their convictions; and we ask of them further, that they will give their useful and efficient aid and further labors to secure the success of the coming State Fair. We want every portion of the State represented there—not only of its citizens, but of its productions.— We want Northern Illinois, with her specimens of valuable agricultural implements, machinery, products of the farm, animals, to be there. We want and know that Central Illinois will be there to compete for the premiums—and we are quite confident that Southern Illinois will be on hand in vast numbers, to compete for the shining plate. Come on every body. There will be places for you, and the members of the press will find there material to make rich and interesting articles for their papers. Come one! come all!

New Farmers, (we mean those making new farms,) we want you to get out of the way of depending altogether upon one staple by which you are to live and make money. We have raised the best crops of wheat in this State, but the crop is uncertain. If you depend upon

it, and it fails, you suffer much. Get a stock of hogs as soon as you can—raise the pigs yourselves, get your clover pastures ready for them, secure them where you can have a supply of water, use the best means by raising rye and peas to feed them cheap, raise an early corn to feed them in the fall before your great corn crop is ripe, get them fat, and sell them the first opportunity you have that you can get a good price for them.

This should be a great hog raising country, and hogs have sold for years and will continue to find sale at profitable prices. But raise them cheap as you can, not by starving them, but by feeding them, and if they are fat in summer, there is a market for them then, as at all times. Young farmers can turn their hogs into money once a year, if they have a good breed, and they should look out for this. You want something that will mature in twelve months; the prairie alligator is not what you want. The Berkshire, the Irish Grazier, the Suffolk, kept pure, or crosses of these, is what you want. It would be a very comfortable thing for a small farmer to have two hundred fat hogs to sell in the fall, worth fifteen dollars apiece.

# The Native Raspberry.

We have been informed that in the southern part of this State, there is considerable variety in the native raspberry. One gentleman informed us that he had found on one occasion, hunting in the woods, a fine black, well flavored, small seeded raspberry, of the black cap variety, which measured threequarters of an inch in diameter. We allude to this matter now, because there is great diversity of opinion in regard to the raspberries offered for cultivation in the West. Brinkle's Orange is the only kind of imported stock that promises at all well without winter protection. A native raspberry, of large size, good flavor, tolerably free from large seeds, hardy, prolific, would be a great desideratum. Will our friends in Southern Illinois, the coming season, see if they cannot find among the multitude of raspberries to be found on the edges of old fields, or about fallen and rotten trees, specimens of fruit, such as is desired?—and in such case, mark the plant for removal into gardens the coming fall?

We suggest to the friends of horticulture in the South to give attention to this mat-

# Sugar Mills.

We are likely to have enough of them.

Hedges, Free & Co. are manufacturing them in Cincinnati. Another house is manufacturing them in the same place. And there are two establishments in St. Louis that are getting up sugar mills. Hammond & Co. at Jacksonville, got up a mill last fall, that was very effective. We notice sugar mills advertised in other parts of the country.—

There will be enough of these mills in market next fall.

While we have no doubt that good sugar and molasses can and will be made, where the apparatus is good, and where the operator understands his business,—we are quite sure that these will not be made well where all these requisites are wanting.

The sugar cane is and will be an institution of Illinois, but there will be failures in manufacturing its juice and there will be success. Success will follow knowledge, experience and the use of good apparatus.

# The Canada Reciprocal Treaty.

When the interests of the farmers can be separated from politics, it will be altogether better for them. A few years ago much was said in favor of a reciprocal treaty with the Canadas, by which they should send their products to the United States, and we should send ours to Canada. Now look at the result for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1857:

6.633,643

Thus our farmers in 1857, were deprived of a market for nearly seven millions worth of produce, the balance against us on articles of produce sent there amounting to about that sum.

What is further to be thought of on this subject is—that a good part of this produce finds its way into the Eastern markets in winter, being more readily carried there from Canada at that season of the year than the same produce can be from the West—thus to some extent enabling the Canadians to monopolize the Eastern markets in winter to the disadvantage of our farmers.

We gather these items from a very sensible communication we find in the *Prairie Farmer*.

#### Onions.

There were a good many failures in the attempt to raise onions last year. Generally this was caused by the neglect of the cultivator. Many suppose they have only to sow onion seed broadcast on plowed ground and brush it in, and then the onions will take care of themselves. This is not so. If the land is clean of weeds—if you are sure this

is the case—and the soil is pulverized fine, you may sow the seed broadcast, pass over the ground with a light harrow, and afterwards roll it. Your crop will then come up well. If weeds should appear, they must be pulled out, and then if the season is fine, you can make a good crop. At least such has been the result in a number of cases within our knowledge. Large quantities are raised in Iowa and in the Northern part of this State, and find their way for sale into Central Illinois.

Hog RAISING—IN A SECTION OF ILLI-NOIS.—We are assured that the following conversation took place in county of this State, in the late pork season:

Mr. B.—(To a farmer.)—"Have you sold your pork?"

Farmer.—"No, I can't afford to sell my hogs at the prices offered."

B.—What are you offered?"

Farmer.—"Five dollars; and my hogs cost me more than that."

B.-"How do you make that out?"

Farmer.—"Why, I've fed them with corn three years, and the corn they have eat is worth six dollars."

B.—"But your hogs must be heavy; how much will they average?"

Farmer.—"I think as much as a hundred and seventy-five pounds. No, I can't sell them at five dollars. I will bacon them first."

Note.—The farmers on Cash should improve their breed of hogs.

about sending an expedition, under direction of Mr. Livingstone, to examine the interior of Africa. He has vessels or steam boats, by which he will penetrate far into the interior by means of the Zambero river. His examinations already made of the country through which that river passes, shows that it is fertile, well peopled, and that a great commerce, requiring European goods, could be created there. The natives raise a very fine article of cotton—and perhaps this article is the inducement for this new exploring expedition.

Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham, (well known to many of our citizens as the widow of T. J. Farnham, formerly of Tazewell county,) is the Secretary of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society, 19 Canal Street, New York. This Society have sent out to the West several companies of women, whose object is to obtain situations where, by industry, they

can make a reputable living. There is a great want of female labor in the country, and if women from New York or elsewhere, would come here with the determination of making their homes with families in the country, the demand for such women would be very great. Their labors would be those of the house, and would be appreciated and paid for, and they would secure good homes.

#### Domestic Hints.

Hams, at a cost of 15 cents a pound, are cheaper food than beef at ten cents.

Boiling is by far the most economical mode for cooking meats.

Butter is the most concentrated animal fat.

When you buy goods on a credit, you must pay more for them than if you were to pay cash.

It is very pleasant to dress well; but not pleasant when one thinks that the clothes on his back belong to another, and that he will be called to pay for them when they are worn out.

A man does not possess true delicacy of feeling, when he purchases articles not absolutely necessary to his comfort, and knows that he cannot conveniently pay for them.

The community know when a man and his family are living beyond their means.

It is often the case that families will spend more than they carn, and depend upon others for support, who aim to save a little by close economy.

Young men who dress well, fancy they appear well, and do nothing for their own support, look with disdain upon other young men less expensively dressed, and who earn their living by their labor; but the time is probably at hand when these gay idlers will have their borrowed garbs taken from them, and they will be seen as very ordinary "Jackdaws."

Live within your income, and know what that income is, and you will save yourself from much personal discomfort and degradation.

Sowing Peas.—S. R. Elliott, of Cleveland, has published his experience in regard to sowing peas. He says—"Some years since I commenced with sowing peas, and covering them at different depths, varying from one inch to one foot. I found those buried eight inches deep, appeared above ground only one day later than those buried only two

inches; while those that were covered twelve inches deep, were but a little over two days behind. As they grew, no perceptible difference was noticed, until they commenced blossoming and setting, then the advantage of the deep planting exhibited itself; for those that were eight and ten inches deep continued to grow, blossom, and set pods long after those only two to four inches commenced ripening and decaying.

If the soil is light and loamy, I will hereafter plant my peas eight to ten inches deep; if the soil is clayey, I will plant six inches. I never earth-up, but leave the ground as near level as I can."

"Well, Mr. —— is selling off his land into small farms. He is getting tired of his 500 acre field of corn, and his large stocks of cattle, and other heavy farming operations. At one time he fairly broke himself down in carrying on his business."

"He is showing some sense at last.—
He has had a hard time of it, and all he could enjoy from the fruits of his labor was the house that covered him, his clothes and food; to say he had other comforts, how could he enjoy such when in every moment of his waking hours, and I will venture to say his sleeping hours also, he was harrassed with his business?"

"Do you mean to say that all he obtained for his labor was his shelter, food and clothing?"

"Yes, that was about all. Perhaps in looking over his farm he might sometimes say, "I am monarch of all I survey;" but that feeling amounted to nothing substantial. The idea was probably terminated with another interesting idea, that there were those about him who would be very willing to see him boxed up, and laid away where his remains would not be offensive, so that they could sell his farms and enjoy the money."

"And what moral would you induce from all this?"

"Why that a man should be industrions, enjoy the good things of this world, do good to his fellow men in his day and generation, be clever to all we meet on our journey of life, and lay up treasures where they will secure eternal enjoyment, beyond the reach of panics, hard times, and the graspings of those who never earned anything for themselves." Brightly breaks the spring!" "March came in like the lion," but before its close, even in the middle of the month, we had beautiful spring weather, and the warm rains have started the wheat and grass beautifully, and everything betokens well for the farmer.

Take heart—plow up the fallow ground—get in your oats, your spring wheat, your corn, your Hungarian grass, your northern sngar cane, your grass seed, potatoes—see that your gardens are sufficient to furnish you with healthful food, have all the tools at hand necessary for the work—you have no time to dally now—be wide awake—

Sow, plow and plant while singgards sleep; And you will have enough to sell, and to eat.

Patent Office Seeds.—Some persons have acted as though they supposed that the seeds of the Patent Office were distributed to supply with garden vegetables. They are much in error. These seeds are generally new varieties, and on which a high value is set. They are distributed for trial. If they succeed well in our climate and soils, seeds should be again distributed, so that the benefits of these superior varieties of vegetables shall become general. Persons who receive Patent Office seeds, should bear these facts in mind.

Journal of Agriculture, says, that cauliflower seed should be sown in the hot bed, and the plants be planted out in rich, well prepared soil, should be well tended, the earth frequently stirred about them, and if they do not head in the fall, the plants should be lifted and planted out in the cellar, where they would be likely to head. Old Dr. Johnson, of Dictionary memory, said, "of all garden flowers, give me the cauliflower."

SEEDING GROUND TO GRASS.—There is a good deal of difference in opinion in regard to the time when grass seed should be sown. A majority, we believe, favor spring sowing. Indeed, many believe that the seed should be sown in the latter part of February, on the snow, or not later than April, so that the seed may be imbedded in the earth by the spring rains.

# Tree Fruning.

We notice that our farmers the present spring, are attending more to pruning their apple trees than usual. It is hardly possible that an apple tree can bear good fruit when its limbs and sprouts and twigs are so close to each other that a bird can searcely find its way through them. The great reason why we have such crops of small, tasteless "Janettings," is that the trees are not trimmed. A fair, good apple of this variety is very fine; the small ones are worthless.

# Annual Meeting of the Sangamon County Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Sangamon County Agricu'tural Socie'y was held in this city on the 6th ult. Present-C. W. Van Deren, President; J. C. Crowder, Vice President; S. Francis, Secretary; S. M. Parsons, Treasurer; H. Jacoby, John McConnell, A. B. McConnell, J. N. Brown Wm. M. War. ren, C. W. Chatterton, A. Constant, Phil. Wavren.

Mr. Parsons, from the committee appointed at last special meeting on that subject, reported that nothing had been done in relation to the purchase of land for the extension of the

Mr. Parsons, Treasurer, made his annual report, which was read, examined and adopted.

Money received last year......\$2,481 45 Outstanding claims, estimated,.....

Resolved. That the thanks of this Association be tendered to S. M. Parsons, for his efficient services as Treasurer during

The Society proceeded to the election of officers, and the following elections were made:

J. N. BROWN, President.

A. B. McConnell. Vice Presidents.

H. JACOBY,
S FRANCIS, Secretary. S. M. PARSONS, Trensurer.

Resolved. That the following provision leadded to the Con-

stitu ion of the Association:

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer are an Executive Board to transact the business of this Asso-

On motion, the following persons were appointed trustees of the Fair Grounds: John Williams, John McConnell, and A.E Constant.

Resolved, That no more stock of this Association be issued

The following appointments for Superintendents were then

B-Horses, &c.-Wm. M. Warren.
C. D.-sheep, Poultry - A. B. McConnell.
E.-Hogs - J. C. Crowder.

E.—Hogs—J. C. Crowder.
F.—Implements.—W. W. Pease.
G.—Farm products —D. A. Brown.
H.—Needlawork, &c.—C. W. Matheny.
I.—Hams, Bread, &c.—C. W. Van Berin.
J.—Flowers.—G. W. Chatterton.
K.—Wm. C. Jones.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of this Society meet at the office of the Secretary on the 1st day of April next, at 1 o'clock. P. M., and that the Superintendents of the several departments is requested also to attend at the same place and hour, f.r the purpose of completing the premion list, and making other arrangements for the next County Fair.

Resolved, That the stockholders of this Association will

perform all the necessary duties of police, clerks, &c., the present year, without compensation.

Resolved. That the Tenstees of the Fair Grounds he required to examine the grounds and buildings, and make in estimate of the cost of putting them in repair, for use at the next Fair, and that the yeax the stock provide for the same,

to be paid in money or labor, at the option of stockholders.

Resolved, That this Society appropriate fifteen hundred dollars for premiur s to be paid in silver plate at the next Fair, and that the same amount be appropriated to each depariment as last year.

Resolved, That the stockholders be allowed 20 per cent. on their stock to be applied on their entrance fees, and that the entrance fee shall be oge tenth of the premium offered; that exhibitors shall purchase exhibitors tickets at a cost of one dollar each, which shall admit to the grounds during the Fair; provided, that ladies may enter articles in the proper departments free of thurgo.

Resolved. That persons may become annual members of this Society, by paying two dollars to the Secretary or Treas-ner, for which they shall receive a budge admitting them and the members of their families under 18 years of age, 10 the Fair Grounds during the Fair—the said family entering the grounds at the same time.

Resolved. That in parting with our late President. C. W. Van Derin, we tender to him our thanks for his valuable services as President of this Society during the last year.

S. FRANCIS, Secretary.

PREMIUMS

Offered by the Illinois State Agricultural Society for Field Crops, Farms and Nurserics. &c. OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. ) March 24, 1858.

The following list of premiums for field crops, farms and nurseries, and milch cows, is published at this early day to seeme the greatest competition from every pertion of the

FIELD CROPS,

Best thirty acres spring wheat, Murray, Van Doren & Glover's Reaper and stacker.

Best twenty acres or more fall wheat, J. H. Manny's Reaper Best forty : cres drilled wheat; B. Kunhs & Co's Grain

Best fifteen acres drilled wheat L. Moore's Wheat Drill. Best ten acres drilled wheat, below & Jones' Grain Drift Best ten acres broad cast sown wheat, Cahoon's Broad Cast

Best 50 pounds sugar made from Chinese Sugar 2d liest..... 3d best 5 gallons of molesses from Chinese Sugar Can- (a f dr article)......Gold Medat

Best crop of fall wheat out less than five acres . Best crop of spring wheat, not less than five Best crop of Indian corn, a.c.s than five acres

to be shelicil and weighed between the 15th of November and life ist of January ..... 2d do..... Best.crop of rye, not less than five acres ...... Best crop of cats, not less than flye acres....... Medal. Best crop of buckwheat, not less than five acres Medal Hest crop of field pass not less t an 1/2 acre..... Med d Best crop of potatoes, not less than 1/2 acre .....

Medal 2d do ..... Specimens of the quality of the potato's must be exhibited

Best crop of sweet potatoes, not less than 1/2 acre Best crop of onions, not less than 1/4 acre...... Medal. Bisterop of carrots, not less than 1/2 acre ...... Best crop of Mangel Wortzel beefs, not less 

Best live acres fell barley.... Best five acres spring barley ..... Be-I five acr softhemp...... do acre of flax.... do broom corn ..... do clover seed ..... mill-r seed.....

flax seed..... castor beans..... Best ten lbs, clean cotten raised in this at ite... Statements to be furnished by applicants for premiums :-1st. Specimens to be at the fair grounds, for exhibition if practicable. 2d. The land shall be measured by some competent person, who shall make alli-lavit of the accuracy of the measurement and quality of ground. 2d. The applicant and one

dish terested person, shall make attidavit to the quantity of grain and other products raised on the ground; the kind and condition of soil; the quantity and kind of seed used, time and mode of planting, and in see of cultivation. 4th, The grain and seed must be weight datter being in merchantable condition, and call ulation made according to the legal weight perhapsed. Paterto's only use for measurability weight above. bushel. Potatoes, onious, &c., measured; the weight of hemp.

or flax when prepared for market.

All crops in the above list to be entered with S. Francis Cor responding Secretary, before the first day of Angest next.

The premiums to be awarded by the Excentive Board, at

their meeting in Jan , 1859.

FARMS, &c.

Best improved and highly cultivated firm of 2d best ...... Silver Medal Best improved and highly cultivate! farm not less than 160 acres.

2d best...... Silver Medal. Bestimproved and highly cultivated farm of 2d best..... ...... Silver Medal Best arranged and economically conducted

dairy farm...... Gold Medal, Best arranged and economically conducted grazivg farm...... Gold Medal.

...... Eilver Medal

liest and most highly cultivated and improved nursery, which contains the best variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants ....... Gold Wedal. 2d best ...... Silver Medal. Best g. ove of cultivated timber on the prairie Gold Med 1.

All persons who desire to compete for the above premiums. must communicate their intention to S. Francis. Correspond ing Secretary, Springfield, III., by letter, previous to the 1st day of August, so as to give the committee full time to examino the farms, nurseries and groves, to be entered.

AWARDING COMMITTEE.

Benj. F. Johnson, Urbana, Ili

Pr E. Il Clapp, Peoria, Ul. Wm. M'Murtey, Knoxville, Ill.

MILCH COWS. (Open to all breeds of Cuttle)

20 15

The cow to be kept on grass only during the experiment. The time of trial from the 5th to the 15th of June, and from the 5th to the lith of August.

Statements to be furnished, containing: 1st. The age and bread of cow, and time of calving. 2d The quantity of milk in weight and measurement, and also weight of butter dering each period of tendays.

and the statement to be exhibited with cow at the falr, and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of competitor.

The Premium List, in paniphle form, will be ready for distribution within three weeks, and will be furnished or application to the productional. cation to the undersigned, S. ElfANCIS, Cor Secretary III. State Ag. Society.

Editors in this State are most respectfully requested to publish the above.

# The Farm.

#### The Hard Times.

MR. EDITOR: -- I once heard a very sensible old lady say that people too often went to meeting to hear for others, and would say on coming home, that the minister's preaching was exactly applicable to the case of Mr. Smith and his family, and wondered whether Mr. Smith did not take a good part of it to

It is a good deal so about the present hard times. The great and leading and first cause of the evil may be traced to the importation of foreign goods, for which we must pay much money, when we have no more at home than we want. If the people who manufactured the goods, would exchange work, and take our produce for pay, we could get along. But they are too smart for that. They say their own farmers can raise food enough for them, and they want our gold. Now this may be a great, and is the great evil; but that is nothing to my present purpose. We, farmers, need not throw all the preaching on to the importers of foreign goods; on the tariff which has favored their introduction and has ruined the laborers of the manufacturing States. We have had something to do with the matter.

When European wars made a high market for our produce, we went ahead swimmingly. We thought that this gale of prosperity would flow in our favor always. We bought land at high prices and added to our farms. We sowed extensive fields of wheat, bought seed at high prices, hired help and paid large wages; went in debt to the stores-bought goods and groceries on credit. Now peace came, foreigners don't want our produce to feed men who are fighting. English farmers can raise nearly enough for the consumption at home—produce goes down, down, down. We don't like to sell at low prices. We heard up our wheat. We don't pay our debts. Merchants complain, suffer more than we think of. We have the means to pay them, though at a sacrifice. But we don't and won't pay them. If we can by any possibility get a little money it goes towards paying for our land. Now, don't we furmers, help to make hard times? Is NOT THIS EXACTLY SO! We should not send all the preaching to the subjects in a neighboring pew. A good deal of it should be treasured up for our own benefit.

What is to be done by farmers? Common sense answers, sell off your produce, the stock you can spare, and a field you do not want,

for as much as you can, and pay your debts as far as you can. You should have got your grain into market early, and sold it then; but, even at lower prices, you better sell it now. There is no reason why prices should reach the old standard. I will venture to say they will not for years. While we kill off our home manufacturers, get a great portion of our goods from foreign countries, where the labor of our hands is not wanted to pay for them, we shall have hard times and low prices, for the products of our farms. We must make up our minds to this;—and live as economically as possible. and strain every nerve to pay our debts.

I have but a few more words to say. Experience has proved that in nine eases out of ten the best time to sell produce is as soon as you can get it ready for market. "POOR RICHARD."

When should Produce be taken to Market?

MR. EDITOR:—This is an important question to farmers. It is believed that as a general fact, produce should be taken to market when it is ready for market. We have been holding on to our last year's crops, and we have not bettered ourselves. If we had sold our wheat last summer, as soon as we could have got it harvested and threshed, we would have secured double the price we can now. We should have sayed too the

shrinkage and waste.

I know of several farmers who will not do the same thing over again the coming season. They are already looking out for threshing machines, so that their work will not be delayed. The prospect now seems to be that there will be a great crop of winter wheat; and we do hope that it will bring a price that will pay reasonably. I know that the prospect is a poor one for a foreign demand; but it may be that money being plentier in the Eastern cities, it will, to some extent, be invested in wheat. If so, there will be a demand. It is unfortunate for the country that those nations with whom we trade, do not want our surplus produce. I see by the last foreign news that flour was dull and declining in Liverpool. Indeed, our home market, seems the only market that we can at present rely on; and as the raising of wheat is falling off in New York, and also in some other States, we at least may indulge the belief that the price will rise to a point that will pay a small profit on the production. I believe our next crop will bring from 75 cents to 81 per bushel perhaps ranging between those figures. 北赤冰冰

#### The Potato Crop.

Editor of the Furmer:—It is said that the potato crop of the United States in value, ranks not very far in value from the crop of wheat and corn. At all events, it is an indispensable erep. No family can well get along without a supply of this esculent.

In Central Illinois for two years previous to the last, the crop was not good;—and what potatoes were produced, seemed to have degenerated. The change of seed, it seems, is necessary to keep up the excellence of the potatoe; and it also seems reduced to a certainty, that to obtain good and sizeable

potatoes, too much seed should not be planted in a hill. Two potato stalks are enough to be in one hill, and some cultivators prefer one stalk to two. Small potatoes are known as seed to have produced as good a yield as large ones, not only in amount, but in size.

We have been accustomed to regard the Pink Eye as the best potato. It was certainly the best we had ten years ago. They are good now; but in my opinion cannot be compared in value to some of the modern sorts. Early Kidney has given place to the Early June—a much larger variety and much better. The White Wild Mexican is a very superior potato, and, indeed, excellent as is the Boston or Nova Scotia Blue, it is in my opinion better. These three potatoes are sufficient to give a farmer superior potatoes for his family through the year; and if he raises for sale, they are certain to bring the highest prices from those who know and value a superior article.

For some years the potato crop has been short in Central Illinois. We have been eating potatoes which were grown in the region round about Chicago, and I believe I may say, that within the last three years, fifty thousand dollars have been sent from Sangamon county for the importation of po-

It is hoped that this may not be the case another year. Those who raise potatoes for sale, should obtain the best kinds for seed, and cultivate well. Last fall potatoes were worth in this market 40 and 45 cents a bushel. Many were kept with the view of higher prices, which caused the introduction of supplies from the North.

ATHENS, Ill. T. G.

## "Pay Day Will Come."

Mr. Editor:—My grand-father, who has now been in Heaven nearly forty years, (as I hope and believe,) used to say, when any thing was bought without being paid for at once - "My son, pay day will come." Of course, he lived in early times, when dwellings were plain but comfortable; when of carriages there were scarcely any to be seen, but those imported; when a good Sunday suit the coat in the shad-belly form, with buttons as large as a saucer — the vest in the same form — the breeches of deer skin, which were kept in perfect order with the "yellow ball," - with silver knee-snaps—the shoes fastened with large steel buckles - well knit and fine sheep's wool hose—a dress hat of the ancient cocked form, surmounting all— I say my grand-father's early life was in the days when all these articles were required to make up a Sunday suit and which was worn at no other time, except at a wedding, a funeral, an election or town meeting. But those articles of dress were made to last, and when not in use, were carefully laid away in the big chest, from whence they were brought out and hung on the line, to dust and brush, previous to their being worn for the day. Many of these things I have learned from those who were the position to those of the committees.

connecting link between me and my grand-father; and such was my revered. ancestor, who taught his boys and girls that salutary lesson which I have quoted at the head of this article—"Pay Day will Come!"

These few words comprise a text full of meaning, and the doctrines that may be deduced from it, are worth examining, and treasuring up in the memory of every man, woman and child in the

country.

When the farmer is purchasing land beyond his means; furniture that he can do without; clothing that is not absolutely required, depending upon the contingency that his future crops may be good, and that he will sell them at fair prices;—he should reflect that he may be mistaken in his hopes, and that "Pay day will come!"

When a young couple start in life, and spend more money than they earn, in living — looking forward for better times, when money will come into their hands more plentifully, and all this without any certainty - they would do well to recollect that "Pay Day will Come!"

When men and women go into their village stores, and fancying articles, buy them on credit, it would be well for them to bear in mind, that "Pay Day

is Coming!"

When man, woman or child, contract debts that they may be troubled to pay, it would be well for them to take heed to the doctrines of our text, "Pay Day must Come!"

When parents allow their boys to have their way, run them in debt at stores, "be out o' nights," they should treasure up the truth that "Pay Day will Come!"

When young ladies permit young men to dance attendance about them, whose only merits in a fine moustache, I say, look out, young ladies, "Pay Day will Come!'

"Pay Day will Come" to him who indulges the drant-"Pay Day" follows him every hour. It can be seen in his bloated countenance, his bloodshot eye, his trembling hand—and it can be seen in the countenances of all his house-hold.

But my text is applicable to a class of subjects to which I have no time to refer. "Pay Day" is coming to all to you, to me. May we be prepared to meet it.

"PAY DAY WILL COME."

#### Trial of Drills.

Editor Farmer:—We have had trials of Mowers and Reapers, I believe, in all the Northern and Middle States. These trials have been productive of some benefits. The people who attend them make up their own minds in regard to the value of the machines, which are often in op-

The main advantage I consider is, to introduce them to the notice of the people -to induce them to examine their operations—which will ultimately be followed by their purchase and dissemination among farmers. These trials also enable the committee to form opinions of the value of machines, which cannot have a proper basis when opinions have to be made up on an examination of the machines alone, on the Fair Grounds.

The same rule, in my opinion, should be applied to drills. Agricultural machinery brought merely for exhibition, without being put upon trial, is generally made with great care and taste, and does not truly represent the articles of which that exhibited purports to be a specimen. It is natural this should be so; and I do not complain of it. But I think the interests of the public would be better subserved if the articles exhibited should have been used one season, and then, in addition, should be put into operation in the presence of the judging committee. I beg to offer these hints to the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, and hope it will not be considered obtrusive if I suggest, that, as the State Fair is held early in September, about the proper seeding time, that a field be obtained near the Fair Grounds at Centralia, where the Drills may be effectually tried in the only way it can be effectually done, in putting in wheat in the presence of the committee. If need be, they can defer their decision until the wheat has come up.

Editor of the Farmer:—It was a great misfortune to some of our farmers—myself among the number—that we could not get our wheat thrashed in time for sale at from 90 to 95 cents after the last harvest. I lost enough by depending on others to thresh my wheat, to have more than paid for a two horse thresher. I am determined, if I can raise the money, to have a thresher of my own the coming wheat season. I felt perfectly satisfied, that with no foreign demand, wheat must fall very low after last harvest, but all I could do my wheat remained in the stack. Much of it has since wasted, and now wheat is only worth about fifty cents, with a prospect that within four months, we shall have a new crop heavier than ever was raised in the Central part of Illinois.

Although I am not looking for a demand for our wheat in Europe, to feed those who make our clothing and other necessary articles, I think that the increase of money in the East, will have a tendency to raise the price of wheat. A good article, I think, will be worth here after harvest, at from 70 to 80 cents a bushel. If our wheat, therefore, is promptly put into market at these prices, there will be money enough brought here to pay our debts to the merchants, a head, top it—that is, take off the lead-

and make them think that we are not such bad men as some suppose, after all our failure to pay their bills when due.

What I want to say is that our brethren should make arrangements to rush their wheat to market, if the price is a living one, as soon as possible after harvest. Get threshers, all who can, and let us do up our work promptly. This pol-SUGAR CREEK. icy will pay.

# Hungarian Grass.

Mr. Editor:-How long will it do to defer sowing Hungarian Grass seed the present season; and how much seed is required for an acre?

If the season is good, you can sow as late as the middle of June. One bushel of seed is said to be sufficient for three acres.

# Early Corn for Stock.

Editor Farmer:—I like the idea of planting an early kind of corn for feeding out to hogs in the Fall. Usually our common corn does not come in here early enough. A friend of mine once tried the eight rowed New England yellow flint corn. It ripened early, and he found that it was rich in fattening qualities. He planted it two or three years, without proper care to prevent its mixing with others, and it soon lost its value. This yellow flint cern should be planted a distance from other corn. It will produce as much to the acre as our large corn—so that there can be no less in cultivating it. I hope some of our farmers will give it a fair trial the coming season, and publish the results in the Fall.

J. R.

#### Orchard. The

The season is at hand for setting out orchards. We hope our friends will be prepared to do this extensively. Our orchards can scarcely be increased with our population. They pay well, both in the promotion of health, and as money investments.

But a man who is going to plant out an orchard cannot afford to slight the matter in any particular. His land should be suitable; the soil rich, and naturally dry and warm, and be well drained.— The trees should be healthy, not over three years old, of good shape, stocky and should be planted out well. Mulching them—that is putting coarse manure or straw about the tree, extending out on each side—will pay well. This orchard should be where cattle and horses cannot get to it. It is perfect folly to set out trees where they can be destroyed by stock. Now cultivate about your trees. About half a dozen rows of potatoes or beans, to include a row of trees, is about as good a plan as any. When you plow these beans or potatoes, do not let your horse, or plow, or whiffletree, run against these trees on your peril. Careless men often destroy a valuable tree in this way, to save a hill of corn, or potatoes.

When your tree is high enough to form

ing sprout. This is done to induce the tree to form a low head. Such trees are best for our prairies. They stand the winds better-not so often broken down, and if low headed trees are properly trimmed, they will produce heavy crops, and are better within the reach of the gatherers of the fruit.

Our people are too apt to neglect the planting of trees "till the next year." Many farmers, with extensive farms, have no orchards because they have put the planting off "till next year." "Next year" usually finds the farmer as badly prepared to set out an orchard, as this year. The truth is, there is little advantage, under any circumstances, in delay. "Now is the accepted time" to plant out your orchard. Go about it, and you will not be likely to experience any regrets.

# Trees for an Apple Orchard.

Mr. Editor:—I intend to set out an apple orchard this spring. My ground has been broken for three years. It is a rolling piece, soil lighter than the level land, and I am sure that it is so dry that the roots will not stand in water.

Now, I do not want a great orchard;—but should like to have one large enough to furnish my family with apples, make my own cider, and have some apples and cider for my friends.

I have been examining lists of apples said to suit this conntry. Generally no two persons who make out these lists agree in regard to the best fruit, and one of them recommends

Rawle's Janet, or the Janetting. for a fallapple.

Can't you help me a little in this matter? ray I want fifty trees—5 of them early summer apples—5 of them early fall—10 late fall—15 early winter—and 15 late winter. Now, I want to know what apples you would like, and where I could get the trees? You may append the answertothis communication, or you may send it to me by letter, and much oblige, Yours, &c.,

[Our correspondent has put upon us a very hard duty, but we will endeavor to answer him, suiting our own taste generally. First five at ould be, 2 Early Harvest, 1 Sweet Bough, 2 Golden Sweet; 2d five, 2 William's Favorite, 2 Summer Rose, 1 Spice Sweet; first ten early fall, 5 Måiden's Blush; 2 Porter, 3 Rambo; 2d ten, late fall, 3 Fall l'ippin, 3 Beauty of Kent, 2 Gravstein, 2 Jersey Sweet; late fall, 3 Colvert, 3 Maroland Queen, 2 Pound Sweet, 1 Snow Apple; early winter, 5 Roxbury Rassett, 3 Minister, 5 Hubbardst n's Nonesuch, 2 Vandever ; late winter, 5 Janette, 5 Newtown Pippin, 5 Esopus Shitzenberg.]

#### Winter Apples.

Mr. Editor:—Cap any one of your readers tell me whether the Northern Spy, the Baldwin, and the Minister apples, bear the high-reputation here that they do in the Eastern States? The Baldwin in Massachusetts, and the Northern Spy in New York, are most excellent apples and the Minister is a favorite with many

with many.

What are the three best carly apples, the three best fall apples, and the three best winter apples, taking into consideration the han mess and productiveness of the trees, in Cenwill not the one of your readers effer his opinion? W.

# Fruit Trees.

Editor of the Farmer:- For the two last springs I have planted out many apple trees, and but few of them have done well. When I planted out the trees, I examined them, and did not notice but what they promised fair; the buds looked full; the bark looked well, and the roots were sufficient. Some of them leaved out, and others did not, and in July, in both years, my trees were dying and dead. I believe they were planted out well. I took especial pains to examine some that survived, cut off

#### Raising Horses,

Editor of the Farmer:—I desire to say a few words to the farmers of Illinois, on the subject of raising horses for

We have an extensive range on our western frontiers, inhabited sparsely by savage tribes, who, from their very nature, cannot be retained at all times in a state of peace. The recent troubles in Utah, in which the Mormons have been and are intriguing with the Indians. stirring up their natural savage dispositions against our people, add to the present dangerous position of the Indian tribes towards us. The prospect undoubtedly is, that we are to have long and expensive Indian wars, and that these are to continue until the whole of the native tribes west of the Mississippi river are crushed into quiet. This will not be done until many of these races advance nearly to the point of extinction—for that is to be the fate of nearly all of them.

We lament this fact; but the uncrying finger of Providence seems to point to it. Where are those large communities of Indians, who, 250 years ago, occupied the country east of the Mississippi river? All that could be done to save this race, was done; but "where

are they?"

My motive, however, is not to moralize over these things. I would draw the attention of our farmers to the fact, that for years to come, in order to carry on military operations west of the Mississippi, immense numbers of horses and mules will be annually required by the Government; and many of these will be purchased in Illinois, if to be had ington Hes. Sangamon county. there, at fair, if not high prices.

Now it is the interest of our farmers to consider this subject, and to provide means for raising such horses and mules as will be called for by Government.— Our farmers understand the character of the animals wanted. Good, strong, fleet, enduring horses are wanted for the cavalry; and large and serviceable mules for draught. Farmers -hould keep breeding stock. A mare will do about as much service as a horse, and will bring every year, a colt worth eighty or a hundred dollars. I repeat that our farmers should raise all the horses J. H. T. and mules possible.

## The Lawton Blackberry.

Mr. Editor:—It is several years, I believe, since the Lawton Blackberry, has been introduced into the western country. It must have fruited here, if the plants have done at all well. I would be glad to know if it has sustained here its high reputation at the East. There is a marked difference between the climate and soil of Central Illinois and of the country on North River. If the Lawton | \$400; Hutchinson, Bourbon county, Ky.

Blackberry succeeds well here, I want to get some of them, and if they do not; I should like to know it. I see that another Blackberry is spoken of in Eastern papers, as even better than the Lawton. It is called the Dorchester. It is said that it produces quite as well, and is a larger berry, and that it improves in sweetness for some time after it is taken from the bush, being a capital marketable fruit. A fine Blackberry would be a very agreeable addition to our garden "A PLANT HUNTER." fruits.

#### Sale of Blooded Cattle and Sheep.

The great sale of thorough bred short horn eattle and full blood Cotswold and Southdown sheep, to close the partnership of Calef & Jacoby, took place near this city on the 23d. A large number of stock breeders from this and adjoining States were attracted hither by this sale, and the bidding was quite spiritedthe prices of eattle being fully sustained, and sheep went at a somewhat higher figure than on previous occasions. We give the names of the purchasers of some of the best animals, together with the price at which they were knocked off. Terms of sale, nine months credit, with interest at the rate of six per cent.

cows and heifers.

Kate, 9 years old, \$485; J. H. Spears, Me-

Fanny Wright, 8 years old, \$100; J. M. Can-

Countess, 6 years old, \$340; Washington Hes, Sangamon county.

Blue Bell, 5 years old, \$170; R. Calef, Piatt

Beauty, 4 years old, \$1,070; Wushington iles, Saugamon county.

Lady Harriet, 4 years old (imported), \$1,190; J. H. Spears, Menard county.

Empress, 3 years old (imported), \$1,490; James II. Hill, Cass county. Young Splendor, 3 years old, \$800; Wash-

Queen Anne, 3 years old, \$120; J. M. Can-

Red Bud, two years old, \$1.200; R. Calef,

Flora, two years old, \$800; R. Calef, Piatt

Lady Suffelk, one year old, \$150; Washington Iles. Sangamon county.

May Rese, one year old, \$210; J. M. Cannon,

Snow Drop, nine years old, \$120; J, M. Can-

#### BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

Commodore Napier, five years old. \$50; W. H. Crowder, Sangamon county.

Young Whitington, six years old, \$110, J. C Crowder, Sangamon county.

Beliville Sutton, three years old, \$240; Hon'y Wilson Saugamon county.

Fillmore, two years old, \$130; Joseph Stockdate, Sangamon county.

King Alfred, (half interest) imported, \$510; J. H. Hill, Uss county Perfection, one year old. \$155; J. M. Cannon,

Gen. Walker, six months old, \$100; R. Calef,

Pretty Boy, six months old. \$90; J. M. Cannon, Iowa.

Lord of Scotland, six months old, \$500; J. M. Cannon, Iowa.

## SHEEP-IMPORTED.

Gen. Lane, Cotswold buck, two years old,

Cambridge Duke, Southdown buck, two years old, \$250; George Becraft, Morgan county.

Cotswold ewe, three years old, \$51; John Lee, Sangamon county.

Cotswold ewe, two years old, \$55: John Lee, Sangamon county.

Southdown ewe, two years old, with ewe lamb, \$155; J. N. Brown, Sangamon county.

Southdown ewe two years old, with lamb, \$230: Washington Iles, Sangamon county.

# COMMERCIAL.

#### St. Louis Market .-- March 20.

FLOUR-Increased demand for shipping lots to-day, and sales embraced 3000 bbls city, superfine, deliverable between this and 20th April, on private terms; 1000 bbls do at \$3 83, delivered; :000 bbls do, in two lots, at \$3 80, delivered; 500

bbls do at \$3.75.

WIIBAT—In reased receipts, and spring ranged 2@3c B bn lower, but sales embraced nearly 10,000 bags, insluding about 7,000 bags fair and prime spring from 60 to 65c; 1500

bags choice spring and club ac 66@67c.
CORN—Supplies liberal and sales small, including 828 bags good mixed white at 36c, mostly delivered; 50 bags yellow at

35c. OATS-32@38c.

RYE—A small lot of 47 bags was sold at 50c, in bags.
POE-Mess firm, and holders asking \$15 50—\$15 25 freely
offered for straight lots—Sales 100 bbls mess at \$15 25; 300
do and 42 bbls joles, private.

BACON—Dull, with few sales; 15 and 17 casks prime clear sldes were reported at 9c.

CUT MEAT—Buoyant, and sales reported include 3,500

CUT MEAT—Buoyant, and sales reported include 3,500 shoulders at 5c.

LARD—69 tes scorched and gut at 81/4c.
GREASE—Sales 25 tes yellow at 73/4c.
WHISK V—Firmer at 16@17c.
SALT—750 sacks G. A. in lots, sold at \$1 171/4.
FRUIT—Dried apples \$1 371/2 \$1 50; peaches at \$2 85@3.
SKINS—286 sheep skins sold at 35c each.
CRACKLINS—A lot was sold at 13/4c.
BROOMS—Declining. Dry flint ranged from 12 to 13c buyers mostly offering only 12c.
BEANS—Dull. Sales 28 bbls good at 80c, and 11 sks choice at \$1 25.
FEATHERS—21 bags fair sold from store at 38c.
HAY—91 bales prime were reported at 80c, delivered.

HAY--91 bales prime were reported at 80c, delivered. GROCERIES--Nothing reported to day.

#### Chicago Market -- March 20.

But little doing In wheat, although holders are not at all But little doing In wheat, although holders are not at all disposed to make concessions, and hold on firmly, but few willing to sell under 61 cents, while many holders are firm at 62 cents. Some sales were made to day at 60 cents for of receipts, and 61 for new.

Corn is inactive, and hardly enough sales are made to justify quotations. We note a few lots at 32c \$\overline{\text{B}}\$ 56 lbs, in store, and distillers pay 30c \$\overline{\text{B}}\$ 60 lbs, at depot.

Outs are now doing a little better, sales being made at 25c in store. The tendency in outs is upward, and parcels in bags sell at 28@29c, delivered.

There is but little rye here, and it is in some demand at 48 @50c \$\overline{\text{B}}\$ 60 lbs.

@50c \$ 60 lbs.
Burley is dull and sales are effected with difficulty at 35@40 cents.

#### By Telegraph.

# New York Market -- March 24.

Flour market firm and moderately active; sales 8000 bbls \$1 25@4 50 super State; \$4 45@4 60 extra State; \$4 25@4 45 super western; \$4 40@5 common to middling extra western Canadian flour steady; sales 300 bbls \$4 50@5.

Wheat little incre active; prices unchanged: sales 8000 bushels; \$1 5) Mil crub; \$1 19 for red Ind., \$1 40 for white Genessce.

Rye firmer at 69@72
Barley steady, at 60@70
Corn duli; sales 2,000 bushels southern in store were made

at 65@68c.
Oatsquiet; 44@46
State and western pork market dull; sales 400 bbls \$16 62
@\$16 70, mess \$13 50@13 50 prime.
Cut ments 1/40 lower.
Whiskey firme; sales 50 bbis at 23.
Stocks are active and excited; money in good demand 4@5c; exchange quiet; C & R-1.75; I C 931/2; do bonds 94
M S 31 N Y C 903/2; L & M S 1/4.

#### New York Cattle Market --- March 18.

The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as BEEF CATTLE. 157

1	First quality	\$10	60@11 0	0
İ	Ordinary	10	00@10 2	5
	Common	9	00@,9 5	0
	Inferior	7	500 8 5	0
	COWS AND CALVES.		_	
	First quality, each	60	00@65 0	0
	Ordinary do		00@55 0	
	Common do		00@45 0	0
ľ	Inferior do	25	00@35 0	U
	VEAL CALVES.			
	Extra quality, 2 b		61/10	7
	Extra quality, & b		61/4@ 41/4@	6
	SHEEP AND LAMBS.			
	First quality. 2 h.		1 50@6-5	0
	First quality, & 1b		3 00@4 0	
	Owner .		9.	-



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SPRINGFIELD, JUNE, 1858.

NO. 6.

# THE

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#### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

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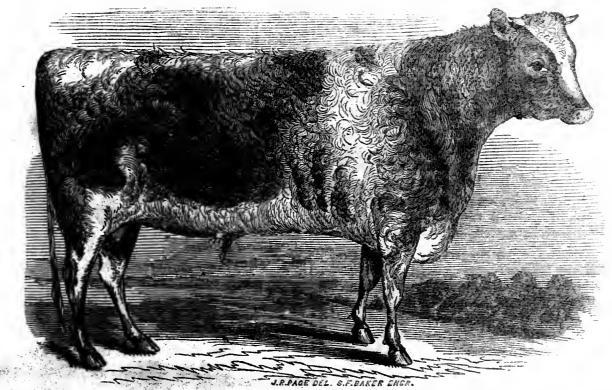
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One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

#### North American Sheep.

The sheep was not indigenous to any part of America, unless the Argali should be considered a sheep; and the only animal which is indigenous to North America, the qualities of whose fleece or covering approximates towards that of the domestic sheep, is a species of goat, which is found about the country of the Flat Head Indians, among the Rocky Mountains. It is known by the name of the "woolly sheep," and is frequently confounded with the Argali. Capt. Bonneville says: "It has white wool like a sheep, mingled with a thin growth of long hair; but it has a short legs, a deep belly, and a beard like a goat. Its horns are about five inches long, slightly curved backwards, black as jet, and autifully polished. Its hoofs are of the same color. The flesh is said to have a musty flavor. Its wool alone gives it a resemblance to the sheep. Some have thought that the fleece might be valuable, as it is said to be as fine as the goat of Cashmere; but it is not to be procured in sufficient quantities. It is not so plentiful as the bighorn, (Argali;) rarely more than two or three being seen at a time. It inhabits cliffs in summer, but in winter descends into valleys. This animal is by no means so active as the big-horn; it does not bound good nurses. But they are untractable, and says it was in Massachusetts, and in a flock



## FAIR DAY.

Bred by James N. Brown, of Sangamon County,—now belonging to Robert Morrison, of Morgan County,-a premium animal.

FAIR DAY is a light roan, ealved Sept. 25, 1855; got by imported Young Whittington, (1,165.) 1st dam, Tulip, by Renic,

(903;) 2d dam, Beauty, by imported Don John, (426;) 3d dam, Caroline II., by Goldfinch, (3,909;) 4th dam, Milkmaid, by Oliver, (2,387;) 6th dam, Spot, by Mohawk, (4,492;) 7th dam, ———, by imported San Martin, (2.509;) 8th dam, ———, by Paul Jones, (4,667) 9th dam, ---by Buzzard, (3.253.)

much, but sits a good deal upon its haunches."

Hence, in the first settlement of the United States, the colonists were necessitated to introduce the domestic sheep, and it is presumed that they brought with them those kinds of British sheep which were peculiar been formed out of these which were importcuously, so that previous to the importation of the Merinos, they did not fully resemble | Smith's Island sheep. any one of the old British breeds.

They are generally long-legged, narrowchested, flat-sided, and comparatively slow in coming to maturity. They yielded coarse white wool, of a medium length of staple, and the ewe fleeces averaged not exceeding three pounds. Their principal recommendation consisted in being prolific breeders and

impatient of being confined within fences. They have been crossed generally with the Merino or improved British breeds, and have thus disappeared, except in some parts of the Southern States.

The only new breed of sheep which have to those districts from which they embarked. ed into this country by the colonists, which These sheep seem to have been bred promis- have or had anything peculiar in their character, are the Otter, the Arlington, a lith-

#### THE CITER BREED.

This breed has an accidental formation, and it shows how readily the sheep is operated upon by various circumstances, so as to change its form and qualities.

The precise point where this breed originated seems unsettled. Chancellor Livingston states that it was on an island opposite the New England coast. Another writer

# THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

belonging to Seth Wright, and occurred in

An ewe of the long-legged New England breed, being copulated with a tup of the same breed, gave birth to twins, one of which was a male, with extremely short legs, which were turned out at the knees in such a manner as to render them rickety. They could not run or jump, and even walked with difficulty. The body was long and round, but not large, and the breed was well formed, except as to legs. Their wool was similar to other New England sheep, and of medium length.

Curiosity at first led to the breeding from this ram, and the progeny presented a striking likeness to the size. They were valued only because they could be easily kept within the stone wall fences of New England. But as they were not well formed for moving about in deep snows, or traveling to market, the breed has been abandoned, and become

#### THE ARLINGTON LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.

Mr. Livingston notices this breed substantially as follows:—"These, Mr. Custis, who was the original owner of them, informs me, were derived from the stock of that distinguished farmer, statesman, and patriot, Washington, who had collected at Mt. Vernon, whatever he believed useful to the agriculture of his country; and among other animals, a Persian ram, which Mr. Custis describes as being very large and well formed, carrying wool of great length, but of coarse

"This stock, intermixed with the Bakewell, are the source from which the fine Arlington sheep are derived—some of which carry wool fourteen inches in length, and their wool was fine for the sort, soft, silky, and beautifully white. They are formed upon the Bakewell

model.''

This breed is still in high estimation among some of the farmers in Virginia and Maryland, but are now much inferior to their ancestors, and the long-wooled British breeds, both for mutton and value of fleece.—L. A. Morrel.

## SMITH'S ISLAND SHEEP.

This island, and the sheep bred upon it, were the property of Mr. Custis, and the following is extracted from his account of

"This island lies in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately at the Eastern cape of Virginia, and contains between three and four thoussand acres. The length of this island is estimated at fourteen miles, which gives that variety and change of pasture so necessary to the system of sheep farming. The soil, though sandy, is in many parts extremely rich, and productive of a succulent herbage, which supports the stock at all seasons. About one-half of this island is in wood, which is pierced with glades running parallel with the sea, and of several miles in extent. These glades are generally wet, and being completely sheltered by the wood on either side, preserve their vegetation, in a great measure, through the winter, and thereby yield a support to the stock. Along the sea coast, also, are abundant scopes of pasturage, producing a short grass in summer, which is peculiarly grateful to the palates of most animals, and particularly to sheep, he arrived safe at Boston. Soon after,

sheep. The access to salt, also forms a material feature in the many attributes which

Smith's Island possesses.

"The origin of the Smith's Island sheep cannot be precisely ascertained, but they are supposed to be the indigenous race of the country, put thereon about twenty years since, and improved by the hand of Nature. Their wool was very white, and comparatively fine, and was soft and silky to the touch. The staple was from eight to ten inches in length, and the fleeces averaged about eight

"The descendants of these flocks, although greatly degenerated, are diffused over a wide section of Virginia, and further South."-

The accidental formation of this breed of sheep upon this island, shows the influence of rich pasturage upon the quality of the fleece, and the propriety of placing longwooled breeds upon the rich level lands of the Western States.

#### JAMAICA SHEEP.

The island of Jamaica is situated in about eighteen degrees north latitude. Being surrounded by the ocean, the heat of the torrid zone is tempered by its breezes. On this island has originated a breed of sheep, the descendants of European coarse-wooled sheep, which is thus described in the American Philosophical Transactions, volume 5, page

"The Jamaica sheep forms a distinct variety, altogether different from any other I have ever seen. The hair is a substance sui generis, and is different from the kemp and stitchel hair of Europe, as from the long tough hair of the Russian, and other hairy breeds. The wool, too, is as different from that of other sheep wool as the hair; it is finer than any other, not excepting the Shetland breed, although I should suspect that it is searcely so soft."

The accidental formation of this breed of sheep, from such an original, shows most conclusively that a mild and rather warm temperature is most congenial to the fine wooled sheep.

INTRODUCTION OF MERINOES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Previous to the year 1800, a few, and only a few improved coarse wooled sheep had been imported into the United States from Britain and Holland. But as the people of the United States, in those times, were not sensible of the value of superior breeds of sheep, these imported sheep had little influence in improving the breed of sheep in the United States, and comparatively few good sheep existed in these States. The importation of Merinos, and the high prices of their wool shortly afterwards, gave the first great impetus in the improving breeds of sheep.

The first importation of Merino sheep into the United States, was by the Hon. Wm. Foster, a merchant of Boston. In April, 1773, being at Cadiz, in Spain, he purchased of a drover from the Sierra Morena, three Merino sheep, on condition that he should bring them down with the droves for the shambles, and deliver them outside the city gate to a certain fisherman, who smuggled them for him on board the ship Bald Eagle, Capt. John Atkins, master. With these

being about to leave the United States for a long residence in France, he presented these sheep to his friend, Andrew Cragie, Esq., of Cambridge, who supposed that, as we had no woolen manufactories in the United States, at that time, these sheep were not particularly valuable, and ate them.

Early in the year 1081, Mr. Delessert, a French banker, purchased two pairs of Merinos, selected from the celebrated Rambouillet flock, near Paris, and shipped them the same year to the United States. Three of them perished on their passage; the survivor, a ram, was placed on his farm, near Kingston,

In the same year, Mr. Seth Adams, (now of Zanesville, Ohio,) imported a pair from France, in the brig Reward, which arrived at Boston in the month of October.

In the year 1802, Robert R. Livingston, being Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of France, obtained three or four Merinos of the Rambouillet flock, which he sent to New York, and placed

on his farm.

In the year 1801, Col. David Humphrey, being then Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain, purchased two hundred Merinos in Spain, and shipped them to the United States. They arrived early in the spring of 1802. The manner of his obtaining them is thus related by Mr. William Jarvis:

"It was the custom of the Spanish Court, when a foreign Minister was recalled, on taking leave, to make him a present of five or ten bars of gold-each bar, if I recollect right, was of one pound weight. But as the law of this country forbids any Minister taking any present from a foreign Court, Mr. Humphreys declined it, but suggested to the Minister that he should be much gratified with a royal license to take out of the kingdom two hundred Merino sheep. This the Minister stated, could not be granted, but intimated that if he wished to take them out, no obstruction should be thrown in this way. These were purchased in lower Leon, or upper Estramadura, and driven down the valley of the Mondego to Figueira, where they were embarked for the United States. I never could learn out of what flock these sheep were obtained, but they were unquestionably pure blood Transhumants, which is the only fact of importance worth knowing."

In the years 1808-11, large numbers of Merinos were imported to the United States. The following is an extract from Mr. Wm. Jarvis' account of their importation. He

"I attempted, in 1806, also in 1807, to obtain some from the most celebrated flocks; but the laws were so strict against their exportation without a royal license, that I failed of success. After the French invasion in 1801, the law became more relaxed, and in 1809, by special favor, I obtained two hundred Escurials. At the second invasion of the French, under Joseph Bonaparte, the rapidity of the march of the French troops hurried the supreme Junta from Madrid, and they retired to Badajos. Being without money and being afraid of disgusting the Estramadurans, by levying a tax on them, they were compelled to sell four of the first flocks in Spain, which had been confiscated

in consequence of their proprietors joining the French. These were the Paular, previously owned by the Prince of Peace; the Negretti, previously owned by the Conde del Campo de Alange; the Acqueirres, which had been owned by the Conde of the same name; and the Matarco, owned by the Conde de Montarco; and were such sheep as could not have been got out of Spain, had it not been for the invasion of the French, and the distracted state of the country growing out of this invasion.

"When the Junta sold, it was upon the express condition of their granting licenses to carry them out of the kingdom. Four thousand of the Paular flock were sent to England for the King; and Col. Downie a Scotch office in the British service, but who also held the rank of general in the Spanish service, and I, purchased the remainder of the flock, between three and four thousand more; and of this purchase, I took fourteen hundred, and he sent the rest to Scotland, with the exception of two or three hundred, which he sold to come to this country.

"Sir Charles Stewart purchased the Negretti flock, and sent them to England, with the exception of two or three hundred, which I got out of his flock after they reached

Lisbon.

I purchased about seventeen hundred of the Acqueirres flock of the Junta, and the remainder were sold and sent to England. The Montarco flock was bought by a Spaniard and Portuguese, and about two thousand seven hundred were shipped to this country. I shipped to the United States the fourteen hundred Paulars, one thousand seven hundred Acqueirres, two hundred Escurials, one hundred Negrettis, and about two hundred Montarcos. Of this number, one hundred were sent to Wiscasset and Portland, one thousand one hundred to Boston and Newburyport, one thousand five hundred to New York, three hundred and fifty to Baltimore, one hundred to Alexandria, and two hundred to Norfolk and Richmond.

"Besides those which I shipped to the United States on my own account, there were about three hundred more Guadaloupes, purchased by others, and two or three hundred of the Paular stock, sold by Gen. Downie, shipped to Boston; and of the Montarco fleek, shipped by others, about two thousand five hundred were sent to Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah. The Guadaloupes, Paulars and Montarcos, which were shipped to Boston by others, were for the account of Gorham Parsons, Esq., Gen. Sumner, D. Tiehenor and E. H. Derby, Esq. All these sheep were shipped in the latter part of 1809, and the early part of 1811, and were the only Leonesa Transhumantes, if we include Col. Humphrey's and Chancellor Livingston's, (which I have no doubt were of the same stock,) that were ever shipped to the United States.

"Badajos is but little over one hundred miles from Lisbon, and all the sheep purchased there, and in that vicinity, were shipped at Lisbon. I was then Consulthere, and in office, was actually acquainted with all the shipments, as certificates of property from me always accompanied them.

In the years 1827 and 1828, Mr. Henry

one hundred and ninety-five pure Escurial sheep, from the celebrated flock of Macherns, in Saxony. Mr. Grove's flock was found to be hardy in the climate of New York, and he was successful in propagating them.

In the years 1824-7, large importations were made from Saxony of Escurial sheep into the United States, much the largest proportion of which were only grade sheep; and at this time only a small proportion of pure Escurials are to be found in this country.

In 1840, Mr. D. C. Collins, of Hartford, Conn., imported twenty ewes and two rams from the Rambouillet flock, of France.

# Sowing Grass Seed.

There seems to a great diversity of opinion in regard to the proper time and proper manner of sowing grass seeds. Among our best farmers different opinions and different practices exist. This state of the case is found not only in Illinois but in other States. So important has the matter been considered in Massachusetts, that a series of experiment have been made in that State, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

In the published transactions of that board, there is a Treatise on Grasses by the Secretary, C. L. FLINT, Esq., showing the depth of soil in inches and fractions of an inch, at which the greatesf number of seeds germinate, also the depth at which only half the seeds germinate; and lastly, the least depth of soil at which none of the seeds germinate. From this table has been selected what pertains to the following kinds of grasses, being those mostly grown in this country:

Orchard Grass, 0 to 14 3 to 1 0 to 14 3 to 1 0 to 14 3 to 1 0 to 14 12 to 114 0 to 14 12 to 34 12 to 34 114 to 134 Timothy, Red Clover, White Clover, Tall Oat Grass,

"The foregoing results were obtained by careful experiments. The first column shows that these five kinds of seeds germinated as well on the surface of the ground as when covered from one-fourth to threefourths of an inch. But it is proper to say that the soil used in the experiments to ascertain the proper depth of covering was kept moist during the process of germination, though freely exposed to the light, which accounts for the large number of seeds germinating without any covering whatever.

"Only one-half of the several kinds of seeds germinated when covered at the depth specified in column second; and none of the seeds germinated when covered at the depth specified in the third column. The above statements will, doubtless, surprise many farmers. We have time and again known farmers to sow their grass seeds at the same time they sowed their grain, and then, with a heavy harrow, go over the ground from two to four times. Such a process must bury much of the seed too deep to vegetate, if there is any truth in the figures we have given."

"It has been ascertained, also, as a part of this investigation, by carefully counting the D. Grove imported into the United States | seeds in an ounce, how many there should be

in a pound or bushel. From such data it has been ascertained that the farmer who sows upon an acre of land one bushel of red top, one peck of timothy, and four pounds of clover, puts upon his acre no less than 95,868,-000 seeds. This gives over 15 seeds to each square inch, or about 2,200 seeds to each square foot. Now it is evident that this greatly exceeds the number of grass plants which are usually obtained from the sowing of such quantities of seed on a newly stocked down field."

"From many years' observations, and some recent experiments," says the reliable editor of the "Country Gentleman," "we are led to believe that not much less than half the grass seeds sown by many farmers fail to germinate in consequence of being covered too deep." This amount of loss of seed must take place, it would seem, when grass seed is sown with grain upon the furrow and then cross-harrowed; or even after the first harrowing; as in this way many seeds must be covered deeper than two inches, at which depth, according to the table, the seeds of timothy, clover, and white clover fail to germinate.

In view of the facts thus presented, the question is submitted to farmers, what is the best manner of sowing grass seeds? Will it:, do to sow them on the surface of the ground, and there leave them? Will they harrow the seed in? Or will they roll the ground after the seed is sown?

If a farmer desires to satisfy himself upon this matter, he should sow and harrow; he should sow, without harrowing; and he should sow, and roll the ground. Without making these trials, our opinion would be that to sow and roll the ground, would promise the best results.

#### Taxation.

Editor of the Furmer:—The system of taxation is unequal in our State. It falls improperly and injuriously, I think, upon the hard working farmer. A large portion of our State is yet wild lands; owned mostly by nonresidents and by rich people living among us. The farmers of our State, while endeavoring to make living for themselves, are at the same time working for the benefit of these owners of wild lands. They make more money for them than they do for themselves. The sweat that exudes from their brows is not more for the benefit of their wives and children, than for the man who does not labor, but who is able by the labor of others to ride in his, carriage, while the farmer has to trudge on behind his plow.

Now, for one, I don't believe in this state of things. There is neither equality nor justice in it. It makes the honorable and industrious laborer the slave of the rich man, whether he will or not. And he is forced into this position by our laws, which are made, in this case, for the benefit of the rich

and not the poor.

There was some sense and justice in the old system of taxing lands—assessing them at first, second and third rates. This would place all lands on their natural equality and without reference to improvements. Let a man who makes improvements in the country, enjoy them without being taxed for them; and let the lands pay the taxes. This would be equal. It would benefit the poor; and if the rich held lands under this system, which on account of equal taxes, they would not desire to hold, let them sell. And, perhaps, some poor man might be able to get a home, which under the present system, he cannot do.

I do not believe my suggestions will suit large landholders, for whose especial benefit our system of taxes was got up; but they will find among the masses of the people, those who will think them of some importance.

We must have a convention. We must send to that convention men who belong to the masses, and not fill it with a class of delegates who work for monopolists.

SENEX.

#### Give us Work!

Mr. Editor:—If the farmers will not give the laborer work in these times, what are laborers to do? Many strong, healthy, industrious men want work, and they can't get it. Go to the builders and they have more laborers than they can employ. Go to the brick-yards and they have the pick of workmen. No public works are going on. The railroads discharge every man they can get along without.

Farmers, give us work! We want it. We need it. Shall we starve? Shall we steal? What shall we do? Last Sunday night a laborer, not knowing what to do with himself, without money and with friends, went to the city prison and begged for a chance to sleep in a prison cell, which was given him.

Laborers will work on farms at such rates as farmers can pay. We must do this. We cannot dictate terms. We must must work or do worse—go to your alms-houses.

A LABORER.

[The above is a pretty fair picture of the condition of many good hearted laborers. It is a sad thing to think that the laborers who a year since had full employment in constructing railroads, are now thrown on the world without means to live.]

#### What can be Done?

Editor of the Farmer:—Prices of produce are likely to rule low; and to avoid some of the troubles which may follow, I will tell you what I design to do. I intend, by good cultivation, to make my lands produce about double the usual crops. Last spring I plowed my ground for spring wheat with a subsoil (Double Michigan) plow. I bought Canada club wheat at two dollars a bushel, for seed. The land yielded me at least thirty-three pushels an acre. My ground was old, had been accustomed to being shallow plowed, and deep plowing brought the rich soil to the surface, made it mellow, and, in fact, never was ground in better order to receive the seed. The berry of the wheat was plump and fine, and it required good judges to tell it was spring wheat. I sold it to one of your city millers at a price above that usually paid for wheat.

Now, I state these things to show what I on rapidly without his touching the handles have done by cultivating the land for one of the plow! In admiration of the perform-

crop thoroughly. I intend to plow my corn ground in the same manner, and cultivate the corn well, and I am sure it will pay me for all my extra trouble, and if I cannot get as high price for my corn, should I desire to sell it, as I did two years ago, I shall certainly have a good deal more of it. I intend to try the same plan with my potatoes—and, in future, I mean to cultivate less ground than I have done, and cultivate the same well. If I have more land than can be thus cultivated as fast as I can I will put it into grass.

There is no need of farmers hanging down their heads and looking so sad as some do. Our business is to go ahead. If prices are low for produce, we must raise more of it. If labor is too high, we must hire less, pitch into work ourselves, and cultivate the farm in such a way as to reduce the amount of labor

The main staples of the West pay well-hogs and beef. Wheat is down now, but will come up to a reasonable price after a little. But little corn should be sold from the farm; —it should be fed out on the farm.

May 6, 1858. G. V.

# Trial of Plows at the Fair.

Editor Farmer:—I need not speak of the importance of a thorough trial of the plows to be put on exhibition at the next State Fair. That trial can be made one of the most interesting features of the Fair. Every farmer in all this broad State is interested in knowing which are the best plows made in the State, and their adaption to the different kinds of work. We want to see the work of the different breaking plows; the deep tiller plows; the ordinary elipper plows; the double Michigan plows—the work of all the plows that can be presented. Why cannot this trial commence just as well on Thursday morning of the week as later? I respectfully suggest this matter to the consideration of Mr. Mills, superintendent of the plowing match.

I am told that the best kind of ground can be had for plowing near the Fair Grounds.

PLOUGHBOY.

## Derre's Two-Horse Breaking Plow.

Editor of the Farmer:—Some two weeks since traveling in the central counties in Illinois, in company with some farmers, stopping a moment at Bloomington, we examined some plows of the manufacture of John Derre, at Moline, Illinois. These have the name of the "Moline Plow." We admired their workmanship and the scientific principles on which they were constructed, by which they were light, strong, turned a good sized furrow, requiring little power to draw them. These conclusions were readily come to; but some of the company could not believe that the two-horse breaking plow could be drawn profitably by two horses. Near Pana and close by the railroad a man was breaking prairie, with two horses, and it was readily seen that he was using one of Derre's plows. The furrows were well turned, and the ground broken was beautifully donebetter by far than plowing with the big plow drawn by five or six yoke of cattle. The man observing our admiration of his work, stepped out of the furrow and his horses moved on rapidly without his touching the handles

ance and of Derre's two-horse breaking plow, we voted unanimously that the plow was a perfect one—more easily handled and more economically used than any breaking plow we had seen.

I notice that in the FARMER these plows are advertised, and so much do I admire them, that I have thought it not amiss to send you this communication.

May 17. D. F.

#### "Spare the Birds."

Mr. Editor: - I was very much interested in an article in the FARMER [in the Februry number] with this title. The statements made in that article added to the convictions I had felt before, that man ought to "spare the birds," if for no other reason than that they lived on insects which devoured his crops of fruit, grain, and the young vegetables found in the gardens. But there were other reasons which induced me to "spare the birds." Their company about home is pleasant, their music cheering, and their habits interesting. I have noticed at times, for several days, the movements of a pair of wrens who have made a home within the weather-boarding of my house, where a knot having fallen out, a hospitable shelter was opened to receive them.

Of the habits of the wren, it may be said that he generally reaches this country from the South by the 10th of May, and then he loses no time in finding himself a home. This is usually a hole in some tree, under the eaves of a house, a crevice in some stable, or barn-and sometimes in boxes which friendly lads put on a pole or attach to a dwelling. Wilson says on one occasion, a workman left his coat hanging up in a shed, and three days after having use for it, he thrust his arm into the sleeve and found the wrens had been there and formed a nest. In his retreat, he was followed by the wrens, who scolded him with great vehemence on account of his ruining the whole economy of their household affairs. They make their nests of dead twigs, leaves, grass and feathers, and sometimes lay nine eggs, of a purplish color, finely spotted; and often produce three broods of young in a season.

The little fellow hates cats, and especially does he scold when he sees them about the garden, under the gooseberry and currant bushes—places which he considers as belonging to himself, where he feasts upon bugs and caterpillars. The cat often strikes at the wren fatally. A box near a window was taken possession of by two wrens. The nest had been made and two eggs laid. Grimalkin lay in ambush near the window which was open. The female wren looked in to reconnoitre, and she was instantly the victim of her temerity. It was curious to witness the acts of the survivor. At first he sang with great vivacity. Then he went off and was gone half an hour; and returning, he flew to the top of the house, the stable and cherry tree, and sung as before, that the might hear him. He looked for her,-stretching his little neck around in every direction. He then went to the window and gazed in suspiciously, singing in a low and melancholy note. He returned to the box and seemed at a loss what to do, but after a while flew off and away out of sight. Towards afternoon

of the second day, he again made his appearance, accompanied by a timorous female, and which after great hesitation, entered the box. At this moment the little widower and bridegroom seemed as if he would warble out his very life in an exstacy of joy. After remaining a few minutes, the pair retired to a bush and apparently consulted—then returning, they cleaned out the sticks and nest and eggs of the box, built another nest, eggs were laid and three broods were hatched the same season.

This little history of the wren will teach the thoughtless how much pain they inflict when they kill one of these birds. The immense number of insects they destroy in the garden should endear him to us, and his confidence in us, by placing his nest or all his little hopes within our reach—and his notes as he sits and flutters about on the house, on the vines, and the trellises and sheds, loud, sprightly, tremulous, and repeated every few seconds, with great animation,—should secure for him our protection and love. "Spare the birds," is a sentiment which ought to find a response in the breasts of all the kind.

## The Wheat.

Editor of the Farmer:—The general news in regard to the wheat erop everywhere in the States is favorable. The crop is likely to be unusually large, unless some unforeseen calamity should befall it. What is to be done with it. Will there be a market for it?

We believe that there will be a market for it, but at low prices. Our farmers must be prepared for this state of things. Without a foreign demand, with a rush of Eastern population to the West, where they become wheat growers, it is folly to expect other than low prices for wheat.

The state of our foreign trade, the state of foreign bread and provision markets, the fact that vast numbers of mechanics and persons of other professions are engaging in the farming business, must admonish farmers that there must be a season of low prices for produce. No other supposition can be reasonably made, and when produce is ready for market, and there is a market, it better be sold, debts paid, few debts contracted, and the worst state of things be prepared for.

I do not desire to be a croaker; and, indeed, I am no croaker. But the facts I have referred to, in regard to the crops, the causes that will lessen the demand for them, every man can see as well as myself; and I only state my convictions that our farmers and others may be prepared for low prices, such as have scarcely been touched for years, for some of their great staples.

It is obvious that wages for farm hands must come down,—must be accommodated to present and anticipated prices for produce, or hired labor cannot be employed.

With manufactories crushed, with a supply of provisions, with more labor than can be profitably employed, it is not strange that many European emigrants are returning to the homes they have left as furnishing better prospects for labor than can be had in our own counity.

Under the state of things it is worse than useless for farmers to hold on to crops when they can find a market for them. The expe-

#### The Chinese Sugar Cane.

Before the time for working up the Chinese Sugar Cane, the coming autumn, we intend to furnish what we shall believe to be the best manner of manufacturing the juice into sugar and molasses. We have an abiding conviction that this can be done with proper apparatus and with proper skill and care. The North has the means of making her own sugar and molasses, at reasonable prices, whenever she desires to do it.

A good deal of the seed of the Sugar Cane will be planted this year. The saving of sugar and molasses in families of farmers is an object worth attention in these stringent times.



HEDGE, FREE & CO.'s IMPROVED SUGAR BOILER, 100 gallon, \$16. 150 gallon, \$18. 200 gallon, \$20.

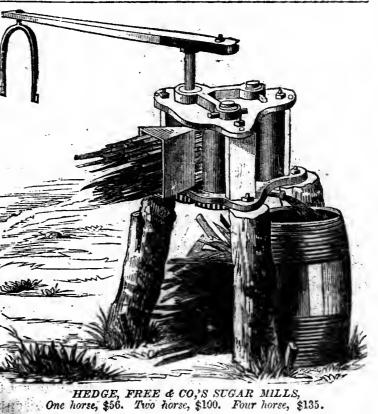
rience of the last six months will be likely to be repeated if that policy is pursued. Produce must be sold—money put in circulation—a single hundred dollars in a week may settle five thousand dollars in debts. Nothing can be gained by hoarding up the little money in the country. Men who have borrowed money at high rates of interest, predicated on the hope that their crops would bring high prices—where are they?

"POOR RICHARD."

Editor of the Farmer:—Our county, (Sullivan) is a new and small county, not making much noise in the world, but we are progressing in population and improvements, and I hope to live to see it a railroad county, which would make it one of the most desirable sections of the State. We have good lands, and these offer every inducement for emigrants to come among us. Our population is mostly from Ohio, and we like good schools, good roads and good bridges, and will cordially welcome emigrants of similar sympathies who will come among us.

The spring opens well for us. Our winter wheat is fine as can be wished, and our farmers are putting in a large amount of spring wheat. The breadth of land which will be occupied with these crops the present season is double what it what it ever was before. And when we think the same fact may exist in all other parts of Illinois, we are almost alarmed at the prospect of large crops and small prices. Our farmers here want to feed those who manufacture for us—not five thousand miles distant from us, but at home. This thing is now talked of among our farmers.

We have drawn liberally from the nurseries this year and every farmer whose lands were in the proper order, and had the means,



has purchased trees and planted out an orchard. Many have done this before and lost their trees. I notice that a decided preference is given to trees from the nurseries of this State the present season. If these do well, we shall be eareful hereafter how we purchase foreign grown trees.

The location of the State Fair at Centralia was just about right. I have talked with my neighbors and I am sure our county will be represented there.

# Domestic Recipes.

Brown Bread.—Take three quarts of corn meal, and wet it up with warm water, letting it stand twenty minutes to swell, then add one quart of rye meal, or if that is not convenient; add one pint of wheat flour and one tea cup of molasses, and wet the whole up with milk or cold water; then bake two hours or until it is done.

MEAD.—This favorite beverage that for centuries was the chief libation of northern nations, is made by dissolving one part of honey in three of boiling water, flavoring it with spices, and adding a portion of ground malt, and piece of toast steeped in yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment.

BREAD OMELET.—Put into a large tea cup of bread crumbs, a tea cup of cream, a spoonful of butter, with salt, pepper and nutmeg; when the bread has absorbed the cream, break in the eggs, beat them a little with the mixture, and fry like omelet.

EGG PLANT.—Wash the plant with cold water, boil well; take out the inside, mash and season with butter, pepper and salt, beat up three eggs, take crumbles of stale loaf bread, are sauce-pan with hot lard and butter for frying, send hot to the table.

CORN CAKE.—Take corn meal and wet up with boiling water and butter milk, equal parts; make it as thick as batter, and bake it in a hot oven for the breakfast. To be eaten bot.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.—Take the yolks of twelve eggs; beat to a froth; add sugar to make a stiff batter; a small bit of butter; flavor with anything to suit the fancy. Have two good sized pie plates lined with pastry; pour the batter in and bake until done.

Events, Speculations on the Future, &c.

The Leviathan steamship, judging from present indications, will not be ready for sea this season. The equipments of such a ship are so varied and extensive, embracing wants and demands common to us all, as well as those peculiar to the sea, that anything like haste or hurry is necessarily discarded. That she will commence a new era in commerce, is our opinion. Subject to all the vicissitudes incident to new undertakings, the principle of size in vessels will yet succeed. Largeness of view and execution characterizes this century. In floating bodies give us size for safety, for speed, for the conveyance of passengers, troops, or cargo. If we are to drown, or sink, or be submerged in the ice, let us do it on a big scale, with plenty of company to share the fate! But this contingency will be avoided in proportion to the size that vessels are built. Compartments, so difficult in small vessels, are an acknowledged part of the structure in large ones, and add to safety, as well as strength. They are made water-tight, and it is clear that injury sustained in one of them, will not peril the whole mass; that its whereabouts will be known; and furthermore, that cargo or baggage can be removed from the disabled section, without disarranging the other portions.

This solidity of construction can stand greater injury, can run over common vessels and other bodies without much of a scratch, can meet an iceberg and beat its bow out, with the stern portions still continuing a rock of safety. These enormous vessels will be swifter than the small ones. Friction does not increase in the same ratio with length; the momentum once given can be more easily maintained; the "pitching" we may consider as entirely obviated, the "rolling" to a very great extent, both of which obstruct speed.

In the theatre of migration and change that the world presents to us, in the journeyings that have become so important an element in human life, whole colonies can move in these arks, under control more exclusively devoted to purposes of safety than smaller vessels are ever likely to attain. We, therefore, hail with satisfaction the advent of | lieve that the present movement is in this new steamer; care very little what country claims the honor of its origin; hope its projectors will succeed in their every anticipation; have always regret- | thoughts will form our best prayers, and |

ted as a universal loss the misfortune attendant on the launching, and hope the inquisitive of this country will see her in one of our harbors ere many months, or certainly by the time a year has passed away.

A Rotary Steam Engine appears at length to be in successful operation on our side of the water. From the remarks made, we should judge that the principle has long been a desideratum in motive power. The "Double Rotary Steam Engine," invented by Mr. Barrows, of New York City, is now placed on board the propellor "Dawn," running between New York and Fairhaven, (near New Bedford) and proves a perfect success. It is the opinion of gentlemen who have investigated the subject, that this engine will supercede all others for locomotives, and for general use. The company, who have this thing in hand, are men of great prudence; they have suppressed any undue anticipation, and now present their invention to the world as a full and perfect result in mechanics. The vessel made ten knots per hour, under considerable disadvantage, being in light ballast, with the propellor not more than three quarters submerged. This engine can be constructed at one-half the cost of the old ones; it consumes less than half the fuel; it occupies less than half the space of the engines on the old principle, and with similar power; does not create that disagreeable jarring observed in our river steamers, and hence may be considered as a very important invention.

The Kansas Bill is at length passed, the government resorting to measures that its enemies will take advantage of, and its friends cannot praise. Whether the proposition will be accepted by the people of Kansas, remains yet to be determined; but as a friend observed, "white man is very uncertain," especially when an appeal is made to his selfishness. When great changes are maturing in the hearts of nations, governments are always the last to give way. Our own should not certainly lag behind the convictions of the people, but keep in advance of them.

The revival movement in religion continues unabated, the laymen in the community being the more active participants, as we think they should be. We hope the salvation sought after will be from sin, from actual, tangible wrongdoing, so that we may have an essentially better world to live in - not in any merely mythic sense, but in some effective sense, and we are constrained to bethat direction, and trust that succeeding ones will become more efficacious to good works, until in time, deeds and

reference to God underlay every act of the life.

Immigration from foreign countries has very largely fallen off this season, in comparison to former years. In the early months, business in the eastern factories was suspended, and the Scotch, and Irish from the north of Ireland, who are mostly manufacturers, returned home; thus checking the zeal of those who were about to embark for this country. In Germany, also, unfavorable reports of employment were circulated, producing a like result. We believe, however, that nothing can substantially, or for a length of time, check the migration to America. The great tides of human movement are westward. Governments and people are becoming more free, and this is the land where the practical results are best attained, where the chronic power of old institutions is removed and obliterated. We have untold millions of acres of land, where the human foot scarcely ever trod. New States springing up to the base of the Rocky Mountains, with all the ideal, if not positive value attached to such scenes to make them attractive; and we have, better still, a ridge of old States, with Maryland on the East, including the "Old Dominion," and Missouri on the West, ready to abandon exclusive labor, not in consequence of the noise of politicians, but from its own inherent inability to produce the fullest prosperity

In the Southern Hemisphere, Buenos Ayres, and the contiguous territory surrounding the great river La Plata, is as magnificent a country as the sun ever shone upon; and but cross the Andes, and you come upon Chili, very similar in its topography and configuration to California, whose valleys teem in richness, and the temperature of whose climate is unrivalled, putting forth in lawlessness both temperate and tropical vegetation, the grape and the olive of the latter, being presented side by side in the markets of Valparaiso and Coquimbo, with vegetable products similar to our own, that we have never seen excelled, if we have seen them equalled. In these two regions of South America will the nations of Europe ultimately pour the excess of their population, and the density of our own may find an outlet in the same direction.

We trust our Government will not be slow to look after its interests, commercial and otherwise, in those growing States, especially with Buenos Ayres. Brazil is another fine country; an empire of liberal tendency; and New Grenada is thrown into the arena of great and increasing intercourse with the other nations of the world, that should enure to her benefit. Mexico, to all intents and purposes, belongs to the

United States. The "Boa Constrictor" is no more sure to devour the rabbit confined in the den with it, than is the United States to swallow Mexico, and without being followed with that sense of satiety that is common to the reptile. Our people will spread over all North America, southward, obedient to the laws of brute force, doing their own country much damage, but mankind ultimately some good.

# The Gardener.

# Beans, Peas, Cabbages, &c.

Editor of the Farmer:—We can have a succession of fine garden vegetables all summer, if we take a little labor upon ourselves. Beans can yet be planted, peas, radishes, spinach, lettuce, cucumbers, beets, early sweet corn, and many other seeds. Even cabbage seed can yet be sown. Cabbage plants, especially if you can get the Flat Dutch, can be set out wherever you have room, and you are quite sure to get a head.

Keep the ground clear of weeds when it is in order for working it. This will be a weedy sesson, depend upon it. There is moisture in the ground enough to make the seed of every weed germinate,—and this they will do. Boys—you will have a hard fight with the weeds this season, but give it to them, right and left.

Impositions.

Editor of the Farmer:—Every year we are subject to impositions in the purchase of fruit trees, flowering plants and seeds. Sometime in 1856, a German appeared about this region with a lot of plants, among them, as he said, fine carnations, blue and other roses, various kinds of lillies, &c. He had a set of plates representing the flowers of the shrubs and plants. These plates were really fine. They were all greatly exaggerated representations of the best flowers. The old Glorie of France rose was represented about five inches in diameter. The BLUE ROSE was not as large, but of good size and very double. The carnations and lillies were such as never had been seen before in these parts. No wonder this flower-man met with good sales. Even a plant that had not a particle of life in it was worth fifty cents, and one which had a small chance of living was worth a dollar!

What has come of all the investments made in these plants There is not a blue rose now in the country, or in the world! The carnations proved to be single clove pinks! The lillies the commonest kinds we have! Nearly the whole of the stock were such as an honest nurseryman would throw

out of his grounds!

I was one of the number who was bitten by this German—and I deserved it. I have ever felt that it was good enough for me. And since I have been careful in making my purchases. I get plants and trees from responsible nurserymen, and have yet had no cause of complaint.

May 10, 1858.

S. A.

Cabbages.

a plentiful supply of cabbage. I have tried many kinds for winter, but there are none in my opinion so certain to make heads, and these fine and large, as Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch. The heads grow on short stalks end every plant, almost, is sure to make a good head-provided you give them good ground and attend to their cultivation. The Flat Dutch come in early,—answer for a fall as well as a winter cabbage. For early cabbage, there is the Early Wakefield, which is larger than the Early York, nearly as early and a good deal better. The Early Sugar Loaf comes next in season, which is a good cabbage, though the head is not as hard and solid as the Wakefield. The Red Dutch is capital for cold-slaw and pickling. The heads are solid, but not very large. The seed of the Red Dutch should be sown early. \*

#### The Cut Worm.

Editor of the Farmer:—The cut worm is a great pest. Before you are aware of its presence, it sometimes cuts off many varieties of early vegetables. Cabbages, Egg Plants, Cucumbers, Corn, seem to be its especial favorites. Its work seems to be for mischief alone. It cuts off the stock of the plant just in the place where it can do the most harm.

The cut worm is a great rascal, and like other great rascals, works "o' nights."

What is its history? Naturalists say the cut worm comes from an egg laid by an ash colored miller. These are laid in a cone among the roots of grasses. The warm weather hatches them. They then go to work, cutting and destroying plants which come within their reach. After a time, say in May, a change comes in their appearance; —they become a miller, leave the worm skin and fly about, depositing their eggs for another generation.

They have so much sense that they prefer to deposit their eggs on grounds where there are grasses and weeds, and which ground is not subject to be occupied by a rotation of crops. Hence it is that they are usually most plentiful where ground has been a long time in grass or weeds. The miller never deposites his eggs on clean ground.

Now what is to be done where these worms are likely to be abvndant? In the first place, plow your ground early and so deep that the eggs will not hatch; and in the second place, and ever after keep the ground clean and follow the plan of a rotation of crops. It this case, does it not appear that much of the nuisance is to be charged to slovenly farming?

A. C.

Mr. Editor:-I presume you "know beans." Most of us do,—and especially those who came from down East. Beans as a field crop do not pay now as well as they have in years past, but still they will pay tolerably well if well cultivated. Bean land should be clean. When beans are overrun with weeds, the crop is a failure. The passion with many seems to be to cultivate the "small Yankee beans." These do in seasons which are very favorable; but when wet, the plants become large, fall, and half the beans are spoilt and the whole rendered unsaleable. The Navy Bean is Mr. Editor: - Every farmer desires to raise | larger, the plant stronger, not so liable to

fall on the ground, and the beans save better. In New York, the Mountain Marrowfat, or White Cranberry, is the most popular bean and brings usually twenty-five cents a bushel in market more than any other. The bean is much larger, and for the table greatly better than either of those before named.

I have said that beans ought to be planted on clean ground. If the ground is clean, they can be planted in drills. The drills should be at least three fet apart and the plants should be about four inches apart in the drill. Nothing is ever made by plauting beans too thick, except to injure the crop. The ground between the rows can be plowed or dressed over with the cultivator when the plants are free from wet. They must not be meddled with when the dew or rain is upon them. If you do, you injure them.

When they are ripe, take a dry day and pull them. If sufficiently dry, put them into small stacks and place a cap of straw on the top, so as to shield them from rain. When you have leisure on a good dry day thrash them out. Have as few defective beans as possible, and if in good order, clear of dirt, of bad beans and of litter, you can always sell them at the highest market price.

A good farmer ought to have a patch of at least a quarter of an acre for the supply of his family. He will find it good economy to raise a small crop. There is no more healthy and nutritious food for working men than PORK AND BEANS.

Culture of Peas --- Field Culture.

Editor of the Farmer: The prospect at the time of writing this article is, that on account of the heavy rains during the early part and middle of last month, some of the land designed for a corn crop will be too wet to plant early enough to mature the crop. That being the case, it is well enough to think of some other use for the land. Peas are a profitable crop. But here people are afraid of buggy peas. Bugs do not trouble peas, if they are sown after the middle of June; and if sown well then, they will make a good crop. In England, I have been informed, that all peas are grown without having bushes put into the ground for their protection; and that, when the larger kinds are sown broadcast, they yield well.

I would recommend that the ground be plowed well for late field peas, and then well harrowed. Then make furrows for your rows of peas with the plow. These furrows will be all the better if they are six or eight inches deep. Drop your peas into these drills, and cover them with the plow. matter, if the horse occasionally treads on the peas; he won't hurt them. The peas are now so deep, that the roots will find moisture in the dry weather of summer, and produce well. Pick what you want, to eat and sell green, and gather and thresh the rest when the proper time comes. If the variety is good, you can sell your peas at the seed stores, next winter. If not good, they

are good food for hogs. Should your seed peas have bugs in them when about to plant, scald them with hot water.

May 20, 1858.

W.

# The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, JUNE 1, 1858.

The Northern Spy has been found to be a most productive and valuable apple in Southern Ohio.

The Illinois State Fair for 1858, will be held at Centralia ou the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of September.

The Ohio State Fair for the present year will be held at Sandusky City.

by the late frosts through the country. In some localities peaches and apples are entirely killed, and everywhere more or less injured.

have denounced as humbug and swindling, the practice of some men in selling the seed of fine varieties of strawberries. The seed will searcely ever produce a good variety.

It is a well known fact, that after timber land is cleared, if it is suffered again to be covered with timber, most of it will be new varieties. It is thus nature shows itself in favor of a rotation of crops.

We have noticed no action on Mr. Morrill's land bill in the Senate. That is a bill, in the passage of which through the Senate a larger number of the inhabitants of the United States are interested than in any other bill or measure now before that body.

We suggest to our members of Congress that a provision of law which would enable persons to send seeds or grafts by mail, at the same rates of postage as are charged on books, would be very beneficial to farmers, gardeners and others.

Grape vines have become diseased in Europe, and some eminent men suppose that the vine will become extinct. In Madeira nearly all the vines have already perished. Many of the American varieties have been taken to Europe to ascertain their adaption to its climate and seil.

The failure of the vintages of Europe has greatly lessened the amount of wine made and induced the manufacture of spurious articles. Pure wine of grape can scarcely now be had, and most of the brandies we receive from France are spurious—having been manufactured out of corn whisky.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Douglas, Trumbull and Harris, for Congressional documents.

The mountains in the Salt Lake produce immense quantities of salt. Blocks of pure white salt can readily be detached from them.

No man can borrow himself out of debt. If you require relief, work for it. A dollar saved in your house, or from your back, is worth ten borrowed.

George L. Squires, of Galesburg, offers his entire stock of Dioscorea Bauttatas to any one who will pay the expense of getting them.

Comstock's Prolific Dwarf Pea can be planted any time before July. The Champion of England Pea, for late crop, has no rival.

The tea plant is found to grow very well in South Carolina; but the cost of labor is too great to render its cultivation profitable.

Running accounts not only run out a man's estate, but his manhood. Better adopt the "Better-not-buy-what-you-cannot-pay-for-principle."

Enquiries are frequently made of us—where can Suffolk Swine be purchased? We answer that the Illinois Breeding Association, at Summit, Cook county, have them for sale. Letters addressed to Sargent Cook, care of Chas. L. Reed, Chicago, will be promptly answered.

The Rawles' Janet apple tree requires much attention to seeure fruit in perfection. It must not be allowed to bear too much fruit. If this is done, it will be of small size and insipid flavor. Thin out the fine limbs of the tree—prune so as to open the head—and you will seeure perfect apples, which, "when good are good."

The Dielytra is now in bloom. This is a beautiful herbaceous perennial plant, the foilage resembling that of the peony. The flowers are in long sacems, hanging like the fuschia. The plant is perfectly hardy. A second crop of flowers can be obtained by cutting off the stalks a few inches from the ground so soon as the spring flowers fall.

In answer to an inquiry, we will say, that to secure "Button Onions" for planting out next spring, sow onion seed very thick on a good well prepared and clean piece of ground, and very thick, and this fall take them up when green and dry them in the shade. The stalks will shrink up and the bottoms form very small "button onions."

The May Weed (dog fennel) is an annual plant. Do you desire to get rid of this nuisance? Mow it down as soon as it comes into flower—before the seeds in the flower mature. By thus destroying the seeds, you can get rid of this pest.

Farmers who cultivate carrots are aware that much depends on early thinning, and weeding. To ascertain where the row is readily, sow a few radishes with the carrots. This will enable one to hoe the carrots as soon as they show themselves, for the radishes come up immediately and match the rows.

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, says, that American grape vines grow three times the length that foreign grape vines do, and that in trimming they should be left three times as long, and that the vines should be planted three times the distance that we plant foreign vines.

The following plan is recommended in the New Yorker as a cure for bloat in cattle: "Take a common sized rope, double it once or twice and twist it together, put it into the creature's mouth, bring it over the head and tie. This throws the mouth open. Then drive the animal about the garden a few minutes and the bloat is gone."

The wild flowers of our woods and prairies, it is said, will make beautiful parlor ornaments. As a general thing they have all that degree of hardihood that they may be dug up in bud or blossom, and arranged and planted in vases or pots, will go on blossoming in a shady parlor as if no change of location had happened to them.

DEVON HERD BOOK.—Sanford Howard, of Boston, is asking patrons for the 3d volume of the Devon Herd Book. He says, if the present subscribers will take five copies each, he can publish the work without loss, and unless this is done, it must be published at a great sacrifice.

The crop of Apples was greatly injured by the last frosts, in this section of the State. We have been informed by one who ought to know, that of early apples there will be but a very few. The late may do better.

Mr. Sanford Howard, and others, of Boston, are about leaving for England and Scotland, to purchase stock for the "Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture." They design to purchase Ayrshire and other valuable stock.

#### The Season.

We had occasion to congratulate our readers in April on the beautiful opening of spring. The weather continued favorable until near the middle of the month, and since, until the present writing, we have had such deluges of rain as we have not for seven years witnessed in this State. At this time (May 27th,) the earth is completed saturated, and on level grounds, in many places, the water lays on the surface. In consequence of the rains, but little spring grain has been sown, and not a twentieth part of the ground designed for corn has yet been planted; and, unless lands are rolling and naturally dry, they cannot be planted for several days even with good weather. Much land intended for corn, with present appearances, will not be planted this spring.

A good farmer, as much as a good general, must make the best of the circumstances by which he is surrounded. With our ordinary corn, a crop can be made if planted by the first of June, and we have known good crops made when planted as late as the 10th. But the corn usually planted here, requires at all times, too long a season to mature. We should plant an earlier corn. Some farmers are prudent enough always to plant such corn. You can find a few of these farmers all about the country, and they will be able to furnish the seed of corn, (if their supplies are not exhausted,) which will have ample time to mature, in ordinary seasons, if planted by the 15th of June. There is a species of corn called "Yellow Dent," and which is the kind raised for the main crops in Western New York, Northern Ohio and Indiana, and Northern Illinois, which at this time, would be the very best to be planted by our farmers. This corn will at all times mature in advance of frosts. Our common corn is that of Kentucky and Tennessee, and though very desirable when it matures, is always in danger of being frosted. Had not the frosts held off very late last fall, none of it would have matured, and as it was, the crop has generally proved to be unsound.

We do not despair of a corn crop, though the erop under the most favorable state of the season, hereafter, ca not be hardy.

The grass is fine, but will there be sufficient to meet the deficit in the corn crop, as food for stock. We fear not. We must save all the hay and other fodder we possibly can. The Hungarian Grass will come to our aid, as well as the larger variety of Millet. These will yield heavy crops of forage even if sowed as late as the first of July. We see in the North that corn, to be sown broadcast, will be resorted to for feed for stock. The sugar cane sown broadcast, produces a large quantity of a choice article for fodder.

We have said much corn grown will not be planted with corn. Some of this may be occupied with beens. If the land can be put in good order, beans can be made a profitable crop. The Navy Bean is a capital variety, and brings the highest prices in market. We do not suppose our farmers will go into the cultivation of root crops for stock; but we would suggest that Manguel Wurtzell (the large stock beet,) will scarcely ever fail, with fair cultivation, in producing an enormous quantity of roots to the acre—in many cases known to reach as high as thirty-five tons! Our soil seems to suit this beet exactly.

wheat as was feared. Where the grounds are flat and water has stood long upon them, the wheat will be injured. This injury, we hope, will not be extensive. Some fields are rank and may fall. We are told that the heavy rains have killed most of the winged insects injurious to vegetables. On the whole, we look for a larger wheat crop than bas ever been grown in Illinois. It is now heading out with us. Generally the weather most favorable for wheat and the grasses, is against the crop of

Now is the very time our farmers need to exercise all their moral courage and physical powers. They will be in their corn fields so soon as they can possibly be plowed and planted. You want Brown's Planter now, sure! "A faint heart never won a fair lady." A faint heart should not belong to a farmer. "God will help those who help themselves." We are passing through a troublous time. Let us do our duty at all events, and the results must be left to a Higher Power.

#### The Next Sugar Crop.

The floods in the Mississippi are breaking down the levees, and submerging many of the cotton and sugar plantations. The New Orleans papers say that the cane crops have been already destroyed, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Such are the number and extent of the crevasses, that there is no attempt to repair them. The floods of the Mississippi pass over them in mighty streams. The waters are troublesome in New Orleans, and even graves cannot be dug to bury the dead. The remnants of mortality are placed away in vaults erected above ground, until the waters subside.

The loss of even a portion of the cane crop will enhance greatly the prices of sugar and molasses. We shall not be surprised, if these essential articles of living reach the prices of '57. With such prospects, Illinois farmers will do well not to neglect the culture of the Northern Sugar Cane. With ordinary apparatus, a very good article of molasses can be made, while with good apparatus a syrup can be produced, which will be better, and bring higher prices, than any Louisiana syrup. In Cincinnati, at this time, a fine article of Chinese Sugar Cane syrup is retailing at 80 cents per gallon - when Louisiana syrup is worth but 70 cents.

The prospect of higher prices of sugar and molasses will stimulate our farmers to raise more of the Chinese Sugar Cane, than would otherwise have been the case. There is ample time to plant the sugar crop. The sugar cane, though planted early, grows but little until Ju-The heats of our late summer and fall months rapidly advance the growth of the plant. Its culture is as simple as that of corn. Its yield of stalks is great, and the most reasonable estimates of the

250 gallons. Some have estimated it, from experiments, at considerably more, 300 gallons.

An offer has been made, by a responsible party, to establish a sugar mill in the city of Springfield, provided farmers in the vicinity will raise for his use, and deliver to him the product of fifty acres of land planted with sugar cane. He will express and manufacture the juice into molasses, and give them onehalf of the proceeds. This is a favorable proposition to our farmers. They should desire nothing more fair.

Such sugar mills as we here have spoken of, should also be put up in other sections of the State. Why should we not have sugar mills as well as wheat mills? and why should there be any thing more strange in the farmer bringing his sugar cane to the sugar mills, and taking away his barrels of molasses, than there now is in conveying wheat to the mills, and returning with the flower?

That this course of things will ultimately take place in regard to the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and the manufacture of its juice into sugar and molasses, we have not a particle of

# The Centralia Fair.

We continue to receive evidences from all parts of the State, of a general approval of the location of the State Fair at Centralia. We have letters from the North, West and East, which state that great interest is manifested to be present at that fair. In the central part of the State, we are sure that there is quite a general disposition, as far as possible, to contribute to the successful result ot that fair.

The premium lists are now in circulation all over the State. More than fifteen thousand dollars are offered as premiums. Accident threw into our hands a notice of the premiums offered for the coming State Fair in Rhode Island, which do not reach three thousand dollars. In the amount of premiums offered, we believe the Illinois State Agricultural Society is behind no State in the Union. Illinois has not yet held her sixth annual fair. The facts here presented will show something of the progress of Illinois in population, improvement, and enterprise.

Southern Illinois will receive an impetus for good under the direct and indirect influences of the next State fair. that will be seen in the rapid appreciation of real estate, the increase of emigration into her borders, and the stimulus that it will give to agricultural improvement and enterprise throughout The heavy rains have not destroyed the yield of molasses to the acre, is 200 and that most desirable portion of our State.

# The Orchard.

#### Grafters.

We have tree peddlers scattered over the country, who very generally take the advantage of the innocent in their sales of trees and shubbery. One of these chaps in the lower part of the State this spring sold 200 quinee "sprouts" to a farmer for seventyfive cents apiece and made him pay for

The letter below speaks of companies of grafters, who have been traveling and working over the Southern section of the State.

There, most of the apple trees are seedlings, and these men very properly say that they can improve the fruit of these trees by eutting off the tops and grafting them. When this is done properly on trees that will pay the expense, it is well enough. But the object of the grafter is to make the most money, and we have known them go into an orchard and for a day's work charge twenty or thirty dollars. And there is no certainty when grafts grow well, that you will get good fruit. There are orehards in this county that have been grafted with worthless fruit. The better plan would be for some one in a neighborhood, at the proper season, to go into a good orchard and select scions of such fruit you like, and get some neighbor who understands grafting, to put them into your

Our correspondent must be aware that these grafters are shrewd men-that they come to-day and are gone to-morrow—and that their sole object is to make money. The chances are that they can collect by law all that they claim, and without giving you any guarantee which is good for anything, that your grafts will finally live or that the fruit which may come from them will be of any value:

> "RANDOLPH COUNTY, Ill., ) May 14, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—You are doubtless aware of the fact that there are numerous companies of grafters running over this part of the State, who have done a large business in the grafting line. Now, what are the usages of nursery-men in this line? Some of the far. mers here have been long in the practice of grafting on a small scale for themselves and neighbors, and in counting the grafts "a cut and a fill" was considered a graft. But the obligations that these companies eause their employers to sign, are so worded as to admit of a construction, which, if put and admitted, will require their employers to pay precisely double what they expected, and what, in their opinion, they contracted to do. Now what is the practice with you? Does every scion put in constitute a graft, or in case, when two or four scions are put in on the same cut, do you pay for two or four grafts, if the grafts all grow, as the case may be?\*

Yours, &c., J. A. H.

stood practices of charging for grafting in your county. It was the duty of the grafters to understand the general practice with you, and their plan of drawing obligations so as to give them the utmost latitude of construction. This is wrong, and their claims ought not to be paid.

# Apple Tree Lice.

Editor of the Farmer: -- Many orchards in the north of Indiana are infested with lice. I saw one two years ago that was covered with this vermin. It stunts the trees and prevents their bearing. The leaves are small, the twigs small, short jointed and the whole appears as you might suppose a stunted tree would if it was a thousand years old. The trees thus affected were brought from the East, but doubtless the pest will soon affect other trees. I do not know that any remedy can be applied to old trees thus covered with these vermin. Small trees may be washed with alkaline water or soap-suds to advantage. The evil-must be removed, if you would have any good of or-C. F—s.

JULIEN, May 15, 1858.

# Young Orchards,

Mr. Editor: I have but little knowledge, learned by practice, of the best manner of pruning and cultivating orchards. I have been something of an observer, and have seen many orchards in our State, and heard much said by farmers on their cultivation. My acquired knowledge seems to amount .to about this: Apple orchards, on our prairies, ought to be cultivated so as to have low heads. This should be done, to prevent the breaking and blowing down of trees by the high winds. The trees with low heads bear quite as well as if they run higher; they spread out more, have more long lateral limbs, and the fruit is easier reached. I take it for granted that no particular farmer wants to obtain fruit for the table by shaking it from his trees. It ought for this purpose always to be hand-picked.

Well, how are trees to be pruned to low heads? It can be done in no other way than to head back the leading shoots, and in summer pinch off the tops, if new ones start to supply their place.

So much for apple trees. trees ought, in my opinion, to be cultivated as large shrubs. The main stem of the young tree should be cut back, so as to cause the tree to throw out five or six strong branches, or lateral limbs, near the ground. Thus the trees will be likely to produce more fruit — they are less likely to be injured by winds than if they had high branches on a single stock, and there would be less danger of their breaking down with an overload of fruit. How often, in passing through peach orchards, cultivated \*Now much depends on the well under- as trees, are you pained by seeing tall limbs, loaded with fruit, broken down to the ruin of the tree?

I do not believe we shall be troubled much in this section, with either apple or peach trees breaking down with an overload of fruit, the present year; but all years may not be alike; and the time may come when the hints I have offered may be worth remembering.

SUGAR CREEK, Ill., May 14, 1858.

## Evergreens.

Mr. Editor: I was at the railroad depot a few days ago, and I saw a lot of pine trees destined for the South. They were evidently taken out of the woods, for there were huckleberry and winter-green plants about the roots. The man who had them in charge, said they came from a Michigan nursery, were fine trees, and he would warrant them to live.

These trees will not be offered for sale about here. The first speculations in the pine-tree line were made by just such men as own these trees about this region, some years ago. They took ldads of pine trees to the towns and villages, and sold them very cheap. You would get a tree, three and four feet high, for fifty cents, and smaller trees at a proportionate price. Passing through the country towns, you would see the yards planted out with pines, looking pretty when first planted out, but in July were just in a plight, dry and yellow, to be pulled up and burnt. Passing about these towns now, it is rarely, indeed, that you see a white pine growing.

It is perfect folly to expect that pines taken from the shaded forest, with scarcely any roots, even if all are taken up with the tree, should live, when placed in the ground, exposed to our hot sun, and in soil to which they have not been accustomed. Not one out of a hundred will live under such circumstances. The money paid for such trees, as well as the time expended in planting them out, are

just thrown away. Nurserymen, who have evergreen trees for sale, get them when they are very small, and plant them out in thick rows in their nurseries. Many of them die; but those that live, will form fine roots, become accustomed to the direct rays of the sun, and when these trees are taken up at the proper time—as the buds begin to start in the spring—and well planted out, (the roots having been kept moist and from the air.) nineteen times of twenty they will live and do

These facts have been published thousands of times, and yet many men seem disposed to be swindled out of their money, in the purchase of worthless evergreens.

The nurseries in the northern part of the State can furnish beautiful evergreens at very reasonable prices, and which would be likely to live.

Снісаво, Мау 3, 1858. J. S.

## Age of Trees.

The longevity of trees is an interesting study. While some trees live only a few years, rapidly attaining their growth and rapidly decaying, like the peach tree, others, on the contrary, have a longevity exceeding the age of man, and some species outlive many generations. It is well known that the age of trees is correctly indicated by the number of wood-circles or rings found in the trunk—each ring being the growth of a single year. We here subjoin several remarkable examples ascertained by the above rule, or by tradition and history, quoted from De Candelle:

•		
An Elm lived to the age		335
Cypress (Eastern)		350
Larch		576
Chestnut, about		600
Orange		630
Olive		700
Plantanus Orientalis.		
Cedar		
Many tropical trees seen by Humboldt		
Lime		
Oak		
Yew	200, 13	000
10W1,400, 2,	200, 2,	020
Taxodium, upward of		
Adansonia, of Senegal and Cape Verd Islands	ارد	กกก้

The Yew trees of Britain are of wonderful longevity. The following list is quoted from Prof. Balfour:

	Years.
A Yew at Fountain's Abbey, Ripon, lived	1,200
Yews in the church yard of Crewhurst, Surry.	
Yew at Fontingal, Perthshire	
Yewat Bradbourn church yard, Kent	3,000
Yew at Hedsor, Bucks, 27 feet in diameter	

A Banyan tree (Ficus Indica) yet growing upon an island in the Nerbudda river, India, is believed to be identical with that which is mentioned in history by Nearchus, in the time of Alexander the Great, as being capable of sheltering 10,000 men at once. Portions of it have been carried away by floods, but enough remains to overshadow 7,000 men. Its principal trunk is more than 200 feet in girth, and its branches are supported by 350 other trunks, which equal that of our largest oaks, while the smaller trunks are some 3,000 more.

The White Pine (Pinus strobus) of the American forest, with a diameter of 6 or 7 feet, attains the hight of 180 to 200 feet. In the early settlement of Dartmouth College, a Pine stood upon the College plain which measured 210 feet in hight. In the Ohio Valley, the Red Maple [Acer rubrum] and the Sycamore [Planatanus occidentalis] attain to great dimensions. A specimen of the former, in Indiana, measured 16 feet in diameter; of the latter, 23 feet.

But, all things considered, the monarch tree of the world is the Sequoia gingantea, called the California Pine, of the Sacramento Valley and Mariposa. One which had fallen, measured 31 feet in diameter and 363 feet in length. Among those yet standing are some of still greater dimensions, as beautiful in form as they are sublime in height, the

growth [as estimated by the annual wood-cireles] of more than 3,000 years!

The people of St. Louis are enjoying the luxuries of strawberries and cream.

# The Karm.

## Farming.

Editor of the Farmer:—I read an article in your last number on the subject of draining. I subscribe generally to the views of the writer, with such a state of things existing in Illinois as did exist for two or three years previous to the last. When we have high prices for produce, we can afford to pay high prices for labor and to cultivate on farms as we have done and are doing. But if produce is to rule low, as it now does, and labor cannot be had at prices which will enable the farmer to live,—we must adopt a new system of farming. We must cultivate small farms with the help we have at home, and we must cultivate them well. THEN, we must drain our lands and double and treble our crops on these lands. This can be done, or all experience is of no value.

We can do another thing. If we can raise eattle, we can put our lands in grass. Stock will do well in winter on good hay; and hay can be made at less than half the expense of corn. Do we raise hogs? Let us have pastures for them in summer, and have corn to fatten them in the fall, or other crops, rye or oats and peas, to finish off with corn. We should aim to raise good stock hogs well, to make them grow and fatten at the cheapest expense. It is a well established fact that corn ground into meal and steamed for hogs, will go twice as far in fattening them, as the crude eorn would do. The great object is, to accomplish the most profitable farming at the least expense, or rather with the least labor.

I am glad to hear that Mr. Hensely is about to make a trial of draining. He will give draining a fair trial; and we shall be sure to learn his opinion in good time. I think that some farmers would be induced to try draining, if draining tile could be obtained readily and at fair prices.

The Hungarian Grass-Setaria Germanica.

Editor of the Farmer: The cultivation of the Hungarian Grass (Setaria Germanica) is no new thing in this country: it was many years ago introduced into New Jersey. The farmers there, for a time, were much pleased with it. It produced heavy crops on good soils; but it was soon found that it exhausted the richness of the soil, and its cultivation was abandoned. Its quick growth, its great yield of fodder, its large amount of seed, were a severe tax upon the soil, which could not long be sustained. In new soils, its produce is very great. I do not wonder that the farmers of Iowa were pleased with it, and I shall expect to find that the farmers of Illinois, who sow the seed on their rich black soil, will say, next fall, that there is nothing like it for fodder. And their soils will stand the drain of this crop for some time. They must, however, learn from experience whether it will answer to be made one of our permanent crops. I shall not be surprised, if it shall be found that the seed shed on the ground in gathering, proves troublesome to succeeding crops of grain—something in the same way that buckwheat becomes a nuisance when it comes up from seed self-sown, among corn and other crops, for years after the first sowing. I hope, my fears in this case will prove groundless, while I am certain that the first crops will be very gratifying to farmers.

A JERSEYMAN, IN 1855. May 17, 1858.

#### CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM POWER IN SPRINGFIELD AND FARMERS IN THE COUNTRY;

Editors of the Journal:—The experiments made the last season with the Chinese Sugar Cane, have demonstrated the fact that the cane can be grown here with success: that its juice can be manufactured into a superior article of syrup, and that syrup into excellent sugar and molasses—provided the necessary apparatus and experience can be had for obtaining the juice from the cane, and its manipulation after it is obtained.

Establishments for the purpose of making sugar and molasses from the Chinese Sugar Cane are now in process of erection in Ohio and Indiana, and probably in other States. We have been auxious that at least one should be put up in this State; and where is a better point for it than Springfield? We know of

In answer to a communication to Isaac A. Hedges, Esq., of Cincinnati, on this subject, the following communication has been received by the undersigned. Mr. Ware will come to Springfield and put up a sugar mill, provided a suitable steam power can be obtained here, with the additional condition that farmers in the neighborhood will-grow fifty acres of sugar cane the present season for his use.

It seems to us that the steam power can be had here, and also the necessary amount of sugar cane can be grown. We address this article to the owners of steam power in this city and the farmers in our neighborhood. Shall we make an effort to add another to the rich staples of Illinois, and by which we can save in this State yearly five millions of dollars. This subject addresses itself as well to the interest as to the patriotism of our citizens.

The undersigned will be glad to see the owners of steam power in this cits and farmers in the neighborhood on the subject of this notice. What is done in the matter, it must be obvious to every one, must be done soon.

May 22, 1858: S. Francis.

CINCINNATI. May 19, 1858. S. FRANCIS, Esq., Cor. Sec. St, Ag. So.

Springfield, Ills.

Dear Sir:—Your favor is duly received; my thanks for it. Mr. W. G. Ware, who has been in our employ for several years, and well versed in the experiments of last year, requests me to say to you, that if steam and steam power can be had in your city, (on reasonable terms) sufficient to run off a crop or crops of, say not less than 50 acres, and that quantity is grown in the immediate vicinity he will come there with mill and aparatus and work it up. He would want power enough to be equal to (6) six first rate horses, and the steam direct from a boiler at 60 lbs. to square inch pressure, to do his boiling, defecating, &c., all of which, both mill and boiling could be generated in a boiler 12 feet long by 36 inches in diameter.

If you can find such conveniences and get the cane grown, he will contract at once for fixtures, a portion of which he would build himself. He would need power and steam about

60 days for working off crops and steam-afterwards, perhaps, 60 more. for refining, &c., &c., -as no doubt very much of the syrup of the country around would be sent in for refining Such an article is now selling here at retail for 80 cents per gallon, and those using it are be coming every day more attached to it. [A word to you printers; the most inferior article, dirty, searched, viscious and repulsive to the taste, is making good rollers for printing-we are getting 30 cents for some sent us for that purpose that would not fetch 10 cents for any thing else, try it.] The sooner you could report to me for Mr. Ware the better. He thinks he could afford to pay about four dollars per day for steam priviledge, and would work up cane for one half proceeds.

#### Yours truly, I. A. Hedges.

#### The Manguel Wurtzel.

Editor of Farmer: I have had some experience in the cultivation of the large beet, known as the Manguel Wurtzell, for cattle. It can be said in favor of this root, that if the seed is planted in good, kind soil, in proper time, it will not fail of producing large crops. I would not be surprised if a rich and well cultivated aere would produce thirtyfive tons of the roots. Cattle are fond of this root. It will greatly increase the quantity of milk, and add to its richness, if fed to milch cows. It does not impart, as turnips and Ruta-Baga sometimes do, a bad taste to butter. On the contrary, butter made from the milk of cows fed with this beet, has a fine flavor, like that of May butter.

I do not suppose that our farmers will go largely into the cultivation of roots for stock; but some who are curious, and who wish to "try all things, and hold fast to the best," may try the cultivation on a small scale. The seed may be planted in drills, 12 inches apart, and the plants be suffered to grow at the same distance in the drills, and thus cultivated, the ground in a good season will be covered with a mass of vegetable roots, a foot or more in depth. Our soil and seasons, usually, are just the thing for the Manguel Wurtzell, but not so good for the Ruta Baga.

# Low Prices.

In 1849, prices of produce were quite as low as they now are. A letter written by Hon. Anson Miller, of Rockford, Ill., on the state of agriculture in Northern Illinois, in 1849, gives the following list of prices:

Prices of produce at Rockford, March 15th—Wheat 45 to 50c; superfine flower \$3 25 to \$3 50 per barrel; corn 20 to 25c per bushel; potatoes 20 to 25c; oats 18 to 20c; pork \$2 25 to \$3; butter 10 to 12c; honey 10 to 12c; eggs 6 to 8c per dozen, will soon be 5 to 6 cts; chickens 10c each; quails 2c do; prairie grouse do; smoked hams 5c per pound: venison saddles with pair of horns 50 to 75c; beef \$2 25 to \$3.

# Korticulture.

Grape Culture in Missouri.

Professor Swallow, of Missouri, recently read before the Scientific Association, in session in Baltimore, an elaborate paper, designed to demonstrate the adaptation of the climate and soils of Missouri for the cultivation of the grape. He believed that the high grounds in the south-west part of the State were the best portion for that purpose, though much would follow the cultivation in other parts. Professor Swallow thus speaks of the success of grape cultivation at Booneville, Hamburg and Hermann. He says:

"Notwithstanding the many difficulties our vine-dressers have had to contend with, and notwithstanding some of their vineyards are not—to say the least—in the most favorable localities in the State, their success has been very flattering.

The vineyards of Booneville have yielded the present season about 6,000 gallons, worth \$12,000. Five acres gave a clear profit of \$2,000, or \$400 per acre. Mr. Haas made 1,550 gallons from three acres.

The vintage of Hermann was about 100,000 gallons from less than 200 acres. At one dollar per gallon, which is much less than the value, it will give a profit of at least \$400 per acre, or of \$80,000 on the 200 acres in cultivation.

One small vineyard at Hamburg — Mr. Joseph Stuby's—yielded over 1,000 gallons per acre.

The entire cost of vineyards, preparing the soil, setting and training the vines till they come into bearing, varies from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Annual cost of cultivation after that time, \$50 to \$60 per acre.

Ten per cent on first cost, \$20 to \$30 per acre.

Total expense for each year, \$70 to \$90 per acre.

So that an income of \$100 per annum for each acre is sufficient to pay the interest and expense of cultivation.

Judging from the statistics before me, I would suppose all our vineyards have yielded an average of at least 250 gallons per acre since 1849, which at an average price per gallon of one dollar and sixty cents, would give an annual income of \$400, and a yearly profit of \$300 per acre. So that the vinedresser even in the poorest seasons can scarcely fail of a handsome profit, while in good years his gains will far surpass those derived from any other department of husbandry. But the profits of our most successful cultivators have been much greater. Mr. Preschel, of Hermann, is

said to have made over 400 gallons per acre for the last ten years, and an annual profit of more than \$500 for each acre.

Such are the favorable results legitimately derived from the experience of our vinedressers in their early efforts in a new country, with a soil and a climate unknown to the cultivators of the grape.

All must admit that they are most satisfactory. Even if our climate does not become more dry, if no more improvements are made in the modes of culture, and if no more favorable localities are obtained, grape culture must increase very rapidly, and become an important element in our agricultural and commercial interests."

In our own State, wherever it has been attempted, the grape has been successfully cultivated. But it is manifest that high grounds are better adapted to its cultivation than our level prairies, having heavy soils; or the bottoms along the courses of our rivers and streams. Of the country best suited for the grapes, relying on the views expressed by Professor Swallow, we have sufficient to employ a large population. The results of an extended cultivation of the vine, Professor SWALLOW deems important, as "the pure, nourishing juice of the grape would take the place of the vile, maddening compounds used in the names of wine and brandy; drunkenness would give place to sobriety; and our people, nourished by the grape and its pure wines, would become as robust and hardy as they are now daring and indomitable."

## Grapes

The cultivation of grapes has been before the society, and some useful information elicited. Dr. Underhill, of New York, gives his experience somewhat in the following language: "I think vineyards may be successfully cultivated in the United States from the latitude of Albany to the Gulf of Mexico. They are more sure than any other fruit, for they do not blossom until after the late spring frosts. The Isabella and Catawba are the best varieties for general cultivation for the table and for wine. They can be grown in any soil that will raise a good erop of corn. The ground should be finely pulverized to the depth of at least eighteen inches and underdrained. I make a trellis by planting posts twenty feet apart and stretching wires between them just tight enough to give a slight motion to the vines when the wind blows. Mildew does not trouble me. I think this is caused by forcing the vine to grow too fast with hot manures, and by growing them in positions which do not admit of a free circulation of the air. The vine needs the fullest exposure to the winds possible. To plant them in positions where this cannot be secured, or to pro-

teet them by high inclosures, will not only cause them to be diseased, but make a paradise for noxious vermin. I have not failed to secure a good crop of grapes for twenty years."

# The **Florist**.

Children in the Flower Garden.

If parents take an interest in the garden, the children imbibe their taste. This cultivation tends to useful results, both moral and physical. Children must have some hobby—a kite, a whistle, a pup, or something else to amuse them. Their minds are active, and they must Give children a have employment. patch in the garden; teach them how to prepare the ground; how to plant it; admire with them the plants as they come up, and as they grow, and as they yield flowers or fruit. Children, and others of larger growth, have more love for plants that their own hands have tended, than for all others. Don't you think it does their little hearts good, when, with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks, they pick a flower of their own growing? It does so. And this may be the beginning of the exercise of a taste that will follow them through all after life. A little out-door exercise is good for them physically, and it enlarges and brightens their perceptions of the beautiful. I never yet knew a woman fond of flowers, delighting in their cultivation, that was not a good housekeeper. Why, it is an evidence of both innocence and refinement, that homage is voluntarily paid to by man. Pass a cottage, where you see plants arranged, even if in broken tea-pots and uncouth boxes, and you will at once believe that there is moral worth and purity in that dwelling.

The Circus --- The Flower Garden.

Not long since, in the drizzly rain, among the numerous teams and wagons that thronged our city, was one in which there were some four females, and half as many men. They had come to town to see the performances at the circus; to see women and men ride horses, and men stand on their heads, and hear the coarse, stale jokes of the clown. The females alluded to, came into a seed store, and amused themselves by looking over the list of seeds, and reading descriptions of vegetables and flowers.

One of them was a bright, black-eyed girl, about the interesting age of thirteen. An idea seemed to strike her. "Sister," said she, "I am not going to the circus. I don't know what I want to go there for. I have seen women ride horses once, and jump through paper hoops, and men ride six horses, and all that—and they don't look half so well in doing it, as the pictures look in the newspapers, or stuck up on the walls. I tell you what I am going to do. 1 am going to save my half dollar, and lay it out in seeds; and a good many of them shall be flower seeds, and I'll get Jim to dig me a piece in the garden, and I will lay it out and plant the seeds, and tend it myself. You know what a pretty garden Betty England had last year, and how you praised it, and how you said you meant to have one, and how everybody said she had the prettiest flowers they ever saw: Yes, I won't go to the Circus, but I'll buy me some flower seeds, and Betty shan't beat me in a flower garden this year." were not exactly the words said, but they embrace a good deal that was said. And so Miss — didn't go to the circus, but she laid out her half dollar in flower seeds, and as I looked over her selections, I saw she had the scarlet cypress, the candytuft, the rocket larkspur, the carnation, the China pink, the sweet Williams, the pertulacea, the escholtzia, the bartonia and German Aters, and some others. She looked like a queen as she gathered up her seeds. That girl will make a lovely and useful woman. Boys! we shan't let you know who she was. But when you cross the Sangamon and go to Athens, and diverge a little to the left of the road, you may hereafter see a beautiful flower garden.

Is Agriculture Declining in the United States?

We observe in the proceedings of Congress that a bill has been submitted by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, proposing | we ride. to grant to the several States 5,920,000 acres of land, to be divided among them in proportion to the number of Senators and Representatives they send to Congress. The object of the bill is to en courage agriculture, which he claims is declining in all the States of the Union. He says that it will "do something to induce farmers' sons and daughters to cluster round the old homestead; something to remove the last vestige of

common schools; something to enable sterile railroads to pay dividends; something to enable the people to bear the enormous expenditure of the national government; something to check the passion of individuals and of the nation, for indefinite territorial expansion, and to preserve them from ultimate decrep-

In relation to the decline of agriculture in the United States, Mr. Morrill

says:

"The quantity of food produced bears each year a smaller proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, and that over a very wide area some of the most useful crops bid fair to become extinct. In the New England States alone, the wheat crop, instead of increasing with the population, fell from 1840 till 1850 from 2,014,111 bushels to 1,090,132; and the potato crop during the same period from 35,180,500 bushels to 19,418,181. The Southern States are hardly any better off. In the four States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama, there was a falling off in the wheat produced during the same period of 60 per cent, or more than half. The State of New York is probably one of the best, in an agricultural point of view, in the Union. The farms are larger, and more capital is invested in them, and more skill applied in cultivation than in any other. Yet the number of sheep in the State now is 300,000 less than it was thirty years ago, and within the last five years has declined at the rate of fifty per cent. The product of wheat has fallen from 13,391,770 bushels in 1845, to 6,000-000 in the past year."

To be brief, Mr. Morrill assumes that in every State in the Union agricultural statistics tell the same story. With the largest area of arable land of every nation in the world; with the smallest population in proportion to the square mile; with the lowest rate of taxation; with skill, enterprise, ingenuity, and freedom from all feudal trammels, we appear to be fast returning to the wilderness state, and upon the condition of absolute dépendence upon the taxed and overcrowded Europe, for the bread we eat, the beef we roast, and the horses

Mr. Morrill's scheme of relief is the construction of thirty-two agricultural colleges, which are to inaugurate a new era in agriculture, revive it from its present retrograde condition, and establish it upon a solid and enduring basis.

The increase of cities in the United States, in proportion to the increase of the surrounding country, is greater than in any other country in the world, and appears to accelerate as pauperism from our land; something the nation advances in wealth and intelfor peace, good morals, churches and ligence. We have no doubt any thing

that would render a country life more attractive than it is at present, would tend to remedy this tendency, and colleges designed to elevate agriculture into a science, might be a step towards this object. Another step would be, that of throwing open the public lands to the people; a movement which would, more than any other, remove the pressure from our cities, and subsequently add immensely to their wealth and importance.

No doubt, agricultural colleges have been productive of great benefit in older countries. England, Ireland, France, Austria, Germany, and even Italy have felt their beneficial influences, and the United States would not prove an exception. In some States, movements have been made towards their establishment, but with what results, we have not the statistics at hand to enlighten us.

At any rate, the movement of Mr. Morrill of Vermont will be productive of one good effect, and this is the calling attention of the public generally to the state and condition of things, which he proves from the census statistics.—Chic.  $oldsymbol{Democrat}.$ 

#### Roses.

Many of the Roses are now in flower. June Roses, as a general fact, give the handsomest flowers of that class of plants; but in a fortnight their beauty is gone. Hence there is a general desire to possess a class of roses which, if not so beautiful as the June, will exhibit their fine blossoms throughout the season. This class embraces the China Rose in all its varieties, and the Hardy Perpetual. The China Roses, (and in these are included the tea, noisette, and bourbons,) when the plants are large enough, blossom perpetually during the summer and autumn. Many of this class are tender, and will not survive the winter out of doors. Others will live in the ground, some with little, and others with no protection. The Hardy Perpetuals usually blossom twice or three times during the season. These are as hardy as June Roses, and show handsomer flowers than the China Roses. Both of these classes of roses can be purchased at the green houses in all seasons, being grown in pots. There are none of them more beautiful than the Duchess of Southerland, Sydonia, Prince West, Giant des Battaites, Yoland de Oregon, and Baron Provost.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.—It is not yet too late to sow annual flower seeds.

following list will furnish many choice varieties: Golden Bartonia, Portutocca, Golden Coreopis, Elegant Claskia, two-colored Colinia, Larkspur, Eschotzia, Poppy, Candytuft, the Sultans, Lupins, Nemomphila, Schizanthus, Catchfly, Cypress Vine. Many others can be found at the seed stores. Cypress Vine seed should be soaked in warm water over night, before it is to be planted.

#### Items from Correspondents.

A letter from Vermillion County says: "They are going to turn out strong from this county to the Centralia fair. Old Vermillion will be there in goodly numbers."

From Rock Island County: We think here of getting ten cars, and fitting them up for companies to attend the State Fair. There is quite as much interest manifested in regard to the coming State Fair here, as for any previous fair. Some of us are curious to see Southern Illinois."

From Pratt County: "The rains have been tremendous. We cannot plant corn for a fortnight, with the best weather. The water, in some places, stands in lakes on our prairies."

From Hancock County: " Our wheat is remarkably fine, but we are having too much rain."

## Premium Native Wines.

By advertisement, the Missouri Wine Company of St. Louis offered six premiums, ranging from \$100 to \$10, for the best pure native wines of the vintage of 1857, in samples of not less than forty gallons. These premiums were awarded on the 12th inst., at the rooms of the Company.

There were assembled a great number of gentlemen, many of them wine growers and dealers from various Western States.

Seventy-two samples were offered for the premiums from the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, New York and Wisconsin.

The first premium of \$100, was awarded to Thomas II. Yeatman, of Cincinnati.

The second premium of \$50, was awarded to John E. Mottier, of Cincinnati.

The third premium of \$40, was awarded to Jacob Rommel, of Hermann, Mo., for the Virgiria seedling.

The fourth premium of \$30, was awarded to Francis George Kulm, of Hermann, Mo.

The fifth premium of \$20, was awarded to Mr. Haas, of Boonville, Mo.

And the last premium of \$10, was awarded to Heary Disque, of Burlington, Iowa.

Honorable mention was also made of the vintage of several other growers. The judges "were highly gratified to find presented on this occasion so many wines of superior excellence. and feel now entirely satisfied that the Western States will ere long successfully compete with the finest wine districts of Europe, both as to the quantity and quality of their wine."

## Years of Floods.

An observing friend reminded us that heavy rains and floods come upon this country periodically — once in seven years. There was a great flood in 1844, (that deluged the American Bottom,) all the western rivers were high, and the waters out of their banks. The same thing occurred in '51, though the floods were not so extensive as in '44; and again in '58. The Illinois river now in some places looks like an arm of the sea, and even our little home river Sangamon could swim line-of-battle ships. For some days, all the country bridges across the river were impassable, and there was no chance of crossing but upon the railroad bridges. These were high beyond the floods.

Several car loads of wheat from Chicago have been rejected in New York on account of its being "damp, musty and dirty." Chicago wheat is now quoted in New York city some 8 cents per bushel lower than Milwaukie wheat. Measures are being taken in Chicago to raise the standard of merchantable wheat there.

# COMMERCIAL.

#### Springfield Market .-- May 28.

BEESWAX -20c 7 lb;

JOURNAL OFFICE, May 28.

WHEAT—50@60c P bn: BUTTER—15c@20c.
FLOUR—\$4@4 50 P bbl; EGGS—7@8c P dcz;
CORN—30c P bu; LARD—9c P bb;
CORN MEAL—60c P bu; SUGAR—7@8c P fb;
OATS—25c P bu; SUGAR—708c P fb;
BEANS—75@\$1 P bu; SALT—\$1 75 P sack;
BEAN—10c P bu; SALT—\$1 75 P sack;
SHORTS—50c P bu; HONEY—15c P b;
TIM. SEED—1 50@\$2 P bu; ONIONS—\$1 25 P bu;
MILLET—\$2 25 P bu; ONIONS—\$1 25 P bu;
MACKEREL—10@12½, No. 1;
CLOVER—\$7 00 P bu; CODFISH—\$5 75 P 100 fbs;
POTATOES—25c@40 P bu; APPLES—Green, \$1 P bn;
HAY—\$8 P ton;
TALLOW—\$@10c P fb; SOAP, BAR—1½c P fb; PEACHE—Dried, \$1 50 P bu;
WOOD—\$4 P cord;
SUAP, BAR—1½c P box; COAL—12c P bu;
BACON—New hams, 11c P fb; BROOMS—\$1 50@2 50 P doz;
NAILS—\$4 50 P keg.

BEESWAX—20c P fb; FEATHERS—45c P fb. JOURNAL OFFICE, May 28. FEATHERS-45c 78 tb.

#### Chicago Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 22.

At the opening, wheat was firm at 64c, f. o. b., to which figure it rose last evening, and a cargo and 5,000 bu were sold at that before 'Change. During 'Change, a decline of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to be was made, with sales of a number of car loads and parcels aggregat ag 31,000 bu at 61@61\( \frac{1}{2} \) c in store, and a cargo at 63\( \frac{1}{2} \) o. b. Some sales of extra were made at 63\( \frac{1}{2} \) 63\( \frac{1}{2} \) c. in the fill out a cargo, in particular warshouse at 64\( \frac{1}{2} \) and 3,000 but to fill out a cargo in particular warehouse at 94c. The market closed quiet at 61@611/2 in store. Flour still dull, with small sales of extra at former rate; 50 bbls Shopier Wisconsin choice at \$3 50; 50 bbls City Mills superfine at \$2 82, and 88 bbls Aqueduc' on private terms.

Some 23.000 or 24,000 bu corn were received, but very little really prime amongstit. Sales of a boat load inferior mixed tiver at 37½ c afloat; 2 do yellow and mixed prime river at 51½ c afloat; and some 3,600 bu No. 2 Railroad at 37½, 39@ 10c in store. Some 10,500 bu oats were picked up at 26c in store, at which the demand is fair. No change in rye or bar ley. Highwines are nrm at 17c for 50 and 100 bbl lots in

good packages.

The new clip of wool has not begun to come in, and transactions in wool are confined to small lets of pulled wool, which sells at 25@26c for super and extra weighed together. CATTLE MARKET-MAY 22.

The attle market is tolerably lively, and a good many sales were made at a range of from \$3 to \$4 \$100 lbs, \$3 25 @3 75 being the usual rates. A large proportion were bought for shipment to New York. Hogs were also in good demand, and sold at \$4@4 50 \$ 100 ibs live weight, equal to \$5@5 62 nett. Good sleep are in demand. There are so few sold that it is difficult to give reliable quotations. Some sell at \$5@5 25 each, but they were very fine animals

# THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

#### St. Louis Market--May 22.

FLOUR—Dull, with only a few limited sales, including 50 bags extra at \$1 95; 75 bbls on its merits at \$3 60; delivered, and 25 bbls extra at \$4 50. Nothing transpired in city, though we understand that \$3 75 was offered for June de-

livery.

WHEAT—Supply offering was limited, and the market quiet. Sales to-day comprise 150 bags spring from 61 to 63c; 100 bags choice club at 65c; 185 bags good fall at 80@83c, and 51 bags prime at 90c; also, 932 bags club at 68@70c, and 308 bags choice do at 77c, including bags.

CORN—Inactive. Sales 532 bags mixed and yellow at 42½

@44c; 117 bags fair white at 48c, and 300 bags choice do at 55c.

OATS—Supply offering small, and market unchanged. Sales comprise 259 bags at 42c. part delivered, and 189 bags on private terms.

RYE—25 bags sold at 58c.

BACON—Market firm, with a good demand for country sides at quotations. Sales comprise 6 casks country should be supposed to the state of the sales o ers at 5½c, and 32 casks clear sides in lots at 8½c. Also of city 10 casks shoulders at 6½c; 20 casks ribbed sides at 8½c, and 20 casks clear sides do at 9c

LARD—The only sale noted was of 100 kegs choice leaf, to fill an order at 13c.

WHISKY—Market firm, with sales of 127 bbls in lots at

171/c. cash, and 30 bbls at 18c, currency. HIDFS—Dry flint active at 14@141/4c, and green salt at 6

@61/4c. Wool—Sales 2 bales unwashed at 19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKEE—MAY 22.

Bellville Yards.—Market for cattle rather brisk, with a light supply on sale; prices unchanged since last week. Butchers pay for good to choice 634 to 7c; for ordinary to fair, 6 to 614c net; common, 214 to 3c, gross. There are several droves to arrive in a day or two, and the market will be easy for purchasers, owing to a light demand for shipping

HOGS-In light demand at prices ranging from 4 to 51/4c

SHEEP-But few arriving and in fair demand for sheared

sheep at \$2 to \$3 per head, according to quality.

COWS AND CALVES—Demand is fair at \$18 to \$40 per head, as to quality. Those suitable for shipping sell readily

#### The Wool Trade.

NEW YORK .- Since our last report, sales of Domestic have been somewhat limited, and we have only to notice about 10,000 fbs Fieece and 15,000 fbs Pulled at our quotations, and about 10,000 fbs California Unwashed Fleece on private terms. Foreign continues very quiet.—U. S. Economist.

Boston.—The market for fleece Wool remains without change, with a steady demand for lots as wanted by manufacturers at our quoted rates. Pulled Wool continues in request, and as the demand for some weeks past has been fully equal to the supply, there is a firmer feeling, although no change in prices to notice. The sales have been 100,000 lbs change in prices to notice. The sales have been 100,000 has fleece and pulled at our quoted rates. In foreign Wool there has been a good business doing, the transactions of the week comprising some considerable lots of Cape and other kinds. We notice sales of 130 bales Cape and a large lot of do. the particulars of which are not public; 70 bales South American and Mediterranean, and 320 bales East India at previous prices. About 50,000 lbs Texas Wool have been sold on terms we did not learn -Shtpping List.

PHILADELPHIA.—The market has been extremely dull, manufacturers manifesting no disposition to purchase except to supply their immediate wants, and there is a general unwillinguous to operate, both dealers and manufacturers holding back for the new clip, which will commence coming forward in five or six weeks. The advices from Europe by the Van-derbilt and Persia are unfavorable, noting a decline in London within the week, of 6 c. per lb.

Among the sales were-

BALTIMORE.—Wool is still quiet. The new clip is beginning Baltimore.—Wool is still quiet. The new clip is beginning to arrive, but the receipts of it have as yet been light. New unwashed Wool is seiling at 16@18c. per ib. We quete Wool as before, viz: at 18@19c, for unwashed; 25@30c. for tub washed; 19@24c. for No. 1 pulled; 23@27c. for pulled merino; 23@27c. for common fleece; 28@32c. for quarter to half blood do.; 32@35c. for half to three-quarter blood do.; 35@40c. for three-quarter to full blood do., and 41@43c. for extra Wool

# B. B. LLOYD, DENTIST,

OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.

# SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN TEARS WARRANTS him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and nearly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARS WARRANTS

and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velum and would, so as to restore

articulation. articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadeiphia; Hou. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Heim, Ryan and Wallace: Messrs. Jacob Loose, J. S. Condeil, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller. June, 1857.

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#### THE CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT,

TSTABLISHED IN THE WINTER OF which period, though its progress has been impeded by the adverse years of 1854 and 1857; the practicability of the plan has been clearly demonstrated. That the house affords superior advantages to the WOOL GROWERS OF THE WEST, as a medium for passing their wools into the hands of the manufacturer, is now no longer a question. But although a very large number of Wool Growers have availed themselves of these advantages during the last four years, yet, surprising as it may appear to many, our receipts have been larger from Merchants and Wool-buyers than from Woolrowers, and this may be accounted for mainly from the fact, that, as a class, Wool-growers have been more easily influenced and misled than the former, by the statements of a few operators who are wholly opposed to all efforts having for their object the systematizing of the wool trade, or the enhancement of prices to the producer.

The past year, characterized as it has been by the most disastrous financial embarrassments, has been one of the most unfortunate for negotiating and managing sales of wool, and the fact that the enterprise has been remarkably successful. notwithstanding these disadvantages, and given almost universal satisfaction to consignors, should, we think, inspire sufficient confidence to induce large consignments from wool

To those who have been prejudiced by false rumors, and who have manifested a want of confidence we have frequently made advances equal to the price they have been offered for their wool. Such advances, however, should not be re-quired, as the enterprise was started for their benefit, and this object has been steadily kept in view, and we hope the encouragement will be such as to enable us to continue our efforts. Indeed, wool-growers, particularly the present year, cannot afford to do without such influence and facilities as this house can extend to them.

This year must be a peculiarly feverable one for wool-growers to test the merits of the Wool Depot system, and we hazard nothing in assuring those who are disposed to consign to us, that they will avail themselves of

#### BETTER PRICES

than they can obtain by any other method, and would, we trust, become permanent friends of the enterprise.
At this House, the

#### WOOL IS CLOSELY CLASSIFIED!

Into different styles and grades, thus rendering it more attractive to the manufacturer, who frequently does not wish to purchase mixed lots. Here he can obtain the particular grade of wool adapted to the quality of goods he manufactures, and can thus afford to

## Pay 3 to 5 cents a pound more

Than under the old system of employing agents and sub-agents to canvass the country to procure his stock. Here he can find uniform grades, which are so WELL KNOWN to Eastern Manufacturers, that the only expense attending their buying is a letter or telegraph dispatch, ordering any particular grade and quartity. particular grade and quantity.

To those who wish to consign Wool to us, we will for-

ward Sacks, by express or otherwise, numbered and marked so that no other direction would be required to have the Wool reach us.

#### WOOL TWINE

For tieing up Wool, will be sent to those ordering, at manufacturers' prices.

To show our confidence in the future Wool Market, we propose to make more liberal

#### Cash Advances

than heretofore, if desired.

Hoping to receive a more extended patronage from the wool-growers and merchants of the west, we promise undivi-ded attention to their interests, and remain Very truly, &c.,

GOODALE & CO.

Cleveland, May 25-w1m-F2t\*

### TO FARMERS.

OR SALE—CORN PLANTERS, REAPers and Mowers, vacious kinds, drills, various kinds, threshers, plows, and almost every other agricultural imple-FRANCIS & BARRELL. may

THRESHERS AND MOWERS AND REApers, for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

VARROT AND MANGUEL WURTZEL J Seed, for raising food for stock, for sale by may 22 FRANCIS & BARRELL. may22

#### The Manny Prize! WHAT FARMER WILL WIN IT!

Thankful for the patronage extended to us, and wishing to promote the interests of the Farmers who have done so much for us, we have presented one of our Fully Improved Ma-

Illinois State Agricultural Society,

To be given as a prize for the

BEST WHEAT FIELD.

Contest open to all Farmers.



Talcott, Emerson &

SUCCESSORS OF

MANNY & CO., ROCKFORD,.....llunois

> Manufacturers of JOHN H. MANNY'S

REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED,

AND SINGLE MOWER.

GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1858.

Which received the

GOLD MEDAL

Of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for being the

Best Combined Machine in America!

After a trial of over a week, in competition with 40 other Machines, at Syracuse, in July last.

PRICES, (besides freight, for two-horse Machine, \$135 00 Cash; or \$50 cash, with notes for \$50. due Nov. 1st, and \$45 due January 1st For four-horse machines, \$10 more. mayl-farmer3m

THE

# STOCKSILL & HUME

#### Patent WHEAT Drill S NOW OFFERED TO THE FARMERS

of Illinois. This drill distributes the seed by the turning of the axie-and is the only Drill in the market which will sow the same quantity to the rod whether traveling fest or slow. All slide drills will sow slower as they travel faster, so will all drills which wipe over the space through which the

Price for drill with grass seeder, \$70 cash, or \$75, \$40 cash, \$35 1st of January, 1859. Without seeder \$65 cash, or \$40 on delivery and \$30 on the 1st of January, 1859.

Orders left with Francis & Barrel, Springfield, Ills., or directed to M Grant, Dayton, Ohio, will receive prompt attention. Every drill is warranted.
We challenge competition.

WHITELEY'S SELF-RAKING

# REAPER AND MOWER.

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.



THIS IS THE ONLY PERFECT COMbined machine for all purposes in existence, being a perfect self-raker, and unlike most others, can in 5 minutes time, be changed to a complete hand raker, and can also be changed in 15 minutes to a mower, which has no superior for cutting grass. It will not clog in any kind of grass or grain; it has no side draft nor weight on the horses necks, therefore it is the lightest running machine in use. All machines warranted to give satisfaction. Francis & Barrell, agents, Springfield, Illinois.
All letters of information or orders, address Amos White-

ley, general agent, Bloomington, Illinois Box 591.

Boston Blue Seed Potatoes, WE SHALL HAVE A SUPPLY CF these choice potatoes for planting, for sale.
FRANCIS & BARRELL.

# B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house cast or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assortment of

# Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Mowers, Straw Cutters, Hedge Trimmers, Sickles, Grass and Iruning Hooks, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Scoops, Axes (all kinds and makes), Picks, Mattocks, Fun Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing Mathines.

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Nails. TRIMMINGS—great variety

# Carpenter's and Builder's Tools!

Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Braces, Bitts, Drawing Knives, Squares, Trowels, Bevils, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Burch and Broad Azes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Steptoe's Morticing Machines, Files, &c.

# Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, &c.

# COOPER'S TOOLS.

Fine assortment, Knives, Hooks, Planes, dc.

# CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's, Table, Pocket, Pen, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Curvers, &c. Great variety.

GUNS, PISTOLS, Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled English and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardware

#### SAWS

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches to sixty inclusive, furnished at mannfacturers prices

# Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings.

In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roseates, Rings, Snaffes, Bitts, Punches, Webbing, Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Saldler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Plated, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Handles, Curtain Frames, Turned Collars, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Deer and Curled Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Rubber realized.

packing.
Orders promptly filled and forwarded.
May 1st, 1857.

B. F. FOX.

# HURSE BL

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY PRINTED

AT THE

### JOURNAL OFFICE,

SPRINGFIELD, ......ILLINOIS

NOTICE.

#### To the Raisers of Fine Horses.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG BARNTON, imported by the Illinois Importing Company, will commence his first season the 15th of March, at the stable of John C. Crowder, 2 miles west of Springfield, Illinois, and to prevent complaints we give timely notice that he will be limited to 40 meres, and as there has perhaps been that number partially engaged, we would here say that no mare will be considered engaged until a part of the mone is paid. Having acquired a character at home and abrond—having sold for \$5,050—having taken the \$500 premium at the St. Louis Fair last Fall, from the best ring of Horses (admitted by judges) that was ever exhibited in the western country—in fact he acknowledges no superior in the United States. The terms will perhaps be \$75 cash; pasture for mares from a distance gratis. Bills and particulars in due time.

JOHN C. CROWDER & CO.

N. B—The thorough-bred imported Horse, Barnton, will be exhibited at Calef & Jacoby's sale, on the 23d day of March, and perhaps one-fifth interest offered for sale.

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber, in addition to THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber, in addition to Imported Barnton, Sida Hamatt, by Andrew Hamett, that only needs to be seen to be admired, having taken the premin m over 40 horses at the 'tate Fair last Fall. Also, Acteon, by Imported Acteon. Believing the raising of fine horses the most profitable business the Farmer can engage in. I hope they will take the necessary pains to select the right sort of horses to breed from. I have had considerable experience in the horse business, and am confident that I can offer the public a botter stud of horses, suited to the wants of all, than can be found at any stable in Illinois; and to test the thing. I would suggest that we have a general show of horses and brood mares with their coits, at some suitable time, say the 2d Saturday in April, and the owners of horses give the services of their horses to the best brood mares, 1st; give the services of their notes.

2d and 3d. What say you gentlemen.

JOHN C. CROWDER.

feb14 w3m-farmer.

(Reg copy w 3m.)

THE ILLINOIS

# Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS. CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4. 1839.

Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

\$800,000.00,
Secured by a lien on property insured, raducd at over

\$9.000.000!

THIS company insures dwellings, stores, warchouses, mannfactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each tegether with every other similar species of property within the State, from

#### LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Illinois. Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. As the indemnification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks, the capital of the company it companatively exhaustless; and the entire safety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads the charter.

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render it almost inexcusable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LYMAM TRUMBULL, ELIAS HIBBARD, BENJ. F. LONG, SAMUEL WADE, L. KELLENBERGER. SAMUEL WADE, ALFRED Dow, ROBERT SMITH JOHN JAMES, BENJ. K. HART. John Hailhache, TIMOTHY TURNER, HENRY LEA, M. G. ATWOOD, NATH'L HANSON JOHN ATWOOD,

BENJAMIN F. LONG, President. M. G. ATWGOD, Sec'v. LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treas. An Agent for this Company may be found in almost every County of the State.

Application for insurance may be made to

JAMÉS L. HILL, Agent,

April 1, 1857.

at Springlicid.

# STAR CORN MILL,



For Grinding Corn, Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY point, or from our wagons, that run through the different parts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price, which is, for the mill complete, \$60.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

HUNT, PYKE & Co., Springfield, Iff.

We need but say that where the Star Mill has been used, it

has gained credit beyond ail other Mills now in use; and the farmer only needs to see and try it in order to become convinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grinds green as well as old corn, (corn and cob passing through it together,) which no other Mill will do. Farmers and stock-growers can save from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in each 100 by the use of this Mill; (at least we have certificates to that effect.) Persons having once experienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteful practice of feeding corn in

It will undoubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

ily use.

The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour, and makes an easy draft for two horses

We can produce first premiums, diplomas, and recommendations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Mills, see

N. B .- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill, and also see one in operation by calling a FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Authorized Agents.

B. S. WILSON, E. W. BROWN, } A. C. GODDIN,  $\begin{cases} J. T. JOHNSON. \\ J. P. HOPKINS. \end{cases}$ 

BROWN, GODDIN & CO.

#### WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants,

NO. 62 SECOND STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.

Special attention given to the sale of Grain and Country

WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PROper season, for sale by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (See advertisement of early Nansemond potatoes) febl FRANCIS & BARREL. Illinois Central Rail Road LANDS FOR SALE:

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturalists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest.

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Illinois occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan; Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Missouri Northern Missouri.

Northern Missouri.

Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters,—nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to grazing, can never compete with those of this State.

The lands bordering upon the Missouriand Kansas Rivers, and upon the lines of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are now selling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of producportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of produc-

Looking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth such as Coal, Iron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the such as Coat, Iron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantages of churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 acres of the best quality of timber land; and the extensive pineries in adjoining States, accessible by the Lakes, furnish Chicago with an immensa quantity of timber and lumber amcunting in 1856, to 460.000,000 feet. in 1856, to 460,000,000 teet.

Illinoise specially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,560,000 and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railroads; which, with the waters of the Mississippi, Illinois River, the Michigan Canaland Lake communications afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every market. About one million acres of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince he rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. Such is the facility and economy with which these lands can be cultivated, that in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the comforts of old settled farms in the Eastern States; and such is their fertilicy and productiveness that property purchased of from 65 to and productiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$30 per acre at six years' credit and three per cent. interest, can be fully paid for within that time, together with all the costs of improvements, by ordinary industry, from the profits

Although It is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads in Illinois willadvance to \$50 or even \$100 per acre within ten years, yet the interests of this Company are more advanthe years, yet the interests of this company are more advan-ced by placing their property in the hands of farmers, to set-tle the country, relying upon the business of the road for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations; to the State. These considerations induce the policy of rapid sales, which have been progressing and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued till the lands are finally disposed of. No encouragement is given to speculative purchasers, as the Company does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for retual settlement and cultivation. It is evident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can no-where be as well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these iands

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VOL. III.

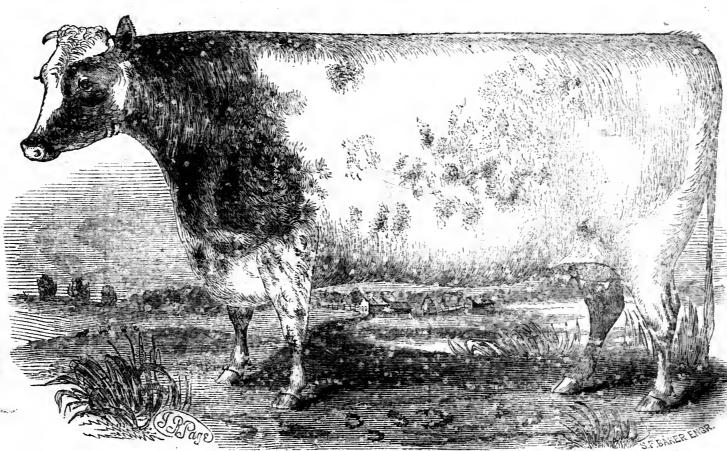
SPRINGFIELD, JULY, 1858.

BRACELET,

RAISED BY JAMES N. BROWN, BERLIN, ILL.

Bracelet is a roan; was calved June 26, 1852; got by Vandal, (2,065.) 1st dam, Miss Bowers, by Accident, (191;) 2d dam, Beauty, by Accommodation, (2,907;) 3d dam, Poll, by a son of Tecumseh, (5.409;) 5th dam, by Technisch, (5,409.)

Bracelet won the first prize at the State Fair at Springfield, for two year old heifer, in 2854, and at Chicago, for three year old, in 1855, and at the Saugamon and Morgan County Fairs she won the first prize in 1855.



Maize, or Indian Corn.

It is said that the native country of this valuable grain is not determined. It was found in cultivation among the Indians on the first discovery of America. It was unknown to the ancient Greek and Roman writers, and it is not mentioned by the carlier travelers in Persia, China, India and other parts of Asia, and Africa, and who were minute in describing the productions of the countries they visited. The claim that it came originally from India or the Western coast of Africa, is not well sustained. There is corn now found in Africa, but the probabilities are in favor of the seed having been furnished from this continent. Recently it has been noticed in a wild state. In the Report of one of the Railroad Exploring Expeditions across this continent, it is stated that the Maize or Indian corn was thus found. It was a perfect corn, but each kernel was inclosed in a husk. We have seen this variety. It was said to have been brought originally from the Rocky Mountain region. Cultivation often materially changes the appearance of a plant, seed or root. Our apples, plums, cherries, peaches, and other fruits were originated from wild fruits; our potatoes, from a hard, unpalatable | It is a peculiarity of this grain that it will |

tuber, of the size of a hickory nut; our cabbage from a plant of four leaves; our beautiful roses and other double flowers, from flowers having but a single row of petals. There is no reason to suppose that our present numerous varieties of Indian corn could not be produced by high cultivation from the wild corn of the Rocky Mountains.

We give below a history of the discovery and cultivation of corn in early times in Virginia. It was an important article of food to the natives, and subsequently to the occupiers of their soil. The pilgrims found this corn among the Indians on their arrival at Plymouth. In passing about the country, they discovered where it was cached in the earth for safe keeping, and many times they would have suffered for food but for supplies of corn. In the article below, we give the history of its culture in Virginia. We have ransacked the books we have at hand in vain to find something of its cultivation in early days in New England. All we know is, that seed was obtained from the natives, that the natives taught the whites hew to grow the corn, and that it has been regarded as a most important crop from that day to the present.

produce varieties that will accommodate themselves to any latitude from the equator to 55° North or South on this continent. It produces, with high cultivation, as many bushels of grain to the sere in Vermont as it does in Virginia It furnishes a cheap, desirable and nutritions food; and no grain is so valuable for all purposes of feeding upon the farm. A loss of the crop would be felt as a great disaster, the effects of which would not pass away for years.

INDIAN CORN-ITS EARLY BESTORY IN

BY N. F. CAPLE, (in De Dow's Review.)

In the year 1009, Capt. Smith, in reprisal for injuries done by the Indians, "took two savages prisoners, called Kemps and Tussore, the two most exact villains in all the country." Not long after this the supplies of English grain being found much damaged by mould and rats, "this did drive us all to our wit's end, for there was nothing in the country but what nature afforded. Until this time Kemps and Tussore were fettered prisoners and did double task, and taught us how to order and plant our fields; who now, for want of victual, we set at liberty, but so well they liked our companies that they did not

desire to go from us." "Thirty or forty acres we digged and planted."—I., 224, 227. What that method was he explains elsewhere, when speaking "of the fruits planted by the natives." "The greatest labor they take is in planting their corn, for the country naturally is overgrown with wood. To prepare the ground they bruise the bark of the trees near the roots, then do they scorch the roots with fire that they grow no more." This custom of theirs it probably was, that suggested to our ancestors the process of belting or girdling, which killed the larger trees by cutting through the sap-wood, caused the fall of spray and lesser branches, and lower branches, and thereby admitted the sun and air to the crop cultivated in their intervals—a practice which, as compared with the method of clearing off the entire growth, enables the settler of new lands to increase the area of virgin soil under culture in more than geometrical ratio; which has kept pace with our ever advancing frontier, and which more than any other has enabled the white race "to enter in and possess the good land which lay before them."-(See, also, Beverly, p. 183.)

"The next year," continues Smith, "with a crooked piece of wood they beat (dig) up the weeds by the roots, and in that mould they plant their corn. Their manner is this: They make a hole in the earth with a stick, and into it they put four grains of wheat (maize) and two of beans. These holes they make four feet one from another. Their woman and children do continually keep it with weeding, and when it grows middle-high, they hill it about like a hop-yard. In April they begin to plant, but their chief plantation is in May, and so continue till the midst of June. What they plant in April they reap in August; for May in September, for June in October. Every stalk of their corn commonly beareth two cars, some three, seldom any four, many but one, and some none. Every ear ordinarily hath betwixt two hundred and five hundred grains. The stalk being green hath a sweet juice in it, somewhat like a sugar-cane; which is the cause that when they gather their corn green, they suck the stalks: for as we gather green peas, so do they their corn, being green, which excelleth their old. They plant also peas they call assentamens, which are the same they call in Italy, Fagioli. Their beans are the same the Turks call Garnanses, but these they much esteem for dainties." "In May also umonyst their corn they plant pumpeons, and a fruit like unto a muskmelon; but less and worse, which they call macocks. These increase exceedingly, ripen in the beginning of July, and continue until September."—1.

It is known to the curious that this method was substantially adopted by the first planters and continued without material alternation by their successors, until near the close of the last century. It is fair to infer that the practice of selecting seed corn from stalks which produced more than one car was known to the Indians. Mr. J. M. Garnett, who observed it himself, and often urged it on others as a dictate of the principle, that "like will produce like," ascribes its first use in this age to Mr. Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey.

The several points of planting in squares,

at four feet distance, and hilling them afterwards; of planting beans or peas in the same place that their vines might be supported by the stalks, or pumpkins, that might shade the ground and keep it moist, were also religiously imitated by the colonists. But that which was wise in the Indians, with their primitive tools and mode of breaking and tending the ground, should only have been a temporary expedient with the whites, who from the first had better implements. It was proper enough in the new land, infested with roots as yet undecayed, to draw a hillock of soil to the growing stalk to supply its increasing demand for nourishment. The distance of four feet admitted the free passage both of ths air and the laborers. But the first custom, which in this climate should never have been employed in any land properly drained and capable of being plowed, was obstinately continued until its absurdity had been demonstrated by reasoning, and its inutility had been showd by the success of many who abandoned it and even adopted an opposite method.

Take another account, as of 1618: "Their maize or Virginia corn yields them five hunhred for one instance: (it's set as we do garden peas.) It makes good bread and fermenty, will keep seven years, and malts well for beer, and ripe in five months, set in April or May."—Perfect Description of Virginia, Hist. Reg., II., 63.

The mode of culture, as described by Beverly, (p. 115,) and by Harris in his "Voyages," (II., 229, Folio Edition of 1864,) is nearly the same with that given by Smith, except that the former makes the distance four or five, and the latter five or six feet apart. Both also speak of stalks bearing several ears.

Smith, the traveler, who was in Virginia in 1773, says, that on the lands near Richmond, "corn was planted at the distance of six feet between each stalk, or squares of six feet, with two, three, and sometimes in strong land, four stalks to each hill."—Hist. Reg., VI., 81, 132.

Washington, in 1788, says this was the usual distance.—(Writings, IX, 323.) The object of this increase was to facilitate the seeding of wheat—a process which, before the advent of the Hessian fly, was commenced in August, the stalks of the corn being still standing.

It may be presumed that mere than one of the varieties of this grain were known to the natives and the earliest settlers, but of this we find special mention but once. Smith says, that in 1619, "They planted Indian corn upon wheat stubble and had an excellent crop of that. But it must be remembered that rare-ripe corn was the corn of these times, and that they usually had two crops of it a year."—(Page 162.)

Beverly, however, who wrote in 1709, recognizes four different kinds; two which ripened early, and two later. The second of the first class may be a small kind which is now known provincially as "pop-corn." The two latter were called severally "flint" and "she" corn; each with incidental varieties of color, but better designated by the size and plumpness of the grain. All of these are still grown here.—(Page 114-'15.)

As it was the chief food of the natives it |

was natural that the white man should give it a trial, "and whatsoever is said against the Virginia corn, they find it doth better nourish than any provision that is sent thither." Yet was so little of it raised for some years as that the colonists were oftened straightened in their supplies, and immigration thereby discouraged. Hence the law of Thomas Dale, compelling its culture, to certain extent. The previous failure arose from an error in their political economy, which is thus noticed by Smith: "The corn by public ordinance being rated at 2s. 6d. the bushel, required such labor it caused most men to neglect it and depend upon trade; whereas, if rated at 10s. the bushel, every man would endeaver to have plenty to sell to the new-comers or any that wanted, and seldom any is transported from England, but it standeth in as much." And he afterwards assigns this as the true cause of the neglect of this, and the excessive cultivation of tobacco. which had the advantage of being rated at 3s. per pound.—(Smith II., 59, 103.)

From this slight sketch it will appear emphatically true, as alleged by Arator, that up to his day "the cultivation of maize remained as it was borrowed from the aboriginal farmers of America, except, that if product is the test of science, they must be allowed to have been more accomplished husbandmen than their imitators." And "a nation which had lived with it and almost upon it for two hundred years, so far from correctly estimating its value, have only learned to eat it, but not to avail themselves of half its properties."

### Draining.

The attention of farmers has recently been directed to the subject of drainage. Many farms the present season would have yielded large and profitable crops if they had been underdrained that now will remain unimproved. We do not suppose that many farmers have at present the ability to drain their farms. But as farms are reduced, and thorough cultivation is practiced—as we aim more and more to make our farms our permanent homes—the subject of draining will be more thought of and the plan practiced. We find a good essay on this subject in the Homestead:

MISCONCEPTION IN REGARD TO DRAIN-AGE.—Every new idea in agriculture is greeted with about as much persecution, as pertains to new doctrines in theology. It has to make its way in the world against the combined assaults of ignorance, stupidity, and ridicule. No class, perhaps, are more afraid of new ideas than our farming population, and among none is a desired reform so long in reaching its culmination. Thorough drainage has been known and practiced in Great Britain for more than half a century. It has had its advocates for the last thirty years at least, in this country. It has been steadily pushed as a leading idea, in many of our agricultural journals for the last eight or ten years. With few exceptions, it is the doctrine taught by these journals now, and advocated in the transactions of our county and State societies. Manufactories for tile drain are started in many parts of the coun-

try, and facilities for drainage are abundant, yet not one farmer in a hundred has ever seen a tile, or has any drainage, than an open ditch running through a swamp that would otherwise be covered with water for a part of

There are multitudes of men, intelligent upon other topics, that do not even understand the 'position of the advocates of thorough drainage, and either wilfully or otherwise misrepresent them. They do not comprehend the office which drainage performs for the land, and represent the land as needing irrigation and mulching, as if drainage necessarily stood in opposition to these prac-

A common misconception of the position of the advocates of drainage is, to represent them as holding that all lands ought to be drained. We believe this position is really held by no writer entitled to be considered an authority in agricultural matters. There are lands more perfectly undrained by nature, than they even can by art. They are wholly underlaid with cobble stones or loose sand and gravel, so the water goes through them as easily as through a sieve. There are gravelly knolls and hills, where the water never can stand within many feet upon the surface. No man in his senses, would ever think of laying drains upon the light sandy soils about New Haven, Orange, or upon Long Island. All such lands want, is two or three feet of good surface soil, and plenty of manure. But there is comparatively little land of this character in this State, or in New England. By far the larger part of our land shows the necessity of drainage, in the fact that it is impossible to work it early in the Spring, on account of its tenacity. Water will stand in any hole you dig two or three feet deep, showing that everything below is as tight as a bot-

A very common misconception is that no land needs drainage that is dry in a dry time. Says a writer in the New England Farmer, who signs himself "S. T.,"—"With these views, and in one of those dry spells that occur almost every summer, when the broad leaves of that salamander plant, our Indian corn, roll themselves into flabby strings, and when wells, twenty, thirty and forty feet deep give out entirely, is it not rather more refreshing than instructive to retire into a cool library, and read, as we may, from a portly volume, backed in golden letters, "The American -," the timely assurance that the first care of the farmer, that on which the success of his future crops almost entirely depends, is the removal of unnecessary supplies of water?"

And yet this very land, so parched in August, may have been wet and heavy all through April and May, so that it could not be plowed or planted. Had the soil been drained of its unnecessary supplies of water, and been made loose and friable, so that crops could have been put in, in season, the roots would have struck down so deep, that they would have found moisture enough to sustain the crops through any ordinary drought. The roots die of thirst in the three or four inches of surface soil that lies above the pan. The most of the water that falls upon such a | plant can grow in any soil, without taking soil is evaporated, as from a basin. Drainage | something from it, and so leaving it poorer.

let the water work both ways—downward in a wet time, and upward in a drought. The same writer also argues against drainage from the fact, that on most land, mulching is profitable: "My own experience and that of others who have published the results of their trials, show that mulching benefits vegetation chiefly by keeping the surface of the earth moist and loose in our hot, dry summers. As straws, affoat in the air, show the direction of the wind, so straws, spread upon the ground, may show the direction farmers should take, in their efforts to promote the growth of their crops. The principle, then, that I regard as conclusively demonstrated, by the effects of mulching is, that a deficiency of moisture, not an excess, is what American farmers have to guard against; and the inference, a very natural one, is that they should govern themselves accordingly."

The inference the writer would draw, is manifestly this, that there is no need of drainage to get rid of a superfluity of water. His reasoning betrays his ignorance of the office which drainage performs. Neither his principle, nor that which he controverts is the true one, in regard to our soil and climate. The true position is this, that we have too much moisture for our crops early in the season, and too little in mid-summer and autumn, as a rule. He can see that drainage remedies an excess of water. He does not see that it remedies drought. It makes the whole mass of drained earth like the wick in the tube of his lamp, which finds no difficulty in drawing its supplies of oil or burning fluied from several inches below the flame, until the supply is exhausted.

We advocate draining for the same reason that we do mulching. It keeps the surface of the soil moist and cool in our hot dry summers. Mulching does good on undrained land. It is not needed on that which is drained, except in case of new planted trees.

We must follow this interesting writer a little further, and ventilate his philosphy. "In the next place, I object to the draining that it is exhaustive. It adds nothing to the soil. It is not a fertilizer. No one will dispute these positions. In a long list of benefits ascribed to thorough drainage, on the last page of the monthly Farmer for 1856 is the following: 'It hastens the decay of roots and other vegetable matter in the soil! A statement far more encouraging to the race of farm skinners than to those who wish to improve the soil. This singular benefit of draining suggests another thought. By hastening the decay of vegetable matter in the soil, an apparent improvement in the crops may be ascribed to drainage, which should be credited to the gradual improvement of the soil, consequent on this very decay of its vegetable matter. Especially, in a highly manured and long cultivated country like that of England, a lowering of the water line from within a few inches of the surface, to a depth of several feet, might be followed for a time by results that could not be anticipated in a poorer soil, or in one whose saturated sub-soil has always been much farther below the surface of the earth."

The writer does not seem to know, that no would knock out the bottom of the pan, and | Crops are made, in part, by the decompsition

of the animal and vegetable matter in the soil. Nomatter what hastens the decomposition and absorption of the vegetable matter in the soil, it makes it poorer, after the crop is gathered than before. This objection lies as strongly against manuring or mulching, yea against cultivation even; as against drainage.

But we object to the axioms in this gentleman's philosophy. Drainage does add something to the soil, and increases its fertility. In a well drained soil, every shower adds to it something of ammonia, which would otherwise run off upon the surface. in the spring, these showers are of much warmer temparature than the soil, and, of course they increase its heat, just as far down as the drains allow them to penetrate. This is an element of fertility in the circumstances under which it reaches the soil. Besides this, drainage admits the atmosphere into the soil, and under its influence, and that of the rain, there is a change favorable to the fertility of the soil all the while going on. Not only is all vegetable matter decomposed, but the minerals that enter into the ash of plants, and upon which they they are as dependent for their growth, as upon air and moisture. The potash and salts, about which this writer shows to much solicitude, are released from their bondage, and brought within the reach of the roots of the plant. The soil is indeed made poorer, by what the plants take up, but the salts are manufactured as fast as the plants need them, and the sub-soil is so well stocked with the raw material, that there is no immediate danger of exhaustion.

The idea that our land needs irrigation rather than drainage is frequently advanced. But drainings only increases the beneficial effects of irrigation. Water not only wants to flows over the surface of the soil, but to penetrate it, as far as the roots of plants. But even without irrigation, as we have seen, plants are much better supplied with water in a drained soil, than they would be in an undrained soil, with occasional extra waterings. The moisture is more equally distributed, and the roots of plants have a much wider and deeper range, from which to gather supplies. We still go in for the tile

### Varieties of Food.

drain.

Truly is it said there is no accounting for ta-tes—we know of some of the strange anomalies, which the tastes of different nationa present, but their utter discordancy is all but appalling when they are all, or many of them presented at once. Read the following, and then imagine yourself at a table with a bill of fare presenting all the luxuries and varieties mentioned. (We copy from an address of E. F. Sherman, given before the Middlesex North Agricultural Society, Mass.):

The comparative value of animal and vegetable food has been a frequent source of discussion and contention. Men who have contended for an exclusively vegetable diet, have been, in general, men of weak stomachs, if not of weak heads; dyspeptics and grumblers, who, having suffered long from sour stomachs, have become soured throughout. But they have in vain attempted to support their theories against the deductions of the anatomist,

the natural instincts and appetites of man. Either an exclusively vegetable or animal diet is capable of sustaining life, but the most perfect development, physical and intellectual, has already existed where sustenance has been derived from both sources.

It is hardly possible to name anything belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom, not absolutely poisonous, which has at some time not been eaten; nor can any animal be named the use of which as food, has not at some time, by some national religion or habit been prohibited. What is one man's meat is another's poison. In nothing are the inconsistencies of our race so strikingly exhibited as in national and individual habits and pre-

judices respecting food.

Shell fish were strictly forbidden to the Jews. We are somewhat particular in our choice. The lobster is decidedly a favoriteso extensively eaten that its fishery has become an important branch of industry to the State. But the lobster is the scavenger of the seas, and in itself is as unsightly and repulsive as muscles, cockles, periwinkles, limpets, wilks and snails, consumed by other nations. Nor are we agreed as to all parts of the lobster. To many, the soft, green fat is the choicest portion, while others lose their appetite in disgust at the sight of it. The oyster was esteemed as a delicacy by the Romans, as it has been, in general, since, by all people who could obtain it, possessing more than any thing else the character of a holiday food. But surely it requires considerable courage to swallow for the first time the slimy lump of inert matter; as much, if we could lay aside all liabit and associations, as to eat grass-hoppers, lizards and locusts, esteemed by other nations. The crawling, leggy, spider-like red each that inhabits the oyster, is a choice morsel with many of us, but the decided aversion of others.

The turtle is declared by aldermanic epicares to be the "sovereign of savoriness—a starved one it is said, "being infinitely better than a fatted animal of any other species." Some among us, who fancy themselves good livers, have of late discovered that the snapping species of our swamps and mud holes, though not quite equal to the green turtle and the terrapin, is yet a rich delicacy.

The wealthy Chinese indulge immoderately in refinements of cookery and the pleasures of the table—their most esteemed delicacies are shark's fins, bird's nest soups, little running erabs that they have to chase over the table, cold relishes of salted earth-worms, moths and grubs, and a variety of soups, seasoned with filthy compounds of a strong and villainous smell. Dogs, cats and rats, are also with them in high esteem as food. But we must bear in mind that Kane and his men found rats a most agreeable and dearly prized luxury, and we have other high American authority for eating dog.

Blood was forbidden to the Jews, and special pains required to abstract it from the meat. "Roast beef, very rare, and blood gravy," is a frequent order for dinner at our hotels. Hog's blood is a principal ingredient in certain foreign sausages, called, sometimes, black puddings, and imported as a luxury into this country. Garnum, a highly prized Roman delicacy, was a pickle of fish's blood and gills. The remotest parts of the then

known world were visited, and air, earth and ocean ransacked to furnish the complicated delicacies of a Roman supper. A large part of these delicacies would be repulsive to us yet an old law forbade them to eat poultry. Some people refused the duck and goose, to feed on birds of prey. Sugar, generally tempting to children, is refused by the young Esquimaux with disgust, but he will gorge himself on whale bladder and train oil. The Zetlanders and some other fish eating tribes, will not eat their fish when fresh, but keep till, what others would consider a most intolerable stench, they a most agreeable odor, proclaims them to be sufficiently tender and putrid. Assafætida is a highly esteemed condiment among some nations of the East; food highly impregnated with it being regarded as fit for the gods. Our government has just introduced this plant into this country, not however, it is to be hoped with any view of bringing it into general use as a seasoning. Roast elephants,—probably not often a barbaeue,—and lion and tiger steaks afford the favorite repast to the successful African hunter, while the South American Indian regards a boiled monkey as the most tempting of all

### New Lightning Rods.

We have been shown a new style of lightning rod, made from sheet copper, rolled into circular form, in such manner as to present a greatly increased surface to the fluid, and thus conduct it to the ground with greater speed and safety than the rod now in ordinary use. In reference to the utility of lightning rods in general, we find the following remarks in the patent office report for 1854:

"If there he one time more than unother," says a late writer on electricity, "in which mun feels that he is entirely in the hands of One mightier than himself, in which all his personal pride sinks in the conviction of his utter helplessness, it is when the forked bolts of heaven glare about him with frightful brightness, and the dread artillery of the skies stuns him with its deafening peals, and shakes the very earth on which he treads. Then, I say, it is that his conscience tells him how entirely dependent he is; and how, in a moment, the next firsh might be to him the instrument of death, without having the slightest power to arrest his fate. In respect to other great and irresistable powers of nature, man, in some sort seeks them out-the lightning's flash seeks out him. It is true, he may go to shores where thunder-storms are less violent, or to others where they are much more violent than in his own land; but, regarding it generally, lightning is no respecter of time nor place; it was as much known to the ancients as to ourselves: it comes to us, so to speak, in season and out of season; its geographical distribution is less restricted than that of any other of nature's great phenomenn-tempests, perhaps, except-

With this startling admonition before him, let any one of the readers of these observations pause for a moment and count the number of lightning rods in his own neighborhood. Does he hesitate? He thinks there may be one on the village spire, and perhaps another on you tall chimney; but where else, he knows not.—Now, he is led to ask what is the cause of this apparent neglect? Why this consummate audacity in trifling with the eternal laws of nature by erecting monuments and inviting down the fire of heaven, and providing no means of conducting it safely away? The leading reasons for this are, first, the comparatively few

accidents by lightning; second, the very recent adoption of lightning protocols; third, the want of confidence in the efficacy of the latter; and, fourth, their cost.

Although the extreme magnitude of accidents by lightning can not be otherwise than recognized by all, and the almost certainty of some one or more buildings being the marked victims at every season, yet each man builds with the chance of his edifice not being the fatal one. Amongst so many, the chances are so much in his favor that he will run the risk; or else he comes to the still more unphilosophical conclusion that, as storm after storm has left him unscathed, so will he forever be safe.

With regard to the comparatively recent discovery of means of averting the effects of lightning, it will be remembered that it was not until the month of June, 1752, that mankind knew what lightning really was. Then it was that Dr. Franklin first drew down lightning from the clouds by means of a kite, and proved its entire identity with electricity, which discovery led him to the construction of lightning conductors. But before treating of these, perhaps it may be interesting to give some of the precautions adopted by the ancients, in order to protect themselves against this "eternal fire." According to Herodotus, the Thracians, in time of lightning, were in the habit of shooting arrows against the sky, to repel it from the earth. Augustus used to retire into a cave during thunder storms, on the strength of an opinion then prevalent, that lightning never penetrated into the ground more than five feet deep. The emperors of Japan, it is said, possessed a refinement on this mode, by building reservoirs above the caves, into which they retired, and kept them constantly filled with water, in order, as they thought, to put out the fire of the lightning. Augustus, who appears to have been terribly alarmed at this element, used also, to wear a seal skin cloak during storms, on account of its assumed protecting efficacy. The Romans used to build seal skin tents, into which the timid retired; and the shepherds of Cevennes, even at the present day, wear hat bands of serpent skins for the same purpose. Tiberius wore a chaplet of laurel whenever he dreaded danger from a storm, with a belief that lightning never touched that foliage. And it is a well known fact, American Indians, whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder storm, quit their pursuits and take refuge under the nearest beech, with the full assurance that the electric bolts never scathe that tree.

If the ancients were thus industrious to use what, in their ignorance, they thought to be the means of safety against an agent, the nature of which they knew little or nothing, and the action of which they knew still less, how much more does it seems to be the duty of the present generation, who both understand it and the means of averting its effects, to avail themselves of the advantages of their knowledge, and employ the remedies they have at their command? Not a year passes without numerous cases of buildings cases of buildings he struck by light ning for want of proper proper protection, particularly barns, which, in consequence of the humid gases ascending from the newly gathered crops, are peculiarly liable to this injury. The necessity and the value of lightning rods are obvious, and need no further comment.

With regard to the conducting materials employed in their construction, metal is undoubtedly the best, and the choice would seem to lie between copper and iron. M. Pouillet makes the conducting power of copper from 5½ to 6½ times that of iron; Dr. Priestly makes it 5 times as much; and Professor Faraday 6 2 5 times as much; so that, after having determined the sectional area of an efficient copper rod, an iron one of about six times that area will possess the same conducting power. Iron, however, will not make durable and efficient

conductors, unless they are entirely coated with silver, copper, tin, palladium (which possesses 9 times the conducting power of iron), or gold, in consequence of their liability to rust, or oxidate, by the action of the weather.

Conductors should neither be painted nor varnished, as that would diminish their con-

ducting power.

This rod is the invention of Z. J. Emery, of Illinois, who has applied for a patent for the same. We consider it superior to any that we have seen for the purpose intended. It is now being introduced into the country, and will probably soon be brought to the notice of our

"Stay to see the Balloon Go Up!"

Mr. Editor: On the 22d June a stout, healthy-looking man of about 23 years rather rough exterior—his elbows very nearly out, his hat a great deal worse for wear—tobacco juice staining the corners of his mouth—was seen swaying and lounging near a grocery. Espying an acquaintance from the country who was bustling about doing up some little business, and manifestly anxious to return to his farm, he hailed him—"John, going home? ain't you going to see the balloon go up?" No, I can't stay; too much work at home; can't lose an hour; just got some early corn; mean to have a lot of corn; 'twill pay well next fall. Sam, you had better go home, too; you'll want some corn next fall." But Sam wouldn't go. He spent the afternoon loitering about—spent all the money he had in his pockets—spent his credit, and drove up to his home about midnight, pretty much spent himself. It took him a whole day to recover from his balloon speculation, and thus he lost a day and a half of a week, every day of which was worth ten dollars to the prodent, energetic, go-ahead farmer. He lost the plowing and planting of several 1 acres of corn land, his other work crowded upon him, and he has not yet got up with it. His wheat was ready for cutting—some of it was suffering; his grass was getting old in the field, and—but we need go no further.

"John" went home; he didn't stay to see the balloon; he didn't care whether it went up or not; his mind was on his farm; he wanted a corn crop; he wanted to get up and keep ahead of his work. He did all this. Three weeks after the balloon went up his corn looked finely, his wheat was cut, his hay was in the process of going into the stack every thing looked snug and fine about

John's place.

Sam looked on with wonder. He felt a little ashamed. He never was as industrious as John, and he just felt that the appearance of the two farms proved the owner of one to be shiftless and thriftless, and the other to be a good farmer—just the man, after a few years, to have a good house, carriage, to be a

Sam thought a little. This was some thing new to him. There was a cause for all this. He looked back to the balloon frolic—how John would go home and work, and he—Sam—staid in town when his farm was suffering, drank bad whisky, spent his money, saw the balloon go up, and returned home a sad but not a much wiser man.

"John," said he, "I see it all now.— I didn't, when I went to town to see the balloon go up. What soft-headativeness; (Sam here manufactured a capital word —it expresses an idea!) May the hawks catch me when I go to town again to see the balloon go up!" I very often see young men come to town for this purpose. They suffer from soft-headativeness. They are amused and led about by those who want their mon-They finally see the balloon go up; feel their pockets empty; know that they are doing their reputations no credit; recollect that their farms are suffering for their labor; and if all this should cure them of their folly, and harden the soft places in their heads, it would be a good thing for them, once in their lives, to see "the balloon go up."

# The Northern Sugar Crop.

Mr. Editor: It would be wonderful, indeed, if we should not have enough hot weather to mature our sugar cane crop the present season. This crop is not benefited by early planting. What it wants is,—when it is planted, to be planted on good kind ground, and to be cultivated well. So soon as the hot weather sets in it grows, and rapidly attains maturity. Last year cane seed planted late in June matured well. 1 believe it will do the same thing planted the last part of the month. Late falls almost always follow late springs.

Will the planting of sugar cane seed pay those of our farmers who are near enough to the proposed mill to deliver the cane there? What are the estimates of a crop of Chinese sugar cane? The first question must be answered by the farmer; and I will endeavor to answer the other; and for the basis of that answer I will take the statement of Joseph S. Levering, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Levering manufactured juice from the Chinese sugar cane last fall.-He did this with imperfect apparatus, by which the loss was considerable; still he obtained the following positive results:

Now the gentleman who thinks of putting up a sugar mill here offers to pay for the cane one-half it produces in sugar or molasses. Half of the sugar from an acre, by Mr. Lovering's estimate, will be 610 lbs. This will be school director, and a pattern of a man. likely to be worth 7 cents per lb., which

amounts to \$42 70. Half the molasses from the same cane would be 37 gallons, which, at 50 cents per gallon, would amount to \$10 50. Put these two sums together, and you have \$61 20.

This sum would buy the corn on three

acres of land.

The cost of raising sugar can be no more than that of eorn. The land should be plowed in the same manner, planted in the same way, and cultivated as corn is cultivated.

After corn is "laid by," the crop must be cut, shecked and fed out or

shelled for market.

After the sugar cane is "laid by," the leaves are to be slashed down, the stalks cut, the grain cut off, and the stalks carried to the mill. The fodder and grain will more than pay for the cutting the leaves and heads off. Then you have to meet the expense of cutting, shocking and feeding out or shelling the corn, and sending the same to market the cost of cutting the cane stalks and carrying them to mill. Say they are equal, though we think the odds are in favor of the cutting of the cane, and hauling it to mill.

On the whole, I cannot believe that the cost of raising an acre of sugar cane and delivering the stalks at the mill is greater than the raising of an acre of Indian corn, and preparing it for feed-

ing or market.

The question, then, is—Which is like-

ly to be the most profitable?

I think that sugar cane, with fair prospects of a crop, will pay better than wheat at \$2 a bushel; and an acre will produce more money than four acres of

Look at this matter in another light. If the estimate we have made of the product of an acre of sugar cane should be reduced two thirds, it will still be better than a corn crop under favorable circumstances.

I say, let Mr. Depew come on and establish the proposed mill, and he will not only make money for himself, but he will make money for the farmers who will furnish him with cane. M.

### The Sugar Cane Crep.

Editor of Farmer: The papers contain accounts of high waters on the lower Mississippi, the breaking of the levees and submerging of plantations. The losses of crops, it is said, may be estimated by millions. It would not be strange, under the circumstances, indeed the fact is very probable, that the injury to the sugar crop may be so great as to cause the renewal of the high prices that ruled last year. If that should prove to be the case, our farmers would find it for their interest to raise sufficient Chinese sugar cane the present season for the manufanture of sugar and mo

lasses for consumption by their families. Last fall many families saved a good deal of money, and secured themselves many comforts by means of the molasses they manufactured themselves.

A number of farmers could join together and purchase a mill and boilers, and save their cost the first year.

May 20, 58.

### The Lawton Blackberry.

Editors of the Farmer: For three or four years the Eastern Agricultural papers have contained advertisements offering for sale the Lawton Blackberry, accompanied by a cut representing a large and most beautiful blackberry, calculated to make one's "mouth water." It had very much that effect on me.— Two years ago last fall, (1856,) I sent to Mr. F. Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn., for a dozen of the plants, which, with the express charges, cost me just six dollars and fifty cents. They came in good time, and I planted them out well, according to directions. The next spring three or four sprouted and sent up small shoots, but before fall all had died but one plant, and the shoots of that had grown but a foot high.

Supposing that my failure was not from my own neglect, or fault of the seil, and still having in my mind's eye the Inscious fruit of which we had read and heard so much last fall a year, (1858,) I sent for some two dozen more. I received them in reasonable time, planted them out, and, at the present. there is a prospect that one of the plants

is allve.

My present stock, therefore, is one living plant from the first dozen and one billious plant from the second two dozen. The first mentioned plant has flowered, and I may see it it fruit.

On the whole, I regard the Lawton Mackberry speculation as "a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

# Ender-Braining and Upper-Braining.

Editor of the Farmer: - Haven't we had a great time to consider the advantages of draining our lands? Haven't we, as we looked over our acres, thought of the manner in which we should carry off the surplus water? Haven't we had the Greatest and Best Engineer to point out to us how this should be done? Haven't we received lessons in science and duty? After the wind and sun dries up the muel, and we got our ground plowed and planted, will we forget in renewed prospects of prosperity, the lessons of the past?

No-let us not forget their teachings. But the moment we have the means and the time, go about draining our lands. If we cannot have under-drains, let us have upper drains; and let us cut them deep enough to

carry off the water.

Though we are told that the ground was cursed for man's sake, I have even thought to those who well cultivate her bosom. Those who nourish her best with manures and rotation of crops and destroy the noxious weeds, and nurse her tender and valuable plants,—secure a generous reward. Go into a garden and see the difference in crops from tender care and cultivation, and another garden where every thing grows wild and weeds choke the plants and vegetables. Is not here a lesson, which a respect for ourselves should prevent as from forgetting?

Make maps of your farms now, and mark out the places for drains and the lowest points and where the water can be carried off. Probably you would find it for your interest to unite with your neighbor in a systera of drains. Many farms, I know, where such a policy would work well. I am sometimes disposed to grumble at the long and dreary rains. They have sadly interfered with my calculations in making summer crops; but still I shall try later crops, do all I I can to make food for man beast, and under all circumstances WORK ON.

# Trial of Plows at the Fair.

Editor of the Farmer:—I agree with Pleughboy that the trial of the plows can be made one of the most interesting features of the Fair. As the success of agriculture depends more on the plow than on any, or all other implements, it is a thing that is apt to be overlooked and passed by as a matter of little or no consequence, and I would have been glad had the society seen fit to have offered sufficient premiums to have called into the field a large number, who look upon themselves, plows, and teams, as the very best in the State. I would say come one, come all, and will do all in my power to give you a fair and full chance to try all your plows, under the eye and supervision of the proper committee. And I would say to Ploughboy, please accept of my thanks for the suggestions which you have offered. As it will call the attention of the public, and 1 hope that of the committee also, to the fact, that the exeminations upon which the awards have been based, have generally been very imperfect and unsatisfactory. I believe that no set of judges would presume to decide upon the speed of a race horse without a trial. Then why not test the plows thoroughly? Let us know what resistance they offer, and how much power it takes to move each and every one of them a given depth? Let us know how they will work in the various soils? Most of farmers do not keep a quantity of plows on hand which are adapted to one kind of work only, but they want a plow as you do a man, that can do say kind of labor upon a URIAL MILLS. farm skillfully.

### Poultry-Bolton Greys.

Editor Farmer: -I am no chicken fancier, other than to get a good breed for the purpose of keeping my family with eggs. I have tried Shanghais, Cochin Chinas, Bramas. Polands, Half Spanish, and the common barn yard fowls. I found that the three first layed many eggs, but it cost a good deal to keep them. And if we, by chance, raised a chicken, they did not cat as well as the chickens of the common breeds. There was mere meat, and a good deal more bone, to be that mother earth was kind and affectionate sure, but they were not as delicate in flesh as

our old stock. The Poland hens would lay, and would set, and some of them would leave their eggs before they were hatched, and sometimes very soon after they were hatched -which was death on the young broods. The Half Spanish were good for little, either to lay, to set, or for the table. The common barn yard fowl is no stranger. They will answer very well as layers and for the table, if well provided for. This breed has lost caste on account of the in and in breeding system of our farmers. If they would change he rooster occasionally, it would greatly improve their stocks of fowls. Last fall I obtained a lot of Bolton Greys. They commenced to lay early and have continued to lay up to this time, 5th month, 11th day, —without any disposition to set. I think for city purposes, where eggs are wanted, they are a capital fowl. They are small, are very industrious in providing themselves with food, and it costs but little to keep them. They are a beautiful fowl.

J. SIMONS.

### Plant On!

Mr. Editor:—Some suppose that most seeds should be planted early to get good erops. This is a mistake as a general fact. Peas, onions, and some other vegetables should be planted early. The great object is to plant or sow at the time, when the plant will start vigorously and will be met with no cold chilly weather to check its growth. These truths are not too much thought of. We are auxious, after a dreary winter, to get our seeds into the ground; and the result often is, that we fail from this premature labor. We have been trying to get early beans, —they will not come sooner than those planted three weeks later, and will not produce half as well. So of many other vegetables. We have known corn, some of the earlier varieties, planted in August, make good roasting years. If planted early in the spring, it would not have reached the same state of maturity in double the time. Hence it often is that field corn planted in the middle of June makes the best corn.

Sugar cane if planted early in the spring, comes up weak, and does not take a healthy growth for two months or more; when if planted in June it will go ahead with astonishing rapidity. A. R.

### Tree Culture.

Mr. Editor: - The time is fast coming when farmers who wish to plant groves on their farms should be looking out for seed. The soft maple seeds are nearly ripe, and so are the ash. The sugar maple seeds come later. An hour's labor in the timber will secure you all you want.

You have no idea how rapidly timber trees will grow from seeds. In five years soft maples will make a handsome little tree, and the ash will grow about as fast as the locust.

We can form no judgment of the growth of fine flourishing forest trees, planted and started in nurseries, by stunted trees, their roots and tops cut off, which are often brought from the woods and planted about our yards and streets. To make a fine, healthy, rapid growing tree, it should have a fair start from ACER.

### To Prevent Hens Setting.

Make a small open pen of laths, or some similar material, in one corner of your hen-house, about eight inches wide, and of any convenient length and height. Let one of the laths or slats be so secured that it may easily be taken out or moved one side, so that a hen may be conveniently passed into or taken out of the pen. On the bottom of this pen, and running lengthwise through it, set up a couple of laths on edges, and fasten them about the same distance from each other, and from the sides of the pen. Run a small perch across the pen, and the work is done. When a hen wishes to set, put her in there. She will soon find that she can walk leisurely upon the floor, or roost comfortably upon the perch, but she can't set without "riding on a rail," and that, they seem to think, isn't decorous. The length of time for which they will have to be confined will vary somewhat, and in obstinate cases it may be necessary to put a few pegs or tacks into the edges of the laths.—Genessee Farmer.

We copy the above article for the benefit of our readers, but enter our solemn protest against the pegs and the tacks. A man that would treat an old hen so cruelly, when she is only bent on raising chicken meat for him ought to be "egged." We are decidedly in favor of moral suasion and squatter sovereignty. If you have eggs to set your hens on, let her set; if you have not, and are compelled to put her in the coop, don't use the pegs nor the tacks, but provide a Democratic Rooster outside the coop. When he sees her in prison he will enter his protest against governmental intervention, declare his sentiments in favor of the largest liberty, and take our word for it, in less than forty-eight hours she will fall in love with him. Then turn her out; the remedy is infallible.

Indiana Farmer.

If you don't want Biddy to set, or if you desire to take away her chickens from her when they are young, and have her immediately enter upon the duty of providing another nest full of eggs, take her ladyship, put her into a fine, airy coop, and place in her company a fine gentleman rooster, and she will soon cease grieving for her nest or her chickens, spruce up, and re-commence laying. "The remedy is infallible."

Mr. Editor: My apple trees were filled with blossens, and set a good deal of fruit. This is now just dropping off, and from who cause I cannot discover. The fallen ruit does not appear to be injured by worms. I should like to hear from some one who has investigated the ratter. M.

### A National Fair--In Africa.

The African Repository for May, contains the official report of the first National Fair in Liberia. It was opened in the city of Monrovia on the 14th day of December last, and the exhibition was continued until the 21st of the same month. The report states that the extensive rooms of the Academy buildings were crowded with articles on exhibition, and the enclosed premises were occupied by the cattle, swine, sheep and goats. The number and variety of articles of agriculture, horticulture, manufaciure, mechanism, needle-work, &c., were said to have been very respectable. Among the articles of agriculture, there were coffee, starch of arrow root, and other plants; a yam weighing 52½ pounds; one hill of ginger, the weight of which was upward of one hundred pounds, rice, cleaned and rough, of good quality; cotton, several specimens—the extensive production of which was entirely practicable; eddee meal, made from a farinaceous tubor, which made the bread swect and pleasant, resembling that made from the seconds of wheat; cloth, woven from African cotton: cabinet work embracing bedsteads, tables; &c., made of native woods, suffi. ciently tasteful for any drawing drawn; needle work, a handsome display, many of the articles contributed by young girls.

Premiums were awarded on some one hundred and twenty reticles and this list of premiums is most interesting as furnishing evidence of the industrial habits of the people and the productions of the country. The following are some of the articles for which premiums were awarded: Cabinet ware, arrrow root, cotton, turkies, rice, sheep, butter, pickles, catsup, ginger, eddoes, tallow candles, lemons, shoes made of African leather, wheelbarrows, palm.oil, showir bath, quilt, swine, embroidered slippers, miliary boots, ottoman, bag needle work, pantabons, pawpaw preserves, plows, African bill books, bonnets, syrups, daguerreotypes, sugar cane, oars, foot mats, oranges, beans, polatoes, pawpaws, shirt, printed sheet, twisted cotton, ginned cotton, euslion, starch from lilly, ground nuts, fringe, canoe boat, bar soap, fowls, paintings, cherry bounce, tin lantern, axe, drawing knife, corned beef, under sleeves, coffee pot and candle stick, coat, knife box, eddoe meal, patent boat, hominy and corn meal, cocoanuts, infant's shirts, prepared sage, tidies, upper leather, cured tobacco, chocolate, palm oli candlos, green tobacco, ginger, blank, socks knit of African cotton, worked collar; bunch bananas, fat ox, &c. &c.

This is quite a respectable list, and presents very strong evidence of the advancement of the Liberians in all those arts and comforts that make up the blessings of civilized life. In commenting upon the exhibition, the Report says:—"The National Fair is another event in the history of the present Administration, which cannot fail most favoracly to affect the entire Republic. It was one of the most opportune ideas that could have occurred to the mind.— Coming just after a scarcity more general than had ever been known in Liberia, it has had a more elevating and stimulating effect upon the community than any thing else could have had.

That a new croand had it bee have no doubt crop. I do no cane is as sweet is very accepta. I shall plant lasses, but shall plant for fattening he your FARMER found that the hogs. I have prove the fact.

Something of this kind was needed. The National Fair supplied the need. If any were before inclined to doubt the ability of the country to supply those productions that can sustain her, he became inspired with hope and confidence by the unexpected profusion displayed before him."

JACKSONVILLE, June 1, 1858.

Editor of the Farmer: -I have not the least possible ground of conjecturing who the writer in the last Farmer may be, who signs himself "B." and writes on "Events, Speculations, &c.," and indeed it was only accident that I chanced to read the article, as its caption did not particularly attract me. But there is one sentence in that, in other respects, very interesting communication, which I think deserves to be printed in gold and hung up in every farmer's and mechanic's parlor in the land; and to it I wish to call renewed and special attention, as containing in a few brief words the practical substance of all the theology, and church order, and piety needed by the millions who are to work and keep this great continent of ours. The sentence reads thus:

"The revival movement in religion continues unabated; the laymen in the community being the more active participants, as we think they should be. We hope the salvation sought after, will be from sin, from actual tangible wrong doing—so that we may have essentially a better world to live in,—not in any mythic sense, but in some effective sense, and we are constrained to believe that the present movement is in that direction, and trust that the succeeding ones will become more efficacious to good works, until in time, deeds and thoughts will form our best prayers, and reference to God underlay every act of the life."

Now, Mr. Editor, I respectfully submit it to you, whether that paragraph is not worth re-publishing in some form, and commending to the most profound study and attention of each one of your readers.

Yours truly, J. B. TURNER.

Editor of the Farmer: Last year, late in the season, you gave me some sugar cane seed to sow broadcast for a forage crop. The season was not the most favorable; but I sowed the seed, and the crop of blades was very fair. I moved it before frost, dried it like hay, and fed it out in early winter. There was no article on my farm that cattle eat with more avidity. They actually eat up stalk and blade.

I observed, after the cane was cut, that a new crop started from the roots, and had it been earlier in the season, I have no doubt I would have cut a second crop. I do not suppose that the young cane is as sweet as when mature; still it is very acceptable food to stock.

I shall plant some cane seed for molasses, but shall sow more for fodder.—Perhaps I may put in seed to make food for fattening hogs in the fall. I see in your FARMER that some person has found that the matured cane will fatten hogs. I have no doubt that this will prove the fact.

### Allinois Farmer. Thr

SPRINGFIELD, JULY 1, 1858.

Larly sugar corn can yet be planted.

13 The Supreme Court of Indiana have decided that taxes cannot be levied in that State for the support of Schools.

An Alderney cow in Dedham, Mass., gives milk from which about 21 lbs. of butter are made a week.

FT At best the crop of corn the present season will be short. We look for a scarcity of corn and high prices.

The Crawford County Agricultural Society have got out a rich list of Premiums for their fall County Fair-Samuel Parks, President.

The Legislature of New York have made an appropriation of \$25,000 to establish an Inchriate Asylum. It is to be located at Binghampton.

PS Soap suds is excellent manure for cabbages, and capital for grapes. It never should be thrown away. Chip manure is the best for trees.

Mr Sydney Spring, of White county, has sent us a specimen of early yellow corn, which, we are free to say, is the handsomest corn we have ever seen.

Allow no burbarous gunner to kill birds on your premises. Nearly all the time of the birds is employed in destroying insects destructive to your crops.

199 How many thousand heart cherry trees have been brought to this state from New York? Who knows of a sound tree ten years old?

Corn (maize) is supposed to be indigenous to America; but travelers in the interior of Africa, east of Liberia, say that great quantities of corp are raised in that region.

A late spring is usually followed by a late fall. Last spring the farmers were late in getting in their corn, and we believe there was no killing frost in this section until sometime in November.

Carden grapes have been cultivated for many years in the West, and yet our markets are never supplied with a good article. Isabella and Catawha grapes would readily sell in the proper season at 12½ and 15 cents per lb.

To neutralize the poison of a snake bite, you must give another. So when an animal or man is bitten by a snake, you must turn down whisky. Into an ox or horse, two quarts; into man, a pint; and sometimes, if necessary, double the dose in both cases.

June and July are the best months for removing large limbs from trees. The wounds will sooner heal in those months than in any of the others. The wounded part should be covered with coal tar.

"Spare the Robbins."--- An examination was made of the crop of a robbin by an officer of the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts a few days since, and it was found to contain one hundred and sixty-two larvæ, which belonged to the cureulio family.

Weeds are sometimes useful. worn out lands they should be suffered to grow, and in three or four years they will restore fertility. Liebig says that the worn out fields near Naples recover their fertility from being given up to weeds.

REMEDIES.—For poll-evil, apply a liniment made of May apple root and tallow. For foot-evil, clean the foot with soap suds and turnin a composition made of tar, brimstone and spirits turpentine. For scratches, make a liniment of inclted lard and bot, and dress twice a day.

Aromatic Seeds.—Fennel is a perennial. Its seeds are very agreeable, and its early leaves and stalks are sometimes used for early sallads. Dill is an annual plant, and produces well if sown early. Caraway is a perennial, and a ton of seed can be raised to an acre.— Coriander is an annual. Its seeds are used to season meat, and also in confectionary.

When you see a young lady listless, apathetic, delicate, in the morning-troubled with gapes and lack of energy, --- send her into the garden with a hoe. Let her use it a little while; and then go into the house and rest. Let her practice this prescription during the vegetable season, and the roses will return to her cheeks, she will secure vigor in her frame—and she will be likely to be of use to the world afterwards.  $\Lambda$  bot house plant is a poor plant to withstand all the vicissitudes of life.

# Current Events.

The selling of milk from diseased cows, from swill milk cows, has made quite a sensation in New York. The circumstances of there being very bad milk used in the city for many years, appears to have been known to the good inhabitants of Gotham, but they are a very forbearing people and have allowed the evil to go on until an outburst was unavoidable, and the right man, as usual at such times, appeared, capable of giving the facts and stamping an authenticity upon them, which resulted in those municipal measures that were to root out the nuisance, and vindicate the majesty of the people. Mr. Frank Leslie, editor of the Illustrated News, had thoroughly investigated the subject before his paper became the medium of those truly terrible revelations that have since been promulgated. That a cow could be so diseased as to lose her tail pretty near the root, lose her skin by the least abrasion, have ulcers oozing their macerations from unusual parts of the body, have her gentle form changed into ugliness and deformity, at length be unable to stand up, and then be slaughtered for the market, would seem to be an impossibility in this enlightened land. Think of feeding children with rotten milk, poisoning the whole current of their life, stunting their man and womanhood, think of ourselves consuming it, drinking it, making custards of it, worse yet, letting it sour and making cake of it! Bruce, the African traveler, met a people in Abyssinia, who cut steaks from the living brute and then patched the wound up, but the New Yorkers are more humane, and let the animal die first, and then have the steak. Had Jacob Strawn known this when he sent beeves to, or prepared them for, the New York market, had he known the appreciation of meat there, he might have been richer than he now is. Had our friend, Jan. N. Brown, known what real meatwas, he need not have devoted a whole life to the rearing and perfecting of cattle. Have you ever read Dickens' "Oliver Twist," or Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew,"-the latter a very bad book-if you have, you may find in fiction an amount of depravity about equal to these swill milk disclosures of New York. But the New Yorkers are a forbearing people, they lik to be tempted, their prayer is, "lead us into imptation that we may show our power of residence over it," they have more endurance the Job, they never complain, they would not ear a cow house down, they wont make a noise hout anything. We lived in New York many zears, but we took our milk from Jesse Mott, L. Quaker, honored be his name; he asked on ent more for milk, said he could not live, con not give his children schooling at the ordinary prices

and some of us salt water gentry concluded Jesse's children should be schooled.

The foreign relations of the United States are again disturbed by the action of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico in boarding and searching our merchantmen, who are suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. The sincerity of the English in suppressing this traffic, none can deny who knows them, but it is much vitiated in the eyes of foreigners by substituting the equally criminal mode of replenishing the labor of their colonies through the introduction of Coolies. The French too, wherever their interest is concerned, have resorted, through private traders, to measures as barbarous as any that have ever disgraced the slave trade. We know of nothing worse than the fate of the Coolie or indented laborer under the auspices of either of these flags, from his first shipment on board of a dirty, crowded, ill-ventilated vessel, to sail very frequently over half the circuit of the globe, and then fall into servitude, from which there is no escape, or return to his own land during the remainder of his days. The heart of the English is against slavery, but their interest, their very selfpreservation as a nation, depends upon their commerce and its full integrity being maintained in the markets of their colonies. The United States were the first nation, as we understand, to prohibit the slave trade, but slavery is one of the institutions of the land, and it may be reasonably expected, and cannot be controverted, that we exercise considerable lukewarmness in carrying out the provisions entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of the traffic. A majority of the officers of the United States navy are from the Southern States, and we think their co-operation would not be so zealous for the suppression of a traffic, the results of which as exhibited in the working of their institution among themselves, they look upon as a beneficent ordination. A search seems to an unprejudiced mind, the only certain way of determining the character of a vessel or her employment,—and as American clippers are notoriously used in the slave trade, are fitted out from our ports, are owned there, generally by naturalized citizens, they are the first suspected, undergo examination, are detained and put to other trouble—the officers of the respective vessels become irritated, and when it is remembered that the seizure of men from our ships in our weaker days caused the war of 1812, is it a wonder that our pride and honor as a nation are immediately aroused on the report of an insult being thus offered to our flag? It would appear that we never should have entered into joint conditions with the other powers for the suppression of the slave trade, the money expended on the

coast of Africa to us has been sadly misspent; the compromise with Great Britain to keep up an armament on the coast of Africa under the Ashburton treaty, was never required by the Northern conscience; the Southerners in their section hold their conventions for the purpose of discussing the desirability of opening the trade again; we unitedly place ourselves in a false attitude before the world; we lose our consistency and self-respect; and the right of search will ever be resisted to the bitter end; the most rabid abolitionist would merge all his hatred of slavery into the more intense and overwhelming sentiment of resistance to the search of his vessel; and those of our people who consider slavery the greatest calamity would prefer to see the national effort for its amelioration and emancipation directed to measures within rather than to any outside interference. This visitation and search of vessels has been a curse throughour history; every few years we are called upon to get into a fever, to have our amicable feelings disturbed, our prejudices renewed, to build frigates and sloops of war, gun-boats and forts, to call into the service of the government, men, and power, and money, that are fast centralizing it, and will in time, unless arrested, make it an enemy to the libertics of the people. No one can suppose that the late rash acts by the British cruizers without any apparent premeditation, without any outgivings or foreshadowings, would be borne with by this people for a moment, whether the abstract or other right that might be behind it. As the slave trade can be suppressed in many ways, the remedy here insisted upon sinks into insignificance in comparison to the calamities of war.

We hear of a vigilance committee in New Orleans, and we think it was full time for the more respectable of the people to take the government into their own hands from the hands of those who offered no protection against vice, crime and immorality. Vigilance committees should be formed in all places where society exists without law. Criminals find almost any defense in the refuge of the law itself, technics and devices to waylay justice being the acknowledged tactics of the profession in many of our larger cities. Society in affording protection to casualty and misfortune enlists the same aid into the service of the abandoned. Every one is supposed to be innocent until proved guilty, though every antecedent of the life teems with crime. Lord Denman thought from his exalted station that character had something to do in determining guilt, but our sympathies side with it in these great cesspools of iniquity, the large cities, more especially in those whose population is not permauent, who go and come as business prompts.

Jurors make criminals insane, vagabonds of standing and wealth get screened from justice, capital punishment is a dead letter with much of our sensitive population—and political life is loaded with abuse; the ignorant and worthless always vote, think the country is lost if they do not; the more orderly and intelligent, many of them, keep away from the franchise in disgust, others shrink from it, some are too dignified to soil their hands at such places, and thus we secure a standard of government far below the average intelligence and virtue of the population, and this bears more particularly on the cities under consideration. This is a serious evil and requires purification, if it comes by fire. Order reigns in Warsaw—said a most desperate tyrant, and some think it reigns wherever there is submission, but chaos is preferable to either the one or the other of the conditions here assumed. We do not pretend that the more respectable of the community are not responsible for this state of things; the ignorant should be instructed, the intelligent and well disposed should exercise more interest and vigilance, the source of corruption would then be reached, the worthless be taken care of.— Now this latter are like Pharaoh's fat kine, they swallow all the rest. Every patriot may thank God that there is faith enough in justice and right in this country to bring out vigilance committees when these virtues are all lost, when they are set aside, scorned and disgraced.

# The Last Month.

In the first fifteen days of the last menth a vast amount of rain fell, not only in all the Western States, but in .. New York and the States of New England. In Illinois the deluge of rain was so heavy, that corn was only planted on hilly or rolling land. The weather cleared up the middle of the month, and on many sections of level prairie "the dry land soon appeared." Farmers went to work with a will, planted all the ground possible, and though there is now much corn ground unplanted, we trust that with the smiles of Heaven and the labors of man, we shall yet secure a fair crop. The advice of the soldier-preacher in this case is quite appropriate-"Brethren, pray to the Lord, and keep your powder dry." Brethren, bless the Lord for fine weather, but keep your plow going in your corn!

Plant potatoes yet. We fear that you will find the potatoes planted early destroyed by the wet weather. There is time enough to make a good crop.—Plant potatoes—get seed of good varie-

ties—raise enough—take care of them when raised—sell them when you can get a fair price for them—and thus put money in your pocket.

You can raise good crops of beans if you will plant them immediately. Plow your ground well, and then put the weeds where they will give you no further trouble. Your beans will require but little attention unless they are weedy. The navy bean is a good variety to plant.

Don't forget buckwheat! Ah, what visions rise in writing this word. Winter, smoking cakes and the like! Sow buckwheat before the ground becomes too dry to germinate the seed. Buckwheat will fatten hogs as well as men.

See to it that you secure winter food for your stock. Hangarian grass (German millet) and Italian millet can yet be sown with a certainty of good crops. You can make good forage crops of these millets if you have to cut them before they are ripe. That new and valuable plant, Chinese sugar cane, makes a most valuable forage crop. Sow this broadcast now, or rather drill it in; it will grow rapidly, and you may cut it twice before frost! Corn sown broadcast, and thick, will also make good forage.

Turnips—but farmers know all about sowing turnip seed. We suggest, that as we all want a good crop of turnips, to sow some land early, and keep sowing every few days, till you have a good stand. Make this a point, and stand to it, and you will secure a crop, and no mistake. If you want a crop of Ruta Bagas, sow the seed now, and well.—We have seen seed put into the ground in a manner that would disgrace nature to have it make a crop!

In a week your wheat harvest will be over. The prospect is now that you will have a good crop of wheat. Your labors are now severe, but you will labor cheerfully. Notwithstanding all your complaints and all your fears, the crop is good. Your Heavenly Father has dealt more kindly with you than you anticipated. You complained in advance, before there was necessity or justification. We have sinned with you. Let the present learn us a lesson.

We have passed through many wet springs in Illinois, when the prospects

seemed dark, but the summers and autumns were fine, and the farmers' granaries were filled with abundance, and we had just cause of thankfulness at "Harvest Home."

### The Patent Office.

The papers contain a communication from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to Hon. J. Holf, Commissioner of Patents. The letter complains that the moneys of the government are used to purchase common seeds to distribute through the country, free of expense to the people, and that thus the government comes in competition with a large class of citizens engaged in raising seeds for market. The communication also suggests that the office should only purchase and distribute seeds collected in foreign countries and which could not be obtained by our seeds men. The communication we refer to, comes from an interested class, and the only answer we now propose to offer is, that a much larger interested class favor the distribution of seeds by the Patent Office. The only question really is, whether a smaller number shall be accommodated at the expense of the many.

While it is very likely that many common garden seeds have been distributed by the Patent Office, it is certain that the office has distributed many new and valuable seeds, which would not have found their way into the hands of our farmers, by means of ordinary seeds men, for years; and we add the conviction that the distribution of the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane will prove of more value to the people of the United States than all the office has as yet, for will cost them. While, therefore, we admit that some improvement could be made in the manuer of obtaining seeds, we are as ready to aver that the people of the West, at least, would not be willing to dispense with the seed branch of the Patent Office.

Indeed, the people of the West would extend the duties of the office. They would make of it a department of agriculture, and place an agriculturist at its head. This ought to be done. The interests of the country require it to be done. Commerce and manufactures have their department; war has its department; foreign affairs its department; but the leading interest of the country is only represented by the head of a bureau. This ought not to be; and the fact herein set forth shows that the great industrial interest of the country—excelling in the amount of the capital invested, in the number of individuals engaged in it, in its importance, transcending all the interests separate and united, is not properly represented in our government.

Cost of Hedges.

The editor of the *Indiana Farmer* has given, in the following figures, the cost of growing 230 rods of Osage Orange Hedge. He says that after next year he "shall let the hedge take care of itself:"

March 15, 1854, oue bush. Osage Orange seed\$20 00	
April 15, " soaking and sprouting 2 00	
May 10, " preparing ground	
May 19, " . 4 days planting 5 00	
June 15. " 4 days weeding and hoeing 5 00	
August 12, " 2 do do 2 50	
April 1, 1855, 10 days taking up plants 12 50	
April 4, " 4 days preparing hedgerow 8 00	
April 15, " 30 days selting out plants 37 50	
May 12, " 3 days hoeing 3 75	
June 20, " 1/2 day's plowing 1 25	
July 12, " 2 days hoeing 2 50	
Feb'y 20, 1856, 2 days cutting down 2 50	
April 15, " 1,000 plants to fill up uacancies 4 00	
April 15, " 2 days re-plenting 2 50	
May 15, " 1 day plowing 2 50	
June 15, " 1 day cutting down 1 25	
June 18, " 2 days hoeing 2 50	
July 29, " 1 day plowing 2 50	
August 1, " 2 days heeing 2 50	
March 1, 1857, 2 days cutling down	
May 20, " 1 day plowing 2 50	
May 21, " 2½ days hoeing 2 81	
June 10, " 2 days cutting down 2 50	
August 1. " 3 days hoeing 3 78	
Feb'y 10, 1858, 3 days cutting down	
The probable cost of tending the coming summer 12 00	
m + 1	

This Hedge next year will be sufficient to turn stock. It is now eighteen inches high, thick set, "and a terror to small animals."

# Paragraphs on Several Subjects.

Skillman's melon is said to be the best nutmeg class. There is no better market melon. When ripe it parts of itself from the vine.

Whortleberry bushes are now cultivain gardens in some parts of Pennsylvania, and the fruit is greatly improved.

The seeds of soft maple are now matured. The should be gathered and immediately planted. If the season is good, the plants will be six inches or more high by the middle of September.

Hovey recommends that those who cultivate blackberries should train them; allowing four sprouts from a root, and these roots to be planted eight feet apart.

Many earth almonds (chufas, or ground nuts) have been sent out from the Patent Office this season. They are to be planted about eighteen inches apart; a single plant will sometimes produce a pint of the nuts. We do not regard them as of much value.

Dahlias should now be planted out, and if possible, in a place where they are not likely to be broken down by winds.

Cherry trees of the Heart variety can be made to flourish here if their bodies are protected from the heat of the sun. This can be done by inclosing their bodies with plank, leaving a space of a few inches between the planks and the tree.

# Imphee, or African Sugar Cane.

It is a remarkable fact, that just about the time the Chinese Sugar Cane Seed was taken to France from China, and subjected to trial, Mr. Wray, a Frenchman, was experimenting in Southern Africa, on several similar plants, to ascertain if their juice could be converted into sugar and molasses. He succeeded in both, and carried the seeds of the Imphee to France (of which there are some dozen vorieties,) for further trial. He was successful there; but believing the climate of this country, especially the middle and southern part of it, better adapted to the growth of the plant than France, he visited it more than a year ago, and placed his seed in the hands of Brutus J. Clay, of Paris, Ky., for cultivation. Mr. Clay also cultivated the Chinese Cane, or Sorgho. He says:

"I planted the Imphee on the 22d May; broke the ground twice, and planted it three or four feet apart, putting two or three seeds in a hill. About three-fourths grew; hence it was rather thin upon the ground. It did not all mature before frosts—the middle of October. I think the average growth of stalks was no more than eight feet. They were, however, one-third larger than Sorgho, and contained much more juice, of a quality very similar to that of the latter. It stands up well, being large at the bottom and tapering at the top, and is not liable to be blown down by the wind."

The Imphee Seed is for sale at the seed stores. We hope that a trial will be made of the plant in this section of the country the present season.

We acknowledge the receipt of a fine present from the Nursery and Gardens of N. L. Dunlap, Esq., of West Urbanna, Champaign County, of strawbery plants, rhubarb plant and shrubbery. Every plant is now doing well. Mr. Dunlap has an excellent nursery, and can supply every article in his line in the best possible order for planting.

The Eastern drummers are already in the field soliciting orders for next fall. Look out, those who do not wish to be skinned!

and Mowers at Laporte, Ia., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 7 and 8, 1858, under the direction of the Indiana State Agricultural Society. Competition is invited. Premiums—Best Mowing Machine, \$30; second best, \$15. Best Reaping Machine, \$30; second best \$15. Best Combined Reaper and Mower, \$30; second best \$15. Every preparation will be made to have a thorough and satisfactory trial, and the fullest competition is wanted.

# Pear Culture.

Lewis F. Allen, of New York, has given his experience in the Horticulturist on Pear Culture. He says that he commenced his experience by planting out 500 dwarf pears on quince and 300 standards. He knows that the soil was good on which they were planted; that they were well planted—for he planted them himself; and they were well cultivated. The next year after they were planted they produced some fruit, and so they continued to do.

Various diseases and ailments effected them, so that within five years after planting he had to re-set trees, in number equal to half the original number of trees planted. With other fruit trees he "never took half the pains he did with that pear orchard." That they were well cultivated. he knows to be a fact. The mice girdled the whole orchard in 1855-6.

This gives an idea in brief of the character of his experience, and Mr. Allen is well known to be a man who would do a thing well if he undertook it, and to have every resource for obtaining desired information at his command. We append a few extracts from his communication which may be of interest.

"With standard pears, the success of one orchardist has been various. Disease has carried off the majority of them, in one shape or another; blight, in its various phases, has been the chief scourge, particularly with the finer varieties

"Numerous standard pear orchards have been planted out in Western New York within the last ten or twelve years, and I know of not a single one which is full, or even half full of trees as they were first planted; and if any orchardist has succeeded with the pear as well as he or others have done with the apple, I should be pleased to know it.

"I believe that I have succeeded quite as well as the average of those who have tried them, having now upwards of twenty quite fair standard trees about my house, growing in a strong, clayey-loam soil, and bearing, more or less, very good fruit every year; they have thus far escaped the blight, while some of my neighbors, chiefly on lighter soils, have been terribly scourged by this disease, and lost many of their best trees. I consider the pear much safer on its own stock than on the quince; yet having no prejudices in this matter, and speaking from my own observation, I freely admit that there may be localities in the eastern part of Massachusettsabout Boston, for example—where the pear, both on its own stock and on the quince, may thrive and be profitable for orchard cultivation. The statements of such pomologists as Col. Wilder, Mr. Hovey, Mr. Manning, and others there who say that they succeed in their cultivation, are not to be controverted with hypotheses or denial, at least by me. I only say that their locality is a fortunate

"Bartletts—the best market pear we have —are seldom worth over three dollars a bushel, and must be good specimens at that.

Virgalieus, when really good, will bring five to six dollars a bushel. Seckels, better flavored than either, are worth no more, and, from their inferior size and color, unless the buyers know their excellence, will not sell for near as much. Indeed, the size, color, and appearance of the fruit, help the sale far better than flavor, and one may talk of flavor in an ill-looking pear to all eternity, and the public won't buy it. A good-looking choke pear is better with them. We never could get over three dollars for our Bartletts in the very best season, when our orange pears, not good for the table compared with many others, yet are very best for preserving, will sell for a dollar and a half to two dollars. In fact, so obtuse are the public to pear flavor, that a wilding will sell readily for nearly as much, in large quantities, as the best of other varieties, with no better looking outside: while in bearing they yield double or treble the quantity on the same sized tree. I met a friend the other day who said he had a few bushels of well-grown Vicars, which he sent to market some weeks ago, and could not get two dollars a bushel offered for them in a city of over 80,000 people! He grows more pears than any one else about here, as he says, and only gets three dollars for his best Bartletts, which don't pay for growing, tak-ing the seasons as they run. In fact, the only men about here who make any money by their pears, are a few farmers, having large, old wilding pears, which give large annual yields, and sell at about a dollar a bushel on the average."

We are apprehensive that the fine delicate foreign pears will not succeed on our prairies. We must be satisfied with American seedlings. Some of these furnish very good fruit. They are hardier trees, and better suited to our climate than the foreign.

Sugar Boiler.—The letter from Hedges, Free & Co., describing the sugar mill, of which we gave a cut representation in our last number, did not reach us till a few days ago. That letter says:

"Sugar mills are of little use for sugar making without kettles, and we know of nothing so exactly adapted to the public want just now, as this kettle. We send but one cut of kettle, as that will show how they are made. Their width is 30 inches, their depth about 27 inches, and their length from 3½ to 5 feet. The oval bottom is of cast iron. The sides or curb above, of sheet iron. The oval bottom and oblong shape gives a good fire surface, and renders the kettle convenient for setting in a straight wall, plain furnace, that any one can build."

METEOROLOGICAL.—We learn from M. L. Dunlap, Esq., the following meteorological items:—At Urbana we have had (in May) 83,995 inches rain; 18 rainy days; 11 cloudy days; 1 clear day (12th); and all others more or less cloudy."

Our farmers are too deeply engaged in farming to write much for this number of the FARMER.

### What is Patriotism?

Editor of the Farmer: - Many men regard it as a great point of patriotism, when war exists, to rush into battle and hazzard their lives in behalf of their country. When they do this for the good of their country, the preservation of its honor and its rights, this is patriotism. But there are other ways in which men can exhibit patriotism. Every matter of public interest—every effort to develope by united means the resources of the country—every voluntary expenditure for the erection of a bridge, the putting up of a church or school house—exhibits in those who engage in these things their patriotism. It does not require the sacrifice of life, but it does of money, and these small things in their influence upon our race, if we would trace that influence, would be seen to be important as it passes down the current of time. The little sacrifices for patriotic duty, though they may now appear trivial, will have their happy influence long after those who made them are resting in the bosom of the land they loved.

Mr. Editor, these remarks are prefatory to a few observations on the subject of establishing in Sangamon county, a sugar mill, to settle in the minds of all, at once and forever, the claims of the Chinese Sugar Cane as a sugar plant. Those who have experimented upon this plant, have no doubts upon this subject; but there are those who are behind the times, who believe that every professed improvement in morals, politics, agriculure, mechanics, and in every other department of human industry and science, is humbug. For the benafit of these, the experiment now in progress in Sangamon county, will be conclusive. A few years since the raising of cotton in Georgia was considered a humbug—the raising of sweet potatoes north of Maryland was regarded as folly—and fifteen years clapsed after the sugar cane was introduced into Louisiana before even a passable molasses was made.

Progress is now manifest upon all subjects and things occupying human thought and labor. He who does a part, a little part it may be, to help on this progress, performs a deed of patriotism. I will venture to say that that man in Sangamon county who this year assists in developing the value of the recent contribution of China to the great wants of man in this Northern Hemisphere, will perform an act which will give him cause for self-gratulation as long as he lives to wit-

ness its success.

Mr. Editor, I may appear a little enthusiastic, but I solemnly believe, judging from what is now known that Chinese Sugar cane is to be hereafter one of the leading articles of cultivation upon the prairies of Illinois: OLD SANGAMON FOREVER.

Some prefer peas to beans in their dry state, in winter, as food. To raise peas without their being troubled with bugs, plant them about the middle of June or near the first of July. Plant them deep, say eight or nine inches. Planted thus late and deep as stated, you will make good crops, and the peas will not be troubled with bugs. Seald your peas (to kill the bugs) before planting

### "The Biddies."

Mr. Editor:—I have a few fowls, and sometimes to make the most of their services, when two hens hatch at the same time, I give the chickens to one, and in two or three weeks the chickenless hen will again commenee laying. Some days since two hens having come off with chickens the same day, I gave the chickens to the oldest, and, in order to secure the mourner excellent and agreeable society, I shut her up in a coop with a gentleman fowl. She at one dismissed her sorrows with her cluck, and in five days she was let out of the coop and commenced laying. Whether the pleasant company she was confined with, had any thing to do with this matter, you can judge as well as

Mr. Editor:—The early kind of corn, if planted the first of this month, will ripen before the usual time of frosts, and even the later varieties will furnish good roasting ears. Cucumbers will do well planted now. Bects for winter are best sown the middle of this month. The early beans planted now, have ample time to mature. Early peas will do well put into the ground at this time, if planted six or eight inches deep. Cabbage plants should now be put out for winter; and turnip seed, for winter supply, should be sown between the middle of this month and the 10th of August. The seed of the Ruta Baga should now be sown.

Editor Farmer: It is very vexatious to a farmer to plant or sow twice for the same crop. I have planted corn twice already, and am not pleased with my corn prospects yet. I design to sow a large space with Swedish and common turnip. Please inform me if there is any way of guarding the turning plant from injury by the turnip fly?

[In England it is said that farmers soak their turnip seed in some very rancid oil—train oil is best. They then mix up soil with it so as to separate the seeds, and then sow it as wheat. The oil is very offensive to the fly, and they let the plant alone until it is so large that they cannot injure it.]

Chinese Sugar Cane will fatten swine in the fall, and they will eat it all up if fed to them whole. A writer in the New York Rural says, that last fall he tried the experiment on two pigs for the term of three weeks. In three weeks they were weighed. No. 1, fed on corn and slops, weighed 113 lbs., having gained 39 lbs. No. 2, fed on sugar cane, weighed 110 lbs., having gained 37 lbs. Conclusion—"Sorghum is quite equal to corn in fattening hogs." Our farmers would do well to profit by this experiment. They can get Sorghum for hogs planted now.

The army worm has appeared in many parts of the State; but we do not learn that it has been extensively destructive to crops. How to Secure a fine Display of Roses.

To obtain a fine and continuous bloom of roses, is a matter worth striving for. They are always acceptable—in winter, summer, spring, and autumn. After the proper varieties, highly enriched soil is the main secret to success. Without this, the best kind of Perpetuals are little better than June roses. Some may bring forth an occasional flower in the fall, but nothing like a full bloom, and the roses themselves small and puny. In new plantations, trench up the ground two spades deep, and work in at least six inches of thoroughly rotted manure. If it makes the bed too high, cart away some of the poorest of the soil. While spading, incorporate as much as possible the manure with the soil. After the ground is thus prepared, leave it till after a rain, if convenient, to settle somewhat; then plant your roses. In doing so, see that it is done properly—that is, the soil well pulverized, and placed completely about the roots. If a choice can be had, select those roses that have been dormant during the winter. You may then expect a most brilliant display at midsummer, after which they will produce occasional flowers until the cool days of fall, when they will prepare to gladden you again with another rich profusion of flowers. In the case of old plantations, or small specimen roses, too large to move conveniently, thoroughly dress them by laying bare their roots, and filling in again with half soil and half rich rotten manure. In case either of these are not done from any cause, the next best thing is, to frequently stir the soil during summer, and watering every week when the soil will bear it—that is, when it is not already surcharged with water with liquid manure water. Give a good soaking, enough to reach the roots, when it is done. A very good way to apply artificial manure, is to sprinkle it over the bed just before rain. Guano or fowl dung of any description, is excellen't for the purpose. June roses, climbers, and in fact any rose, is benefitted by the above application. — Country Gentleman.

Mr. Editor: What a glorious time to grow cabbages! and cabbages are good food for stock as well as humans, and it is not too late to plant the seed if you put it in hills, where you mean the cabbage to stand. If too many come up, it is easy to pull out the surplus.

Mr. Editor: Can any of your readers inform me of a cure for gapes in chickens? If any of them have a cure for this disease—which carries off a good many of the race—he will do the public a service by communicating it for the A CHICKEN FARMER. FARMER.

Correspondence of the London Times.
The Great Eruption of Vesuvius.

Account of the Commencement of the Eruption, by an Eye Witness.

It was now nearly five o'clock, and we went quite close up to the largest crater, which we were enabled to do, as the wind blew steady and strong down the valley, and thus we got within eight or ten yards of the next opening. From this we counted five or six distinct fountains of fire, the largest putting forth volumes of smoke, stones and lava. From another a literal fountain of burning matter was ejected, and from all lava and smoke poured forth in greater or less quantities, the whole torrent of lava uniting into a regular stream of red burning liquid pouring down the inclined side of the valley.

We remained here observing this wonderful sight for over an hour, then determined to ascend to the top of the great one; our guide was most unwilling to go up, wishing to return to the Hermitage—spoke of danger, late hour, &c.,—eventually we persuaded him to advance. After a most severe walk by a path seldom traveled, we toiled to the top, where we arrived to see the last streaks of day-light gilding the

distant horizon

It was now sufficiently dark to see accurately the trace of the fire from all the fissures we had left below, and standing on a projecting piece of lava the scene lay at our feet; the eruption was evidently on the increase, and acres upon acres seemed putting forth in fire. The stream of burning lava now in the twilight became awfully visible, and rolled along at a rapid pace to the bottom of the valley, up to the very sides of the Monte Somma. We were perfectly amazed at a sight no pencil could portray or pen describe.

Our guide now urged us to descend; the lava was running exactly towards the path close to to the Monte Somma on which we had traveled, and it was quite evident that the smoke, which was blown down the valley towards the sea, would, in the event of a change of wind, leave our only path of return in a most im-

passable condition.

We therefore hastened to descend the cove as well as we could, the conflagration lending us a partial glary light. The descent was difficult and dangerous; sand up to our ankles, intermixed with large lumps of old lava. Every moment we were in fear of tumbling head foremost down the precipitate descent. We, however, got safe to the bottom of the cone, and had now to pass the narrow space between the burning lava and Monte Somma, which here presents a face of perpendicular rock, perfectly inaccessible, and we became quite aware of the fact that the torrent of lava might intercept our passage totally; we could not possibly get up the side of Monte Somma.

I must confess I telt here considerably nervous, and I saw the double danger of the lava stopping our path and that of a change of wind, which would certainly have smothered us in an instant; and as we pressed on over the rugged road, we saw the eruption increasing momently. In one place the lava was rolling down the val-ley in an enormous burning wave, perfectly red hot, and a few yards from us, and at our point of exit we could see little or no room to pass;and although the sight was one of wonder 1 never expected to witness, yet we were obliged to press along smartly for our departure through the fiery gate, and when we did arrive at the point of exit, not ten feet remained between the side of the rock and the mass of burning lava. Our guide, however, pressed on briskly, and we passed the ordeal, not without feeling, I must say, excessively uncomfortable from the great heat and the near approach of this fearful burn ing mass, and, having passed, we rested to see the wonderful sight, now rapidly increasing.

NAPLES, May 31.—Last night the spectacle

was peculiarly grand and imposing. The lava was poured in increased quantity along each of the streams already established, and being in a high state of incadesence, presented a peculiar

splendid appearance.

At about eight o'clock an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters, in the direction of the Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity than in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by transverse ravines, which must be filled before the fluid can advance.— Nothing could exceed the splendor of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava; but the most extraordinary burst of splendor which has been presented since the com a encement of the eruption took place soon after nine o'clock, when all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colors produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the town, the coast and the bay.

On each night several thousands of persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with a torch, and the view of these hundreds of torches flitting about between the streams of lava, is most curious, presenting the appearance of multitudes of fire-

flies

June 1.—The eruption is splendid! There are three streams of lava, which begin just between Vesuvius and Somma; we went as near as possible; we climbed to the top of a ridge of lava which had begun to cool, but it required all the carefulness of our guides to prevent us burning our feet off. On our way down we went to the top of the Observatory, whence the view of the lava was splendid; the middle was flowing as fast as water; there was a rayed reflection in the smoke, which was like the Aurora Borealis in Scotland. The eruption began last Wednesday night; the lava begins where it did in 1855. There were thousands of people on the mountain; it was an extraordinary scene. At the end of one of the streams of lava, that on the Castellamare side of the Hermitage, there was a ceremony, I suppose to stop the lava. There was a saint and some priests in attendance.

### John Smith.

Have we a John Smith among us? If so, let him read the following from the New York Evening Post, and learn by how many different methods his omnipresent patronymic is expressed. Here are his various designations, by which it will be seen that he has a habitation in all lands:

Latin—Johannes Smithius.
Italian—Giovanni Smithi.
Spanish—Juan Smithas.
Dutch—Hans Schmidt.
French—Jean Smeets.
Greek—Ion Skmitton.
Russian—Ionloff Schmitowski.
Polish—Ivan Schmittiweiski.
Chinese—Tahn Shimmit.
Icelandic—Tahne Smittson.
Welsh—Jiohn Scmidd.
Tuscarora—Ton-Ta-Smittla.

And if he has ever felt an inclination to disown his appellation, and become plain Mr. Brown, or Jones, then let him read the following, and we venture to say he will be ready to

throw up his hat and shout "vive la Smith!" It is a harangue recently delivered in one of our neighboring cities, by Smith the razor strop man, who evidently glories in his title:

"Gentlemen, my name is Smith, and I am proud to say I am not ashamed of it. It may be that no person in this crowd owns that very uncommon name. If, however, there be one such, let him hold up his head, pull up his dickey, turn out his toes, take courage, and thank his stars that there are a few more left of the same sort.

Gentlemen, I am proud of being an original Smith; not a SMITHE nor a SMYTH, but a regular, natural, original SMITH, Smith. Putting a Y in the middle, or an E at the end won't do, gentlemen. Who ever heard of a great man by the name of Smyth or Smith-e? Echo answers who? and everybodys says nobody. But as for Smith, plain SMITH, Smith, why the pillars of fame are covered with that honored and revered name.

Who were the most racy, witty and popula authors of this century? Horace and Alber

Smith.

Who was the most original, pithy and humorous preacher? Rev. Sidney Smith.

To go farther back, who was the bravest and boldest soldier in Sumpter's army, in the Revolution? A Smith.

Who palayered with Powhattan, galivanated with Pocahontas, and became the ancestor of the first families in Virginia? A Smith, again.

And who, I ask—and I ask the question seriously and soberly—who, I say, is that man, and what is his name, who has fought the most battles, made the most speeches, preached the most sermons, held the most offices, sung the most songs, written the most poems, courted the most women, kisses the most girls, run away with the most wives, and married the most widows? History says, you say, and everybody says, John Smith.

# Food-Potatoes.

The untoward rains in May and the first part of June, cut short the potatoe crops. We presume that not one half of the corn ground has been planted with corn in Central Illinois. The sudden change of weather has baked the soil of much of the flat prairie, so that it will produce but little if broken up and planted.

Much of the early crop of potatoes—especially on level ground—has been destroyed by wet weather. If the whole planting had turned out well, we should not have had a large crop.—Much land can now be found, if planted within a fortnight, that would bring large crops of potatoes. We believe that there will be a good market for this indispensable article of food next fall and winter, and would therefore suggest to our farmers to plant all the potatoes they conveniently can.

There is more reason for doing this, from the consideration of the fact, that the large potatoe fields in the American Bottom, will yield no crops the present season. These fields supplied the lower country with potatoes, the wants of which, in this respect, must be supplied from the Upper Mississippi. This state of things alone will seriously affect the price in this market.

We again suggest this matter to the consideration of our farmers. They can lose nothing by putting in all the potatoes they can put in well.

Myriads of locusts have made their appearance in the southern part of Mississippi and the northern portion of Louisiana:

# COMMERCIAL.

FARMER OFFICE, JUNE 28TH.

We are now in the midst of splendid harvest weather; and so finely forwarded has been the wheat crop under the hot suns of the last two weeks, that there is quite a willingness to assent to the opinion that there will be, in the west, a full wheat crop of excellent quality. The corn will have to contend against all the difficulties of a backward spring and incessant rains through so much of the proper planting season. There must necessarily be a considerable loss from the flooding of so many bottoms, where corn is usually the surest and largest crop. Still, the apprehensions in respect even to the future of this crop have much abated. We have carefully examined our exchanges throughout this State, and their general tone in relation to the corn crop is encouraging.

#### MONETARY.

FARMER OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 28.

The St. Louis Democrat announces that in that city money is very planty and demand moderate. No change in rates. Sight Exchange on the East dull at he premium. Sight on New Orleans 4c premium.

No change in discount rates on currency, the Illinois and Wisconsin bills continuing at 1 per

The Macomb County Bank, Michigan, has resumed payment.

The Chicago Union announces the fact that counterfeit tens on the Commercial Bank of Racine are in circulation. Look out for them.

To-day (the 28th) the people of Iowa will vote on the proposition submitted to them by the Legislature—for the General Banking Law, or against the General Banking Law; also for the State Bank of Iowa, or against the State Bank of lowa.

ALTERED BANK Notes .- Twenties, "raised" from twos, on the Blue Hill Bank, Dorehester, Mass., and Concord Bank, Concord, N. H., are in circulation, and the alteration is so skilfully done that few could decreet it without previous knowledge of the plate of the different denominations. The vignette of the genuine twenties of the Blue Hill Bank is a female seated with the figures 2 and 0 on either side The twos have a view of a village street.

In New. York on the 24°, land warr n were quoted as follows:

40	acro	warrants,	% acre	Buying.	Selling 115c
\$0	do	do	do		93c
	do	do	do		83e
160	do	do	(lo	89c	92c

# From the Washington Union, June 16.

### The Last Treasury Notes.

The advertisement for four millions of Treasury Notes, which resulted in the bids, which were opened on Monday, produced an offer of \$28,635,000, or more than seven times the amount demanded! The minimum amount of interest proposed for, by the contestants for the loan, was 4½ per ct. the maximum 6 per cent. The amount of the offer at 4½ per cent., was \$2,750,000, which amount was of coursenwarded at that rate. The remaining \$1,250,000 of the loan was awarded pro rata to bidders at 4½ per cent., who each obtained an eighth of the amount of their bids. Thus the whole loan was disposed of at a rate of interest averaging a little above 4½ per cent.

The following is a recapitutation of the loan: The advertisement for four millions of Treasury Netes The following is a recapitutation of the loan:

......16,835,000 do At 5

#### St. Louis Market -- June 23.

FLOUR-Tending downward. Sales to-day 1000 brls city superfine, delivered next week, at \$3 75; 40 brls do at \$3 90, and 150 bags do at \$1 90; and of country 300 and 280 brls No. 1 superfine at \$3 50, part delivered; 40 brls do at \$3 55; 40 brls branded extra at \$3 80; 50 brls common at \$2 75; 60 bags superfine at \$1 60; 400 bags do at \$1 75 and 72 bags ex-

WHEAT-Spring and club 2@3c lower. Sales to-day include 1600 bags fair to prime spring and club from 60@63c; 918 bags choice do do at 64@65c; 255 bags mixed and common fall at 70c, and 99 bags fair new fall at 75c. No sales reported to shippers.

CORN-Better qualities sold at full prices. The inferior and damaged qualities are dull. Sales to day 95 bags damaged at 45c; 481 bags prime white at 60@61c, delivered; 400 bags prime white at 62c, delivered, and 5000 bushels do do,

to arrive, on private terms.

OATS—Market declining, and sales have a wide range, including 552 bags musty and inferior at 43@45c; 438 bags good and prime at 46@47c, and 555 bags prime and choice at 48c, in bags. Also, 160 bags at 44c, bags returned.

BARLEY.—Very dull. 40 bags fall were sold at 40c.

RYE-Sale 233 bags in two lots at 55c in bags. PORK-No demand or sale

BACON-Country sides largely declined. Sales reported were 10 casks good clear sides at 7½c, and 5 casks do at 7½c, in good casks. Market very dull.

LARD-Nothing doing.

TALLOW—Sales 10 tes prime at 91/2c.
Whisky—Holders asking higher, but the demand inactive, and the sales were 185 and 80 brls at 19c.

SHIPSTUFF--Saie 150 bags at 60c, without bags. GUNNIES--A lot of 100 bales new, fair weight, was sold on

FRUIT—Sale of 27 bags dried apples at \$1 30. Hipes-The market for fibrt is steady at 14c.

COCPERAGE-Sale 300 flour bris at 35c-Juli. SEED-Sales 17 bags hemp seed t 60c, and small packages

flax seed at \$1 72 bush.
Onions -Salo 50 bags new at \$1.

### St. Louis Live Stock Market -- June 26.

Bellevue House.—There is a good supply of beef cattle on the market of all descriptions, with a moderate demand for city use, at 514 to 614c net for good to choice, and 214 to 3c gross for ordinary to fair; common all selling at \$15 to \$20 7

gross for ordinary to fidr; common all selling at \$15 to \$20 % head. No demand for shipment South.

Hoos—The stock at present in market is fully ample for the demand. Fair to choice retail to butchers at 4% to 5c; common and light dull at 4% to 41% net.

Sheep—A moderate supply offering at prices ranging from \$1 50 to 2 50 % head, as to quality. Demand limited.

Cows and Calves—A good stock offering with a limited demand, at \$25 to 40 for good to extra, and \$15 to \$20 for common to fair.

### New York Cattle Market-June 23.

The cattle at Forty-fourth were derived from the following sources: Oliio..... 

We quote:

Prices of Beef at Forty-fearth street. Last Week. To day. Premium Cattle..... none none 10/4c@10/4c 10/4c@10/4c 19/4c@10 c 10/4c@9/4c 8/4c@9c 9 c@10/4c 19/4c@10 c General selling prices.... 8 c@9 Average of all sales......81420

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not ing reports beeves at 8c@10c. O Brien reports beeves at 8c@10c. materially differ from those at Forty-fourth street. Brown-

### REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A glance at the figures above will go far to fell the story of prices at Forty-fourth street to-day-3,905 cattle at one market, and 4,500 received in the city in one short week! And this in the height of the strawberry season, when a plate of this delicious fruit in prospect as a desert, wonderfully di-minishes the appetite for solid beef. During no week this year or the last has been witnessed such a rush of bullocks to this parket. The largest previous receipts this year came in the test week in January, numbering 3,796; the largest last year, 4,332, arrived during the week ending Aug. 19.

Sales commenced yesterday at 34c decline from 1: st week. This morning no owners thought of asking within 1c 72 lb of last Wednesday's current rates, and prices went downers. down-down until night kindly came on and stopped operations. We pile owners-not, however, the speculators, w grew excited by their profits last week and rushed westward to buy up droves on the way, and got sorely bit in the opera-tion. They ought to have known better. Perhaps the one, two or five hundred dollars loss on single droves may rub off the gams from their eye-teeth a little. A few tip-top animals may have reached 934c BB, net, though not a great number of even the better grades found purchasers at ever ve. if a just estimate of weights be taken into the reckoning. There were numerous country buyers on hand to day, luckily for themselves as well for the owners of cattle. Some drovers took their cattle from the yards to pasture until a better prospect warrants them bringing them in again. But for these two causes the market would have been even more flat, if possible. Butchers bought freely to-day, thus curtailing the demand for next week, which must, under any circumstances, be small.

The following are the droves from Illinois:

Owners. Salesmen. No. Alexander & Crum J A Merritt W Florence Valentine & Martin 82 Cwner Owners Alexander & Virgin R Murray

145	White & Packard	Mead & Holcomb
94	J T Newman	C W Congor
119	J Bryant	T Wheeler
33	T J Darnell	J Miller
90	R Paddock	Gillett & Toffey
24	Gillett & Toffey	Owners .
90	J Bach	Westheimer & Bro
105	A Allerton	Owner
121	W J Hutchison	Hoag & Sherman
103	J II Williams	Owner
113	Alexander & Virgin	S Ullery
58	R Caldwell	W H Harris
60	Piatt & Co	W II Harris
91	Wm Van Dyck	Owner
110	J C Bone	White & Son

s D Haring Owner Alexander & Crum contributed 78 Illinois steers, of only medium flesh, which J A Merrittaxeraged nearly 90, rated 650 lbs net.

Gillett & Toffey sold for R Paddock 113 fine Illinois steers, rated 700 fbs net, at 73/4@.9c. A few of them were sold at Bergen at similar rates.

Valentine & Martin, on their own account, 133 fairish Illinois cattle, weighing 725 lbs, at 8@9c.

Alexander & Virgin contributed 224 Illinois steers, which were divided between R Marray and S Ulery. Murray's lot were nice, tidy steers, rated 600 lbs net, which ran out at 814 (a.91/2c. Ulery's were a trifle heavier, of similar quality, and

brought about the same price.
Head & Holcomb sold for White & Packard 145 fair cattle, troin McLean county, Ill, estimated weight 700 lbs. They averaged about 9c. The owners thought the present a pretty hard market for a first attempt. M&H sold 14 of CK Warner's cattle at about \$80 \mathre{\pi}\$ head. They were fat, but rather clumsy, weighing about 900 lbs.

J T Newman brought in 94 fine Illinois cattle, which ranked favorably with the best droves of to day. Allerton & Conger were trying to average them at 9c on 675 lbs weight. Valentine & Disbro took six of the choicest at 914c, buyer, 9c sel-

COWS AND CALVES. First quality......\$50 00@66 00 Ordinary quality....... 40 00@45 00 Inferior quality ...... 20 00@23 00 VEAL CALVES. Other qualities......4 @ 5c SHEEP AND LAMBS. Prime quality, per head ......\$6 00@ 8 00 ...... 3 50@ 5 25 Interior do ...... 2 00@ 3 00 SWINE. First quality......41/2@47/3c Other qualities......41/4@49%c

### New York Wool Market -- June 24.

There is considerable more inquiry for the finer qualities of Old Native Fleece and pulled Wools for manufacturing purposes, and with a greatly reduced stock in the principal markets on the scaboard full prices realized for all offering. It is now fully understood that last year's clip was very light, and that there has been much less of it held back, occasioned by panic prices than was anticipated. The stock of fleece in this market does not aggrégate probably over 300,000 lb, with an estimated similar quantity in the interior of the State. The stock of Pulled Wool here is very light, and does not exceed 300,000; this, as well as fine fleeces is wanted to work into fine doeskins and cassimers at 371/2040 cents, and for full-blooded fleeces manufacturers are willing to pay 42%@45c; but our readers will bear in mind that these figures are for strictly fine old wools, ready to work into cloth. The clip last year may be roughly computed at 50,000,000@55,000,000 bs, most of which was bought up lammediately after shearing at very full prices—rates which buyers subsequently did not realize. With these and other facts connected with the revulsion of 1857, now in the memory of dealers and manufacturers, it is but natural that they ony of dealers and manufacturers, it is but natural that they would act cautiously at the opening of the Wool Market now. The new clip, as we have already stated, will be a full average one, probably amounting to 65,000,000@70,000,000 lbs. This is now coming on the market at a decline of 5@10c, averaging 71/3c = 1b. This is moderate, compared with the ruling prices now and last year of old wools; fine fleeces then sold as high as 50c, and pulled at 45c.

### Slock of Bacon.

The following is the estimated stock of Bacon in Cincin nati as computed last week: Bacon sides, packed, lbs

Bacon shoulders, packed, lbs ...... 1,955,000 

 Bulk sides, Ioose, Ibs
 2,615,000

 Bulk shoulders, Ioose, Ibs
 3,575,000

Total ..... ..9,065,200

# Western Land Office.

# T. S. MATHER.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROperty, Farms and Unimproved Lands,

PAYMENT OF TAXES, Collection of Claims.

GOVERNMENT Lands
ENTERLY WITH WARRANTS OR CASH IN ANY
LAND DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI,
MINNESOTA OR NEBRASKA.

# LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. II. Ridgely's Bank, West side Public Square, Springfield, Ills.

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# RAREY'S

ART OF -

# Taming Vicious Horses. Warranted Genuine.

JUST PUBLISHED, ILLUSTRATED INstructions in Rarey's Art of Horse Taming, guaranteed
the same as practiced in Europe, and entirely different from
that described in horse taming books and taught by itinerant
jockies. As Mr. Rarey did not disclose the important feature
of his system in this country, but which I now for the first
time engage to fully reveal. My price has been reduced to
\$3, which e 'erry man who knows a horse can afford to part
with. Any man who knows anything about a horse can with. Any man who knows anything about a horse can operate it. All persons remitting the money must promise ever their signatures not to make the secret public or sell it within three months of reception. Address CALEB H. RANEY.

Albany, N. Y.

# LUMBER!!

# PLEASE NOTICE—

july-far3m

ALL wishing to buy building Lumber or Fencing, either delivered here or at any point on Railroad,

# For Cash,

Will save themselves trouble and money by calling on.

### E. R. ULRICH & CO.,

WE have on 'hand a very large stock of thoroughly seasoned LUMBER, which we guarantee will be offered for cash, at prices which will clearly make it to the interest of ALL, to bny at home.

Those wishing to buy on long time, may do better elsewhere, as we are determined to make the proper difference between Cash and Credit prices.

Our stock of

SHINGLES,

LATH,

SASH,

DOORS, &c.,

is complete.

### ALTON LIME -- in barrel or bulk,

Received fresh from kilns, daily.

PLASTER PARIS, best brands.

CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,

Constantly on hand. All for sale at reduced prices,

FOR CASH ONLY.

feb11-1y

E. R. ULRICH & CO. Springfield.

### TO FARMERS.

OR SALE—CORN PLANTERS, REAPers and Mowers, vacious kinds, drills, various kinds, threshers, plows, and almost every other agricultural implement.

may

FRANCIS & BARRELL.

BONNETS, NEW AND CHEAP AT SMITH, EDWARDS & CO

### THE CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT,

Istablished In The Winter of 1854, has been in operation over four years, during which period, though its progress has been impeded by the adverse years of 1854 and 1857; the practicability of the plan has been clearly demonstrated. That the house affords superior advantages to the WOOL GROWERS OF THE WEST, as a medium for passing their wools into the hands of the manufacturer, is now no longer a question. But although a very large number of Wool Growers have availed themselves of these advantages during the last four years, yet, surprising as it may appear to many, our receipts have been larger from Merchants and Wool-buyers than from Woolgrowers, and this may be accounted for mainly from the fact, that, as a class, Wool-growers have been more easily influenced and misled than the former, by the statements of a few operators who are wholly opposed to all efforts having for their object the systematizing of the wool trade, or the enhancement of prices to the producer.

The past year, characterized as it has been by the most dis-ISTABLISHED IN THE WINTER OF

The past year, characterized as it has been by the most disastrous financial embarrassments, has been one of the most unfortunate for negotiating and managing sales of wool, and the fact that the enterprise has been remarkably successful. notwithstanding these disadvantages, and given almost universal satisfaction to consignors, should, we think, inspire sufficient confidence to induce large consignments from wool

To those who have been prejudiced by false rumors, and who have manifested a want of confidence we have frequently made advances equal to the price they have been offered for their wool. Such advances, however, should not be required, as the enterprise was started for their benefit, and this object has been steadily kept in view, and we hope the encouragement will be such as to enable us to continue our offerts. Indeed wood seconds a particularly Indeed, wool-growers, particularly the present year, cannot afford to do without such influence and facilities as this house can extend to them.

This year must be a peculiarly fuvorable one for woolgrowers to test the merits of the Wool Depot system, and we hazard nothing in assuring those who are disposed to consign to us, that they will avail themselves of

#### BETTER PRICES

than they can obtain by any other method, and would, we trust, become permanent friends of the enterprise. At this House, the

### WOOL IS CLOSELY CLASSIFIED!;

Into different styles and grades, thus rendering it more attractive to the manufacturer, who frequently does not wish to purchase mixed lots. Here he can obtain the particular grade of wool adapted to the quality of goods he manufactures, and can thus afford to

#### Pay 3 to 5 cents a pound more

Than under the old system of employing agents and subagents to canvass the country to procure his stock. Here he can find uniform grades, which are so WELL KNOWN to Eastern Manufacturers, that the only expense attending their buying is a letter or telegraph dispatch, ordering any particular grade and quantity.

29 To those who wish to consign Wool to us, we will for

ward Sacks, by express or otherwise, numbered and marked so that no other direction would be required to have the Wool

### WOOL TWINE

For ticing up Wool, will be sent to those ordering, at manufacturers' prices.

To show our confidence in the future Wool Market, we propose to make more liberal

### Cash Advances

than heretofore, if desired.

Hoping to receive a more extended patronage from the wool-growers and merchants of the west, we promise undivi-ded attention to their interests, and remain Very truly, &c.,

GOODALE & CO.

Cleveland, May 25-w1m-F2t\*

# B. B. LLOYD,

OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTU STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.

### SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARS WARRANTS A bim in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inscrted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace: Messrs. Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller. June7, 185.

### MAP OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD,

SANGAMON COUNTY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

YONTAINING OLD TOWN PLAT AND 061 additions, shewing each Lot and Block, and the numbers thereof, the Streets, Avennues and Alleys, Residences, and the unimproved Lands within, and a quarter of a mile north along the northern limits of said city.

Scale 300 feet to an inch Published by WILLIAM SIDES, of Springfield, City En gineer and Surveyor.

20,000 FEET OF SEASONED WAL-may11 J. HUTCHINSON.

### The Manny Prize! WHAT FARMER WILL WIN IT!

Thankful for the patronage extended to us, and wishing to promote the interests of the Farmers who have done so much for us, we have presented one of our Fully Improved Ma-

Illinois State Agricultural Society,

To be given as a prize for the

BEST WHEAT FIELD.

Contest open to all Farmers.



#### Talcott, Emerson &

SUCCESSORS OF

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ROCKFORD, .....Illinois Mannfacturers of

JOHN H. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER

### COMBINED, AND SINGLE MOWER.

GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1858.

Which received the

GOLD MEDAL Of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for being the

### Best Combined Machine in America!

After a trial of over a week, in competition with 40 other Machines, at Syracuse, in July last.

PRICES, (besides freight, for two-horse Machine, \$135 00 Cash; or \$50 cash, with notes for \$50, due Nov. 1st, and \$45 due January 1st For four-horse machines, \$10 more. mayl-farmer3m

THE

# STOCKSILL & HUME

# Patent WHEAT Drill

IS NOW OFFERED TO THE FARMERS of Illinois. This drill distributes the seed by the turning of the axle—and is the only Drill in the market which will sow the same quantity to the rod whether traveling test or slow. All slide drills will sow slower as they travel faster, so will all drills which wipe over the space through which the seed passes.

Price for drill with grass seeder, \$70 cash, or \$75, \$40 cash, \$35 lst of January, 1859. Without seeder \$65 cash, or \$40 on delivery and \$30 on the 1st of January, 1859.

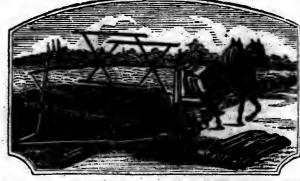
Orders left with Francis & Barrel, Springfield, Ills., or directed to M Grant, Dayton, Ohio, will receive prompt attention.

tion. Every drill is warranted. We challenge competition mayl-Far3m

WHITELEY'S SELF-RAKING

# REAPER AND MOWER,

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.



THIS IS THE ONLY PERFECT COMbined machine for all purposes in existence, being a perfect self-raker, and unlike most others, can in 5 minutes time, be changed to a complete hand raker, and can also be changed in 15 minutes to a mower, which has no superior for cutting grass. It will not clog in any kind of grass or grain; it has no side draft nor weight on the horses necks, therefore it is the lightest running machine in use. All machines warranted to give satisfaction. Francis & Barrell, agents, Springfield, Illinois.

All letters of information or orders, address Amos Whiteley, general agent, Bloomington, Illinois Box 591. May 1, tf.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO. HAVE BEEN RECEIVING FROM Some very desirable fancy goods and ton and New York some very desirable fancy goods and beg to call the attention of purchasers to the fact that they will be sold at the bottom prices.

# B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,

N ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE N ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, 11415 atomic one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of Engages of the state of the market of the state of the st lish goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assortment of

# Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Mowers, Straw Cutters, Hedge Trimmers, Schles, Grass and Iruning Hooks, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Scoops, Axes (all kinds and makes), Picks, Mattocks, Fan Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing Ma-

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Nails. TRIMMINGS—great variety

# Carpenter's and Builder's Tools!

Planes, Saws, Chiscls, Augers, Braces, Bitts, Drawing Knives, Squares, Trowels, Bevils, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Burch and Broad Axes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Steptoe's Morticing Machines, Files, &c.

# Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, &c.

# COOPER'S TOOLS.

Fine assortment, Knives, Hooks, Planes, &c.

# CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wosteuholm's Butcher's and other's, Table, Pocket, Pen, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Curvers, &c. Great variety. GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled En-glish and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardware

### SAWS

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches

# to sixty inclusive, furnished at mannfacturers prices. Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings.

In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roseates, Rings, Snaffles, Bitts, Punches, Webbing, Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Saddler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

# Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Plated, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Handles, Curlain Frames, Turned Collars, Putent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Deer and Curled Hair, Putent Leather and Rubber Betting, Hemp and Rubber

packing.

Orders promptly filled and forwarded.

May 1st, 1857.

B. F. FOX.

# HORSE BILLS

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY PRINTED

AT THE

### JOURNAL OFFICE,

SPRINGFIELD, ......ILLINOIS

### NOTICE.

### To the Raisers of Fine Horses.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG BARNTON, imported by the Illinois Importing Company, will commence his first season the 15th of March, at the stable of John C. Crowder, 2 miles west of Springfield, the stable of John C. Crowder, 2 miles west of Springfield, Illinols, and to prevent complaints we give timely notice that he will be limited to 40 mares, and as there has perhaps been that number partially engaged, we would here say that no mare will be considered engaged until a part of the money is paid. Having acquired a character at home and abroad—having sold for \$5,050—having taken the \$500 premium at the St. Louis Fair last Fall, from the best ring of Horses (admitted the interest that the statement of the western mitted by judges) that was ever exhibited in the western country—in fact he acknowledges no superior in the United States. The terms will perhaps be \$75 cash; pasture for mares from a distance gratis. Bills and particulars in due tlme.

JOHN C. CROWDER & CO.

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feb14 w3m-farmer.

JOHN C. CROWDER. (Reg copy w 3m.)

### THE ILLINOIS

# Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS.

CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4, 1839. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

\$800,000.00,
Secured by a lien on property insured, valued at over

\$9.000.000! THIS company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property within the State, from

### LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Illinois, Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in in-suring his neighbor. As the indemnification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks, the capital of the company it comparatively exhaustless; and the entire salety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads

the charter.

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render

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BENJAMIN F. LONG. President. LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treas. M. G. Atwood, See'y. An Agent for this Company may be found in almost every Conney of the State.

Application for insurance may be made to JAMÉS L. IIIIda Agent.

April 1, 1857.

# STAR CORN MILL,

at Springfield.



For Grinding Corn. Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY point, or from our wagons, that run through the different parts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price,

which is, for the mill complete, \$60.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to
IIUNT, PYKE & Co., Springfield, Ill.

We need but say that where the Star Mill has been used, it has gained credit beyond ail other Mills now in use; and the farmer only needs to see and try it in order to become convinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grinds green as well as old corn, (corn and cob passing through it together,) which no other Mill will do. Farmers and stock-growers can save from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in each 100 by the use of this Mill; (at least we have certificates to that effect.) Persons having once experienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteful practice of feeding corn in

It will undoubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

ily use.

The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour, and makes an easy draft for two horses

We can produce first premiums, diplomas, and recommen dations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Milis, see

circulars.
N. B.- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill, and also see one in operation by calling at the Agricultural Store of FRANCIS & BARRELL,

Jan 1, 1858

Anthorized Agents.

B. S. WILSON, E. W. BROWN, A. C. GODDIN, J. P. HOPKINS BROWN, GODDIN & CO.

### WHOLEŚALE GROCERS AND Merchants, Commission

NO. 62 SECOND STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.

Special attention given to the sale of Grain and Country Produce.

Sweet Potato Plants.

WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PROper season, for sale by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (See advertisement of early Nansemond potatoes) febl FRANCIS & BARREL.

### Illinois Central Rail Road LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturalists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit\_at low

rates of interest. It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without

the distinct obligation of cultivation.
Illinois occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan; Wisconsin, Iowa and

Northern Missouri.
Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters,—nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to grazing, can never compete with those of this State,

The lands bordering upon the Missouriand Kansas Rivers,

and upon the lines of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are nowselling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of production

Looking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth such as Coal Iron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantages of churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 acres of the best quality of timber hand; and the extensive pineries in adjoining States, accessible by the Lakes, firmish Chicago with an immen is quantity of timber and lumber amounting in 1856, to 460,000,000 feet.

Illinois especially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000 and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railreads: which, with the waters of the Misaissippi, Illineis River, the Michigan Canal and Lake communications afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every market. About one million acres of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince he rapidly increasing prosperly of the country. Such is the facility and economy with which these lands can be cultivated, the t in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the comforts of old set-tled farms in the Eastern States; and such is their fertiliey and productiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$30 per acre at six years' credit and three per cent. interest, can be fully paid for within that time, together with all the costs of improvements, by ordinary industry; from the profits

of the crops.

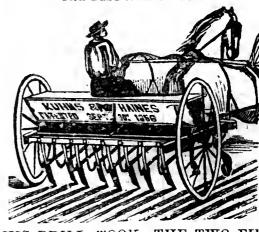
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For information as to price, terms, etc. apply to
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Jy29-dw6m Land Comm'r I. C.R. R. Co., Chicago, III. Jy29-dw6m

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Goodand responsible agents wanted in every county in the State. Circulars sent to any address. Those wanting drills should order early. Apply to B. KUHNS & CO.,

mar20 F6m-w1t

Springfield, Iilinois.

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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{B. S. WILSON,} \\ \textbf{E. W. BROWN,} \end{array} \} \quad \textbf{A. C. GODD:N,} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{J. T. AOHNSON,} \\ \textbf{J. P. HOPKINS} \end{array} \right.$ E. W. BROWN, 5

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mar20 Fem-wlt

B. KUHNS & CO. Springfield, Illinois.



VOL. III.

SPRINGFIELD, AUGUST, 1858.

NO. 8.

# THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

#### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ten " and one to the person getting up club..... 7 50 Fifteen copies and over . 621/2 cents each, and one to person getting up club.

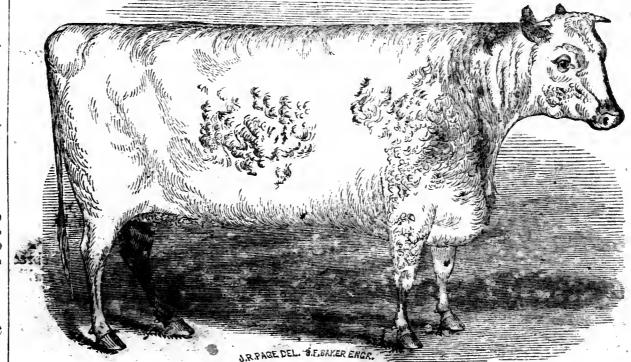
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# The Most Profitable Breed of Sheep for the South.

The following which we glean from "H. S. Randall's Sheep Husbandry in the South," will interest our Western readers. The remarks respecting mutton sheep, may, we think, be profitably entertained by sheep growers of Illinois, where mutton is of increasing importance; but we have no doubt that most of the wool growers of this State, without regard to value of mutton, would recommend the Silesian or Saxony breed, instead of Merino, or at least a medium between the

DEAR SIR:—No one breed of sheep combines the highest perfection in all those points which give value to this race of animals. One is remarkable for the weight, or carly maturity, or excellent quality of its carcass, while it is deficient in quality or quantity of wool; and another which is valuable for wool, is comparatively deficient in under certain conditions of feed and climate, while others are much less affected by those conditions, and will subsist under the greatest variations of temperature, and on the most opposite qualities of verdure.

In selecting a breed for any given locality, we are to take into consideration first, the feed and climate, or the surrounding natural circumstances; and second, the market facilities and demand. We should then make choice of that breed which, with the advantages possessed, and under all the circum-



# EGLANTINE.

RAISED BY J. N. BROWN, BERLIN, ILL. EGLANTINE is a light roan, was calved October 24, 1854, and was got by John Moore, (11,619.) 1st dam, May Daerc, by Crowder, (386;) 2d dam, Milk Maid, by Aceident, (191;) 3d dam, Lady M'Allister,

stances, will yield the greatest net value of marketable product.

Rich lowland herbage, in a climate which allows it to remain green during a large portion of the year, is favorable to the production of large carcasses. If convenient to markets where mutton finds a prompt sale and good prices, then all the conditions are realized which call for a mutten, as contradistinguished from a wool-producing sheep. Under such circumstances, the choice should undoubtedly. in my judgment, rest between carcass Some varieties will flourish only the improved English varieties—the South-Down, the New Leicester, and the improved Cotswold or New Oxfordshire sheep. In deciding between these, minor and more specific circumstances are to be taken into account. If we wish to keep large numbers, the Down will herd much better than the two larger breeds; if our feed, though generally plentiful, is liable to be shortish during the drouths of summer, and we have not a certain supply of the most nutritions winter feed, the Down will better endure occasional short keep: if the marker call for a choice

by Pontiac, (124,) (4,734;) 4th dam, Lady Durham, by San Martin, (2,599;) 5th dam, the imported Durham cow.

EGLANTINE won the first prize at the Sangamon County Fair, held in 1855, and was one of the ten premium calves at the State Fair held at Chicago, 1855.

and high flavored mutton, the Down p = sesses a decided superiority. If, on the other hand, we wish to keep but few in the same enclosure, the large breeds will be as healthy as the Downs; if the pastures be wetaish or marshy, the former will better subsist on the rank herboge which usually grows in such situations; if they do not afford so fine a quality of mutton, they, perticularly the Leicestor, possess an earlier maturity, and both give more meat for the amount of food consumed, and yield more tailow.

The next point of comparison between the Long and Middle wooled families, is the value of their wool. Though not the first of principal object almed at in the culture of any of these preeds, it is, in this country, an inportant item or incident in determining their relative profitableness. The American Leicester yields about 6 the offeng, coarse, combing wool; the Cotswold something more, but this is counterbalanced by other considerations; the Down from 3 be to 4 lbs of a low quality of earding wood. None of these woods are very saleable, at remnnerating prices, in the

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AT THE

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### NOTICE.

### To the Raisers of Fine Horses.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG A BARNTON, imported by the Illinois Importing Company, will commence his first season the 15th of March, at the stable of John C. Crowder. 2 miles west of Springfield, Illinois, and to prevent complaints we give timely notice that he will be limited to 40 marcs, and as there has perhaps been that number partially engaged, we would here say that no mare will be considered engaged until a part of the money is paid. Having acquired a character at home and abroadhaving sold for \$5,050—having taken the \$500 premium at the St. Louis Fair last Fall, from the best ring of Horses (admitted by judges) that was ever exhibited in the western country—in fact he acknowledges no superior in the United States. The terms will perhaps be \$75 cash; pasture for mares from a distance gratis. Bills and particulars in due tlme.

JOHN C. CROWDER & CO.

N. B -The thorough-bred Imported Horse, Barnton, will be exhibited at Calef & Jacoby's sale, on the 23d day of March, and perhaps one-fifth interest offered for sale.

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber, in addition to Imported Barnton, Sida Hamett, by Andrew Hamett, that only needs to be seen to be admired, having taken the premium over 40 horses at the State Fair last Fall. Also, Acteon, by Imported Acteon. Believing the raising of the horses the most profitable business the Farmer can engage in. I hope they will take the necessary pains to select the right sort of horses to breed from. I have had considerable experience in the horse business, and am confident that I can offer the public a better stud of horses, suited to the wants of all, than can be found at any stable in Illinois; and to test the thing, I would suggest that we have a general show of horses and brood mares with their colts, at some suitable time, say the 2d Saturday in April, and the owners of horses give the services of their horses to the best brood mares, 1st; 2d and 3d. What say you gentlemen.

JOHN C. CROWDER.

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The Directors feel justified in recommanding this company to The Directors feel institled in recommending this company to the favorable consider, tim of the critical of 10 inels. Leavy one insured becomes a member, the company is long are association of customers—each of whom the appeared in insuring his neighbor. As the indemniscation fend a ground in exact ratio with the increase of risks the capital of the company it comparatively exicustless and the entire sucty of the institution must be apparent to every energy or exhibit reals the charges.

The cost of insuring in this company, so downs for other it almost inexcusable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

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every Conney of the State.  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{S}}^{2}$  \*Application for resonance (  $x_{\mathcal{S}}$  ) and

JAMES L. HILL South April 1, 1857. at a track of the

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It will undoubtedly make the limit of chelled in the form-

ily use.

The Milliplads from twelve to twenty leasher porthor. and hard one on a year of for two horses.

We can pulse our step remaining, dip to the anel resonance in

dation - the connerous to no other

For full particulars, refer moss and declip declipings;

N. B + Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill, and also secone in operation by chiling at the Auricultural Store of FRANCIS & BABRELL.

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obtains compress the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile so don of the belt of land extending troot the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Ohr , Ludiana, Illinois, Michigan; Wisconsin, lowa and

Northern Mi, sour:

1 edited the fracte. Northern of us, the productions are not cheeled by righter with the drug, the productions are not cheeled by righters, winters, nor us the heat of summer expression. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Flom, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to grazing, and ever compete with those of this State.

The bunds hardering upon the Missouriand Kansas Rivers, and heat the first harders have been

and upon the hires of the proposed roads in Iows, have been taken upon their as of the proposed roads in Iows, have been taken upon their wsclling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although softlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of production.

Looking t the future growth of our country, this State, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and nicst healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth such as Corl. Iron. Lead. Limestone. &c., and has already the ally regressed churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover there is scarcely a county in himois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2000,000 acres of the best quality of Cuber land; and the extensive pineries in adjoining states, a cossible by the Lakes, furnish Chicago with an amount of country crimber and lumber amounting in 185%, to 150, each of the

In 18 to 1 to 1 to 1 and 1 to 1 but the years, has been rapidly do not a har reserved. The population is now about 1, and the total to a millions of obline have been expended to that heave the total with the waters of the Mississippi, then is the rate of the Mississippi, then is the rate of the Mississippi, the rather and the appeal of any trial mean for the frameportation of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing velluge evirce for rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. Such is the facility and comony with which they lands a the cultivated that in two years farmers can readly surround themselves with all the comforts of old settled farms in the factor of States; and such is their certility that farms in the fastern states and such is their tertilicy at the sactiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$10 per vire at six years' credit and three per cent, interest, on be a tip ped to within that time, together with all the cests of improvements, by a covary industry, from the profits

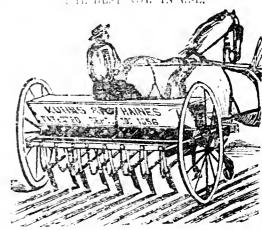
Able of property of the first the vicinity of railroads in the scale will always to set or even \$190 per acts within the vests, with the interests of this Company at more advantable plants of the first or property in the hands of farmers, to settle the company in both contents to the first or property in the hands of farmers, to settle the company in both contents to the first or property in the contents of the farmer is obtained to the scale of the contents of the first or the policy of rapid or switch and with the property and increasing for two years post, and with the property of till the lands are finally disposed of the contents are management is given to speculative our disposes of. To be communicated is given to speculative purchasers, as the four any does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for retual settlement and cultivation. It is evident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere he as well promoted as by purchasing and settling up a these iam's

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Good and repensibly agents wanted in every county in the stat. Circulars sent to any address. Those wanting drills Apply to B. KUHNS & CO.,

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VOL. III.

SPRINGFIELD, AUGUST, 1858.

NO. 8.

# THE eronth

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois,

# S. FRANCIS, Editor.

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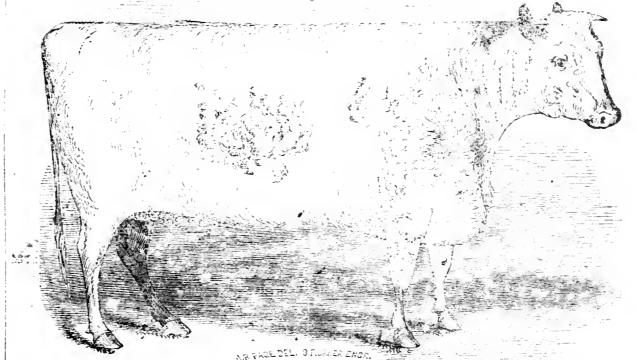
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American market. Both will become more so, as manufacturers of worsted, and of flannels and baizes, increase. The difference in the weight of fleeces between the breeds is, per se, a less important consideration than would first appear, and for reasons which will be given when I speak of the connection between the amount of wool produced, and the food consumed by sheep.

Under the natural and artificial circumstances already alluded to, which surround sheep husbandry in many parts of England—where the fattest and grossest quality of mutton is consumed as almost the only animal food of the laboring classes—the heavy, early maturing New Leicester, and the still heavier New Oxfordshire sheep, seem exactly suited to the wants of producer and consumer, and are of unrivaled value. To depasture poorer soils—sustain a folding system—and furnish the mutton which supplies the tables of the wealthy—the South Down is an equal desideratum.

Have we any region in our Southern States, where analogous circumstances demand the introduction of similar breeds? The climate so far as its effect on the health is concerned, is adapted to any, even the least hardly varieties; but not so its effects on the verdure on which they are to subsist. The long scorehing summers, so utterly unlike those of England, leave the grass on lands stocked heavily enough for profit, entirely too dry and short for the heavy, sluggish Long Wools. This is particularly true in the tide-water zone. Mutton, too, sheeted over externally with three or four inches of solid fat, even if it could be made acceptable to the slave, in lieu of his ration of bacon—a thing more than doubtful-would never find any considerable market off from the plantation. So far as the supply of feed is concerned, the above remarks apply, though not equally, to the South-Down. It will live and thrive where the Long Wools would dwindle away, but it is a mistake to suppose that the heavy improved South-Down will subsist, and altain its proper weight and fatness, on very poor or very scant herbage. The old unimproved variety would, like some other smallish and hardy races, obtain a living on keep as noor as that which grew on the lightest and thinnest soils of Sussex. Moulded by the hand of Ellman, and other breeders, to better fulfil the conditions of a mutton sheep, in size and other particulars, they demand that increased supply of food which the formation of additional fat and muscle require. Retaining some of the properties of the parent stock, they are less sluggish, and bear travel better than the Long Wools; but with them as with the latter, and all other animals, much or prolonged exercise in pursuit of food or otherwise, is unfavorable to obesity. Men, and particularly owners, in advocating the claims of this breed and that, seem not unfrequently to forget that the general physicial laws which control, in the development of all the animal tissues as well as functions, are uniform. Better organs will doubtless make a better appropriation of animal food; and they may be taught, so to speak, to appropriate it in particular directions—in one breed, more especially to the production of fat-in another of muscle or lean meat—in another, wool. But, cæteris paribus, large animals will al-

ways require more food than small ones. Animals which are to be carried to a high state of fatness, must have plentiful and nutritious food, and they must exercise but little in order to prevent the unnecessary "combustion" in the lungs, of that carbon which forms more than seven-tenths of their fat. No art of breeding can countervail these established laws of Nature.

Again, there are no facilities in the South for marketing large quantities of mutton—of a tithe of that which would be annually fitted for the shambles, were Sheep Husbandry introduced to anything like the extent 1 have recommended, and with the mutton breeds of sheep. With few cities and large villages with a sparse population—with an agricultural population the greatest drawback on whose pecuniary prosperity is their inability to market their own surplus edibles--not a particle of rational doubt can exist on this point. True, I have expressed the opinion that, both as a matter of healthfulness and economy, mutton should be substituted for a moiety of the bacon used on the plantation; but with such a change, in a country so exclusively agricultural, each landholder would raise his own supply, and thus no market be created. It may then be regarded as a settled point that the production of wool is the primary, the great object of Southern Sheep Husbandry.

In instituting a comparison between breeds of sheep for wool growing purposes, I will, in the outset, lay down the obviously incontrovertible proposition that the question is not what variety will shear the heaviest or even the most valuable fleeces, irrespective of the cost of production. Cost of feed and care, and every other expense, must be deducted, to fairly test the profits of an animal. If a large sheep consume twice as much food as a small one, and give but once and a half as much wool, it is obviously more profitable, other things being equal, to keep Two of the of the smaller sheep. The true question then is, with the same expense in other particulars. From what breed with the verdure of an acre of land produce the greatest value of wool?

Let us first proceed to ascertain the comparative amount of food consumed by the several breeds. There are no satisfactory experiments which show that breed itself considered, has any particular influence on the quantity of food consumed. It is found, with all varieties, that the consumption is in proportion to the live weight of the (grown) animal. Of course, this rule is not invariable in its individual application, but its general soundness has been satisfactorily established. Spooner states that grown sheep take up 31 per cent. of their weight in what is equivalent to dry hay per day, to keep in store condition. Veit places the consumption at 21 per cent. My experience would incline me to place it about midway between the two. But whatever the precise amount of the consumption, if it is proportioned to the weight, it follows that if an acre is capable of sustaining three Merinos weighing an 100 lbs each, it will sustain but two Leicesters weighing 150 lbs each, and two and two-fifths South-Downs weighing 125 each. Merinos of this weight often shear 5 lbs per fleece, taking flocks through. The herbage of an aere, then

would give 15 lbs. of Merino wool, and but 12 lbs of Leicester, and but 9 and three-fifths lbs of South-Down (estimating the latter as high as 4 lbs to the fleece!) Even the finest and lightest fleeced sheep ordinarily known as Merinos, average about 4 Ibs to the fleece, so that the feed of an acre would produce as much of the highest quality of wool sold under name of Merino, as it would of New Leicester, and more than it would of South-Down! The former would be worth from fifty to one hundred per cent. more per pound than either of the latter! Nor does this indicate all the actual difference, as I have, in the preceding estimate, placed the live-weight of the English breeds low, and that of the Merino high. The live-weight of the fourpound ine-fleeced Merino does not exceed 90 ibs. It ranges from 80 to 90lbs, so that 300 1bs of live-weight would give a still greater product of wool to the acre. I consider it perfectly safe to say that the herbage of an acre will uniformly give nearly double the value of Merino, that it will of any of the English Long or Middle wools.

The important question now remains, What are the other relative expenses of these breeds? I speak from experience when I say that the Leicester is no respect a hardier sheep than the Merino-indeed, it is my firm conviction that it is less hardy, under the most favorable circumstances. It is more subject to colds, and I think its constitution breaks up more readily under disease. The lambs are more liable to perish from exposure to cold, when newly dropped. Under unfavorable circumstances—herded in large flocks, pinched for feed, or subjected to long journeys-its capacity to endure, and its ability to rally from the effects of such drawbacks, do not compare with those of the Merino. The high-bred South-Down, though considerably less hardy than the unimproved parent stock, is still fairly entitled to the appellation of a hardy animal. In this respect I consider it just about on a par with the Merino. I do not think, however, it will bear as hard stocking as the latter, without a rapid diminution in size and quality. If the peculiar merits of the animal are to be taken into account in determining the expenses—and I think they should be—the superior feeundity of the South-Down is a point in its favor, as well for a wool-producing as a mutton sheep. The South-Down ewe not only frequently yeans twin lambs, as do both the Merino and Lei cester, but she possesses, unlike the latter, nursing properties to do justice by them. But this advantage is fully counterbalanced by the superior longevity of the Merino. All the English mutton breeds begin to rapidly deteriorate in amount of wool, capacity to fatten, and in general vigor, at about 5 years old and their early maturity is no offset to this, in a sheep kept for wool-growing purposes. This early decay would require earlier and more rapid slaughter or sale than would always be economically convenient, or even possible, in a region situated in all respects like the South. It is well, on properly stocked farms, to slaughter or turn off the Merino wether at 4 or 5 years old, to make room for the breeding stock; but he will not particularly deteriorate, and he will richly pay the way with his fleece, for several years longer. Breeding ewes are rarely turned off before eight, and are frequently kept until ten years old, at which period they exhibit no greater marks of age than do the Down and Leicester at fine or sin. I have known instances of Merino ewes breeding uniformly until 15 years old! The Improved Cotswold is said to be hardier than the Leicester, but I have said less of this variety, throughout this letter, as from their great size\* and the consequent amount of food consumed by them, and the other necessary incidents connected with the breeding of so large animals, the idea of their being introduced as a wool-growing sheep anywhere, and particularly on lands grassed like those of the South, is, in my judgment, utterly preposterous.

There is one advantage which all the coarse races of sheep have over the Merino. Either because their hoofs do not grow long and turn under from the sides, as do those of the Merino, and thus hold the dirt and filth in constant contact with the foot, the coarse races are less subject to the visitations of the hoof ail, and when contracted it spreads with less violence and malignity among them. Taking all the circumstances connected with the peculiar management, of each race, and all the incidents, exigencies and risks of the husbandry of each fairly into account, I am fully convinced that the expenses, other than those of food, are not smaller per capita, or even in the number required to stock an acre, in either of the English breeds above referred to, than in the Merino. Nor should I be disposed to concede even equality, in these respects, to either of those English breeds, excepting the South-Down.

You write me, sir, that many of the South Carolina planters are under the impression that coarse wools will be most profitably grown by them first, because there is a greater deficit in the supply, and they are better protected from foreign competition, and secondly, because they furnish the raw material for so great a portion of the woolen consumed in the South. Each of these premises is true, but are the conclusions legitimate? Notwithstanding the greater deficit and better protection, do the coarse wools bear as high a price as the fine one? If not, they are not as profitable, for I have already shown that it costs no more to raise a pound of fine than a pound of coarse wool; nay, a pound of Merino wool can be raised more cheaply than a pound of the South-Down, Leieester or Cotswold! This I consider elearly established.

Grant that the South requires a much greater proportion of coerse than of fine wool, for home consumption. If a man needing iron for his own use, wrought a mine to obtain it, in which he should happen to find gold equally accessible and plentiful, would it be economical in him to neglect the more precious metal be he wanted to use the iron? or should he dig the gold, obtain the iron by exchange, and pocket the difference in value? Would it be economical to grow surplus wool, wool for market worth 25 to 30 cents per lb., when it costs no more to grow that worth from 40 to 45 cents? And even for the home want, for the uses of the plantation -for slave cloths, &c.-fine wool is worth more per pound than coarse for actual wear or use! Is this proposition new and incredible to you? I challenge the fullest investi-

those familiar with the subject or through the direct ordeal of experiment. It is true that a piece of fine broadcloth is not so strong, nor will it wear like a Chelassford plaid of treble thickness. The threads of the former are spun to extreme fineness to economise the raw material. To give it that finish which is demanded by fashion—to give it its beautiful nap—these threads are still farther reduced by "gigging and shearing." But spin fine wool into yarn as coarse as that used in Chelmsfords, and mannfacture it in the same way, and it would make a far stronger and more durable cloth. The reasons are obvious. Merino wools are decidedly stronger than the English coarse long and middle wools—or any other coarse wools in proportion to its diameter or bulk. It felts far better, and there is, therefore, a greater cohesion between the different fibres of the same thread, and between the different threads. It is also more pliable and elastic, and consequently less subject to "breaking" or abra-

\*I saw two at the N. Y. State Fair, at Saratoga, which weighed over 300 lbs. each!

### Taxes.

Mr. Editor:—Your duties requires you to protect the interests of the laboring man, and it is your intetest, as well as that of the great community in which we live, to encourage the industrious (and nearly all of us aspire to be such,) to obtain homes, where all the domestic virtues flourish—and if these are only extensive enough to reward labor, to place man in "the middle state of life" we achieve the greatest earthly good possible for our race.

In looking over our system of taxation, especially that which relates to lands, I have been impressed with the belief that there is great injustice and inequality in it—that it is deing wrong to the laborious and industricus—that it is giving undue advantages to rich landholders, and that the evil ought to be corrected. When times are prosperous, and wheat two dollars a bushel, and pork \$6 per 100 lbs., we do not feel the draught upon us for taxes as at this time,—for now, with present prices of produce, the taxes which we have to pay upon our improved farms, and the results of our labor, are grievous to be borne.

The early fathers of our State provided for assessing three kinds of land—Ist, 2nd and 3rd rate. There was wisdom in this. Let lands be thus assessed as a general thing. Let those who have naked good prairie pay just as much tax as he who has improved prairie beside it. Let the laborer be encouraged, and let the rich pay their full share of the expenses of keeping up our institutions, and we shall make a good beginning for the benefit of the industrial classes—they who create wealth for a country.

I will, with your permission, give more thoughts on this subject hereafter.

A TAX-PAYER.

# The Trial of Plows.

more per pound than coarse for actual wear or use! Is this proposition new and incredible to you? I challenge the fullest investigation of its truth through the testimony of have been to several fairs both in this State

and out of it, and I do say that I have never witnessed out of this State such exhibitions of plows as I have seen at the Illinois State Fairs. Mechanical science was never better displayed than in the manufacture of those plows,—and many of them were finished with a neatness that would rival the most choice exhibitions of cabinet work. But the practical application of their powers was never sufficiently tested—in my opinion. We shall now have it. This of itself will be a great exhibition. It will be one in which farmers will feel it a deep interest.

I suppose we shall have there Frye's Gang Plows, and the gang-plow invented in Springfield, which seems to excite the admiration of all those farmers who have examined it.

We thought several years ago that we had arrived at perfection in plows. How mistaken we were? I very much hope that we shall have steam plows there. I have noticed that several were being made in different parts of the country. We shall want to see them.

P. of Menard.

# The Osage Orange Hedge.

Editor of the Farmer:—Farmers who cultivate the Osage Orange Hedge, want one to be a protection to their fields as soon as possible. Five years is a great while in Illinois. A good hedge can be made in four years with proper treatment. It is not strange that many errors were made at first in the cultivation of the hedge. Our people had made up their minds that they must grow the Osage Orange as they would grow the thorn; and others thought that they had only to plant the hedge to secure a fence.

My plan would be to prepare well the ground for the hedge row; plow it up deep and make the soil fine. Then take good strong plants and set them in one row three inches apart. Leave some strong plants in the nursery to fill up the vacancies in the spring of the second year. Do this and let hedge grow two years. In the spring of the third year cut it down even with the ground. Some four branches will sprout up from each root; let these grow till July and then cut them off to within six inches of the ground. The next spring cut them off twelve inches from the ground; the fourth spring cut them off within six inches of the last cut, and you will have a good hedge.

If any man has a better way, I wish he would communicate it to the FARMER.

Yours, B.

### Trial of Mowers and Reapers.

Editor of the Farmer:—I was glad to see an article in a late number of the Farmer suggesting that a more thorough trial be made at the next State Fair than usual, of the plows placed on exhibition; and I was still more gratified to see the response to that article in the July number, from Mr. U. Mills, supermendent of the plowing match, in which he announces that the plowing match will be commenced on Thursday of the fair week, and that a most thorough trial of the plows will be made.

I now desire to make a suggustion, that, if possible, a trial of mowers and reapers be also had during fair week. If we cannot have grain to cut, can they not be tried in grass, millet and buckwheat? The awards given to

these instruments without trial, are unsatisfactory and inconclusive. In fact, an award given, without trial, is useless, valueless, nonsense. A machine may have a beautiful finish, and may not work. A machine may be rough in appearance, and yet do the work well.

I suggest to Col. Webster, the respected President of the State Society, the propriety of making arrangements, it possible, to try the reapers and mowers; also the wheat drills and corn planters. Many farmers would be present, and witness the triais; and the committees would have something practical on which to base their awards.

A WHEAT RAISER.

Editor of the Farmer: The trembles, or staggers among swine is a disease so rapid and fatal in its course as to render the application of any remedy almost useless; hence the idea is generally prevalent that the disorder is incurable. A successful experiment tried by me the other day upon a fine shoat of some eight months may induce some of your renders to report it

readers to repeat it.

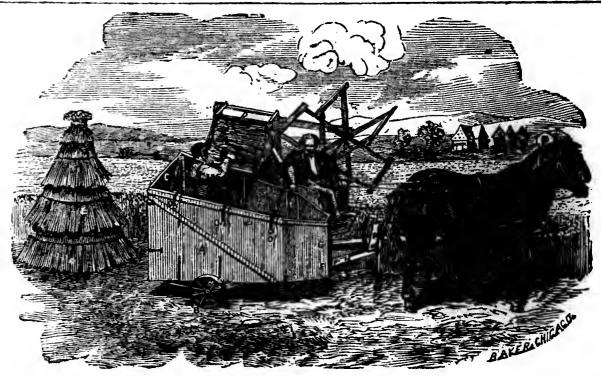
I saw the animal about five minutes after the attack. He was then making sundry gyrations in the road, with his snout considerably elevated. In some three minutes more he tumbled against the fence and could not rise. He seemed to suffer greatly. His eyes were turned up, and were evidently blind. I had several buckets of water brought from the well forthwith. One of these I threw on him, then slit each ear pretty deeply, and took about three inches of his tail off. But little effect was produced, and I felt sure my hog was a "gone Sucker." I then poured from the spout of a watering pot in a continnous stream right upon the scalp at least four buckets of water. This operation, at first, appeared to distress him, but he soon became quiet. I left him to his fate. In about two hours afterward he got up, staggered from place to place for a while, began to recognize his fellows, and soon was pretty well over the spell. He is now entirely recovered

Yours, J. R. W. Woodwild, near Alton, July 7.

### Tarnips.

Editor Farmer:—I have obtained good crops of turnips by the following process: After the crop of wheat was taken from the land, I have plowed a patch of ground ten inches deep, taken care to bury the straw and weeds well—then harrow the ground very fine—sow a quarter of a pound of seed to the acre—bush the seed in lightly and then pass over the ground with the roller.

If the fly takes the plants as soon as they appear above ground, I harrow the ground, I sow again, brush in and roll as before. I have done this way three times before I could get a stand of plants. I always endeavor to get in the seed before a rain—sometimes succeed and sometimes fail.



THE GREAT REAPER AND STACKER,

OF MURRAY, VAN DOREN & GLOVER,

Proprietors, Ottawa, Illinois.

Above we present to our readers a cut of this new machine, which attracted so much attention among the farmers at our State Fair at Peoria last fall. It was in operation on the 3d and 5th of July in this county.

One of these machines has been placed at the disposal of the Society, and will be exhibited at the State Fair next fall, at Centralia, to be awarded to the best 30 acres of spring wheat raised in the State. (See Premium List of the Society.)

The cutting arrangement of this machine is similar to all the leading machines. The grain falls on the platform which is composed of a series of vibrating rods, having inclined rake teeth. These teeth slip under the grain as they go from the driving wheel but catch and draw it as they return and thus they draw the grain in a constant stream toward the driving wheel. When it arrives near there, the same rods are bent upwards and thus they, together with an endless apron which lies over it, and is geered by pully and belt to the sickle shaft, discharge the grain upon the little platform; whence the cut shows the man in the act of taking it. The top of the endless apron is shown in the cut at (D.) The man in the box taking the grain from the little platform deposits it in a certain and proper order in the box. When the box is completely filled, he ties or hooks together the two ends of several ropes, (O. O. O.,) which lies over the sides of the box and the cranked end (F. II.) of a shaft which lies along the bottom of the box is turned by the driver, who now stops his team. As the ropes (O.O.O.) pass through eyes in the rod, of course they wind around the rod and thus tighten the stack with great compression. The man in the box now quickly ties the binding cords, which you see lying over the side of the box (near to the "tightening ropes O. O. O.") when the crank is reversed, the "tightening ropes" thrown off and the door (C.) thrown open, the small end of the box tipped up and the stack (E.) discharged as seen in the cut, WIND AND WATER PROOF.

About six of these stacks are formed to the aere. Consequently the team must stop six times to each acre cut. This seems to us to be one objection to the machine; the proprietors should seek to obviate it. However, it is trifling compared to its other great advantages, so far as we can judge.

These stacks are intended to stand in the field until the threshing time comes. Then the thresher is set in the middle of the field, two yoke of oxen or a good span of horses are hitched to a "slide," or stone boat, or low truck, made of small wheels of the machine, one of which is seen at B., and upon this from half an acre to an acre of grain is put, by driving the team close to the stack and tipping it over upon the slide. When it reaches the thresher, the stack is rolled or drawn up on to a platform and fed in a steady stream, there being no bands to cut, except 18 strings to the acre. The strings are then tied together, wound on a recl and saved for next year.

It will be seen that but two men and four horses are needed to do all the work of cutting, binding and stacking, and that all the usual losses from expesure to weather between the time of cutting and the time of finishing off a stack in the usual way of harvesting, are saved. And this exposure is a very great matter.' It will also be apparent that the saving of labor in binding, shocking, drying out bundles that have been drenched with rain, and hauling to the stack during harvest, is very great. We learn that Murray, Van Doren & Glover last year, cut and put up 140 acres which saved well, and that stacks which stood six months in the field were perfeetly dry throughout, except such moisture as is common to all stacks close to the ground. It was a wet season.

Many of our farmers will have the opportunity of seeing this machine in the field. Mr. Van Doren and Mr. Glover are now going from South to North with one of the machines along the line of the Central Railroad. They take it into the field of a farmer, work half a day by the side of machines in use, and then go ten or twenty miles either by rail or "by land," and enter the field again. It is worth while for farmers to ride twenty miles and spend half a day to know for themselves if all that is claimed for this machine is true.

# Ancient Farming.

This is a subject of some interest. Farming commenced soon after man appeared up. on the earth; but we have few details of the processes by which he made his bread: and what we have are contained in the oldest book of which we have any knowledge. These were gathered and made a portion of several "Essays on Agriculture," written and published many years ago by one of the fathers of New England, Rev. Mr. Elliott. His essays have been reproduced by the Homestead, of Hartford, Conn.

It will be recollected that in the early settlement of the New Haven Colony, when the people had not time to frame a code of laws for the government of the colony, on account of the two-fold necessity of raising of crops for food and fighting the Indians,—they resolved to be governed by the laws found in the Bible until they had time to make better;—so Rev. Mr. Elliott gathers what wisdom he can find in the Bible on the subject of agriculture, but is careful to bring in his own experience and speculations when he thinks they can subserve the purposes of those for whom he writes better than what he can cull for them from the Bible.

Mr. Elliott goes on to say that "The only rules of husbandry, I have met with, I find in the Bible," not professedly taught, but by way of comparison and illustration, showing us what the practice of farmers was in those days, and suggesting the methods of ancient husbandry.

"The first I shall mention gives an account of the profit of goats, spoken of in Proverbs: 'Lambs are for clothing, and goats for the price of the field.' They are excellent to subdue rough uncultivated lands," fitted by nature to serve this purpose,—destroying bushes, briars, and weeds: "by their tread, dung and urine, which is very hot, they sweeten the ground so in a little while, that the land will be clothed with grass," thus doubling the value of the land in a little

sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: fer thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both alike shall be good.' The true intendment and moral improvement, is not my present business or design. I remember a farmer of good credit told me, that being for some reason obliged to be early, he sowed oats at break of day, and had harrowed all in before sun rising; he observed that the oats sowed thus early, out-stripped the oats sowed the same day after the day was come on, grew six inches taller, had larger heads, and appeared every way better, although the land was poorer. It is agreeable to reason it should be so, for the dews are impreguated with nitrous salts, and is the principle thing which enriches the ground when it lies fallow; this dew being harrowed in with the seed, may have promoted the growth of the crop. If the seed were sown in the evening, so as to lie all night, to be soaked and softened with the dew, and then harrowed in the morning, thou knowest not whether shall prosper, this or that; it may be best to try both. I persuaded one of my neighbors to try this method in sowing mesling," [a mixture of grains, as rye and oats, or rye and wheat.]

"Another piece of ancient husbandry we have in Isaiah; 'For the fitches [chick peas] are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin, [an annual, whose seeds have a warm bitterish taste, and an aromatic flavor; Cummia cyminum]: but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod.' The wheel was used for those sorts of grain, hard to separate from the chaff; but the fitches and cummins, were threshed with a little stick." The wheel was used only for the sorts of corn hard to thresh, time and labor being saved by the eart-wheel. Bread corn is bruised; because he will not ever be threshing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen.' "There is no doubt a wheel might be contrived to thresh out a great deal of grain in a day." [How a modern threshing machine would have made the venerable clergyman stare?] Threshing with horses was practiced, and still is by the Dutch, at the rate of sixty bushels a day. "At present we are more concerned how to raise wheat and rye, than to devise expeditious ways to thresh them: if ever we should be blessed with large crops, such an invitation might be of use."

There are various ways of cleansing clover seed both red and white, so difficult to separate from the chaff; "the way has been a secret, mysterious business," and slow at that. Take your clover hay to a tanner's bark mill, where a stone-wheel is used, grind it, and clear it "In Ecclesiastes we read: 'In the morning | from chaff with a corn-pan, grind again if | Senate.

necessary and fan as before; in this way a man will clean a bushel a day. For the want of a stone-mill use a cider-mall. This is an important article, and will I hope be more so; for I believe it will not be well with New England, till every farmer shall have a bushel or two of clover seed to sow every year upon his land." [This was a sound conclusion.] I informed a gentleman who raises much clover seed every year, and he said "he was obliged to me, for it would save him £25 a year in cleansing seed."

"In Kings we read of Elisha who was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen before him.' This was a mighty team: it must be a plow of a very different structure from what are more in use; but some imagine the text is to be understood of twelve different teams and plows, from what follows, and he was with the twelfth.' His twelve yoke of oxen brings to mind what Mr. Ellis, says of a minister in England, who had been over sea, and brought home with him a plow with which one yoke of small oxen plowed twelve acres in a day. We know not what sort of a plow it was, that either the prophet or the minister used. It is a pity Mr. Ellis did not explain the twelve acre plow." [We apprehend that Elisha must have had a gang-plow, probably after the fashion of Mr. Frye's. Perhaps Mr. F. took his his idea from Elisha's plow! If so, he certainly is not entitled to a patent.]

"One rule more of husbandry from Scripture, but this I say, he that soweth sparingly, shall reap, also, sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully, shall, also, reap bountifully." Reason, use, prudence, and discretion are to direct. We are not to cover the ground with seed, for this would diminish the crop; neither are we to spare. In England they sow two and a half bushels of wheat per acre, and the same amount of flax seed per acre; but this is a waste of seed, if not prejudicial to the crop: in strong land more seed than we use would be best. I saw last summer flax on strong drained land choaked with weeds for want of more seed. Thick seeding such land would have kept down the weeds, rendered the harle finer, [the filaments of flax or hemp, and would have increased the crop.

However much Mr. Elliott's Essays may interest the farmers of New England; we are quite sure that our farmers can very much improve on his suggestions, quite as much as the New Haven colonists could on the Hebrew code of laws,-whereof we have spoken.

Morrill's Land Bill, for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges in the States, which passed the House, was not taken up in the Corn Shucker and Sheller.

This machine is the invention of Daniel Lombard, No. 6, State street, Boston. It is a novel machine, does a vast deal of work, andis operated easily.—The Agricultural establishments in Boston, and the Agricultural press of that city speak in high terms of it. It is obvious that a corn losker which would do the work rapidly and effectually would be of vast benefit in the great corn country of the West. We are not aware that the machine is yet on sale in the West, with the  $\lesssim$ exception of a few that were made to order for Western farmers.

The Husker consists of a chuck made concave on one side and furnished with spurs arranged within its concavity. The chuck is fastened on a tubular shaft and carries two knives or cutters for the purnose of reducing the stalk of and

pose of reducing the stalk of an ear of corn, and separating the link from the ear, after the knives have done their offices; it is only necessary to insert the ear of corn into the shaft while it is grasped with one hand in the middle for



steadying it, while the other retains hold of the tip, and the moment the husks are cut through, the corn is thrown into the basket, while the husks are thrown into another, leaving the husks free from cobs, ready for mattress bedding.

From the Agricultural Report of the U.S. Patent Office, 1857. Dr. Jackson's Process of Making Syrup and Sugar from the Chinese Sugar Lane.

In the first place, it is necessary to filter the juice of the plant, as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer this purpose. Next, we have to add a sufficiency of milk of lime, (that is, lime slacked and mixed with water) to the juice, to render it slightly alkaline, as shown by its changing fumeric paper to a brown color, or reddened littaus paper to a blue. A small excess of lime is not injurions. After this addition, the mice should be boiled, say for filteen minutes. A thick green seum rapidly collects on the surface; which is to be removed by a skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will now be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation, and may be boiled down qui'e rapidly to about half its original buck, after which, the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evaporating pan. Portions of the symp are to be taken out, from time to time. and allowed to cool, to see if it is dense enough to crystalize. It should be about as dense as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has reached this condition, it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or easks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form generally in three or four days, and sometimes nearly the whole mass will granulate, leaving but little molasses to be drained. After it has solidified, it may be scooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvas, which are to be hung over some vessel to receive the molasses; and the drainage being much aided by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of the room at 80° or 90° F. After some days, it may be removed from the bags, and will be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution some white of eggs, (say one egg for 100 lbs. of sugar.) mixed with cold water, after which, the temperature is to be raised to boiting, and the symp allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and filter to remove the coagulated albumen and the impurities it has extracted from the sagar.

By means of bone-black, such as is prepared for sugar refiners, the sugar may be decolored, by adding an onnce to each gallon of the saccharine solution, and boiling the whole together. Then filter, and you will obtain a nearly colorless syrup. Evaporate tas, as before directed, buskly, to half its bulk, and then slowly until dense enough to cryspallize, leaving the syrup as before in tubs, or pans, to granulate. This sugar will be of a light brown color, and may now be clayed, or whitened, by the usual method; that is, by putting it into cones, and pouring a saturated solution of white sugar upon it, so as to displace the molasses, which will drop from the agex of the cone when inverted. It is now refined or loaf sugar.

The methods here described are the common and cheap ones, such as any farmer can employ. It may be advantageous, when operations of considerable extent are contemplated, to arrange a regular system of shallow evaporating pans for the concentration of the syrup, similar to those now used in Vermont for making maple sugar.

It is evident that no ordinary methods can compete with those of a regular sugar refinery, where vacuum pans are employed, and

evaporation is consequently carried on at a low temperature. If the planter should raise sufficiently large crops to warrant the expense of such an apparatus on his place, he would not fail to manufacture large quantities of sugar, and to operate with perfect success, but this can be done only in the Southern, Middle or Western States, where extensive farming is common. Those who wish to have their brown sugar clarified, can send it to some of the larger refineries, where the operations may be completed, and the sngar put up in the usual form of white loaves.

A very large proportion of our agricultural people will doubtless be satisfied with the production of a good syrup from this plant. They may obtain it by the following methods described in the first part of this paper, or they may omit the lime, and make an agreeable, but slightly acidulous syrup, which will be of a lighter color that which has been limed. This syrup is not apt to crystallize, owing to the presence of acid matter. The unripe cane can be employed for making molasses and alcohol, but will not yield true cane-sugar unless it is well matured.

# The Dwarfing System.

Editor Farmer: One of the greatest achievements made by the Chinese in gardening is in dwarfing trees and plants. To such perfection have they reached in this art, that they grow an oak tree, with all the appearance of great age, covered with minute foliage and acorns, and still it will not reach six inches in hight! The Chinese rose has been so dwarfed by them, that one of them can be planted in the earth, full of foliage, and occupy the inside of the shell of a common hen's egg. Beautiful miniature buds and roses, to be sure!

But we have been told that in one part of the State—though they have not auned to approach the Chinese in dwarfing trees and shrubs—they have effectually carried out the idea of dwarfing animals, so that the success is complete. The plan is, that when a cow has a likely calf, if it be a heifer, to raise it for the drover; if a likely bull, to raise a steer for the same purpose; but if the calves (heifers and bulls) be the scrubbiest of the scrubby-mere dwarfs, pigmics—to raise them to increase the stock of the farm!! It is by this process that the true dwarf cow becomes a small carricature of a cow, and the bull in size would be inferior in all essential points to the cattle raised in the Orkneys and Hebrides.

The system here noticed is carried out by the natives far in the North, where the horse is not much larger than the billy goat. The Indians understand this system, and nothing else!

Well, Mr. Editor, if any of this dwarf stock can be had, it should be brought to our Fair. We then can have before us there sults of the two systems of breeding eattle. We can see the difference be-

tween the system of improvement and the system of dwarfing. The comparison will present strong arguments in fa-

vor of improvements.

The whole world is advancing in agriculture and in other branches of human industry. Light is piercing the centre of Africa, which great country will soon be open to European commerce. Man is rapidly advancing in knowledge through all Russia, and the chains of the serf have been stricken from him there. France and England are giving lessons of improvement to the great Chinese nation, which will be felt through all that vast Empire. England is now engaged in a struggle with her revolted India colonies—a struggle which will determine whether Christianity shall ameliorate the condition of the 200,000,-000 there, or whether they shall sink back into the degradation of Paganism. England will there succeed.

Some two thousand years ago our British ancestors were clothed with the skins of beasts, and lived in holes in the earth. Who could credit this, if not stated on unquestionable authority, on witnessing the refinement, the knowledge, the civilization of the present age?

That man who does not do something, however minute it may be, to advance the great system of improvement which is rapidly changing the appearance of our earth in some measure, lives in vain. COSMOS.

# Politeness at Home.

Editor of the Farmer: Lately I found the following scrap in a periodical. The caption drew my attention; I read it, and as I did, it found my hearty approval. I submit it to your judgment, and if that coincides with mine, please publish it in the FARMER, with a few re marks:

"POLITENESS AT HOME.

By endeavoring to acquire the habit of politeness, it will soon become familiar, and set on you with ease, if not with elegance. Let it never be forgotten that genuine politeness is a great fosterer of family love. It allays accidental irritation by preventing harsh retorts and rude contradictions; it softens the boisterous, stimulates the indolent, suppresses selfishness, and, by forming a habit of consideration for others, harmonizes the whole. Politeness begets politeness; and brothers may easily be won by it to leave off the rude way they bring home from school or college. Sisters ought never to receive any little attention without thanking them for it; never to ask a favor of them but in courteous terms; never to reply to their questions in monosyllables, and they will soon be ashamed to do such things them-Both precept and example ought to be laid under contribution, to | in ten days' time after the orders are sent, | rapidly.—Cass County Times.

convince them that no one can have really good manners abroad who is not habitually polite at home."

How perfectly true is every sentence

in this extract! Acquire the habit of politeness at home, and you will be polite everywhere! Home politeness is the fosterer of family love! It allays irritations, prevents contradictions, softens the boisterous, stimulates the indolent, suppresses selfishness, harmonizes the whole! Politeness begets politeness and kindness, and corrects rudeness!

Sisters should never receive attentions without a return of thanks; never should ask favors but in courteous terms; never should reply to questions in monosyllables. No one can have good manners abroad, who is not habitually polite at

These sentences deserve to be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in every house. They contain truths most obvious, most important; and yet how often lost sight of? In how many families are children almost encouraged to be boorish, boys and girls coarse, parents rough to each other and to their children? How painful the association of such with: the truly delicate and sensitive!

Mr. Editor, I will only add a few words. Parents, read the extract I have embodied in these remarks; sons and dughters, read it—practice its precepts, and it will add to your personal self-respect, and secure the love and repect of others. MARY ORME.

# Late Corn.

Editor Farmer: A good deal is said about late planting. The largest variety requires the whole season to mature; but there are varieties which will mature in ninety days after they are planted, and these varieties yield well. But do you know, Mr. Editor, that in some parts of Egypt, corn is planted on ground after the wheat is taken off, and good crops are thus obtained? It is even so, sir, as any Egyptian can tell you. There I should think the practice would rapidly exhaust the richness of the soil. In Central Illinois no immediate danger would be likely to result from this practice; and I would like to see the trial made with the Yankee flint, the Mexican white flint, or the New York white cheat.

Southern Illinois has some advantages over us in the early maturity of wheat and the fine warm fall weather, which continues often till near December.

S. M.

# Fruit Trees.

Editor of the Farmer:—I suggest to our farmers not be in too great a hurry to purchase fruit trees for fall planting. When the time comes to obtain them they can be had

from the principal nurseries in Illinois. If obtained from a distance for fall planting, they must be taken up early, too early for the benefit of the tree. The young trees ought not to be dug from the ground until severe frosts have taken off the leaves. I have no doubt that many Eastern trees die because they are taken up too early. There is no need of being in a hurry to purchase trees; and especially when you are tolerably sure by doing so, that you run great risk of losing them.

A LOSER.

# Cherry Trees—Suggestions.

It is well known that heart cherries cannot be made to grow here with ordinary culture. Various means have been proposed to remedy the evil-such as dwarfing the tree, planting it in poor soil, &c. At a late meeting of the Cleveland Horticultural Society, the subject of growing heart cherry trees being under consideration,—Dr. Kirtland called the attention of the committee to the superior healthiness of a row of bearing cherry trees on his grounds, standing on the north side of an Osage Orange hedge, where the trunks were completely shaded from the sun. He recommended those having standard trees in exposed situations, to take strips of thin board, say six inches wide and as long as the hight of the trees, nail two pieces together by the edges at a right angle, thus forming a shield to be placed on the south side of the trees, where it can be fastened by a piece of cord. Others of the committee suggested that strips of bass wood or hickory bark, eight or ten inches wide taken from young trees at this season of the year, or when it peels freely, by letting it dry a few days in the sun, would earl so as to make a good shield for the trunks of cherry trees, and would present a more natural appearance than the boards.

Hold On.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, speak harshly, or say any improper word. Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any disobedient or improper act .-Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from duty, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime. Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others are angry with you. Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company and invite you to join them in their games, mirth and revelry. Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high place or fashionable attire. Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well and do you good through all eternity. Hold on to your virtue; it is above price to you in all times and places. Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best

NIGHT INTO DAY .- The intense heat of the weather has had the effect of inducing many Parisians to convert night into day, in order to enjoy the more moderate temperature of that portion of the twenty-four hours. The Bois de Boulogne is crowded with carriages of all descriptions, from nine in the evening till two in the morning. The boatmen on the lake are actively employed during the same period. The thermometer marked 94 degrees Fahrenheit in a very shady position at three on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th ult.

THE CORN CROP.—Where this crop could be cultivated at all, it looks well and is growing

# The Illinois Farmer.

### SPRINGFIELD, AUGUST 1. 1858.

burn, it is said, will effect a cure immediately.

The National Horse Show is to take place in Springfield, Mass., between the 14th and 17th of next September.

Beans can yet be planted for fall use, by selecting Early Newington, Early Valentine and other early kinds.

Beets for winter can be sown now. The Early Bassane is the best variety for this purpose.

by excessive heat on treeless pastures in Wayne county, Ohio, the present season.

The "Floral and Fine Art" fair at Chicago, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of June; was very successful.

The Llamas brought from South America to New York, have since been sent to Scotland.

We have a pamphlet containing descriptions, pedigrees, &c., of fine stock, cattle, sheep and hogs, belonging to R. W. Scott, near Frankfort, Ky.

—You can sow turnip seed yet with a fair prospect of success. Turnips are good food for man and beast. Prepare the ground well, put on plenty of seed so that there will be some plants for the flies, and roll the ground after the seed is sown.

Onion seed for "pips" next spring, can be sowed now. Sow thick and in the fall take them up and dry them in the shade. If you choose, you can plant some out in November for an early spring crop—throwing some straw over them for protection in winter.

attention. These have fed you, and you now must feed them. In the fall dig up the beds well and cover them with rich manure. The rains will carry the food down to the roots, and you may expect a renewal of the delicate and delicious vegetable food the next spring.

If we desire good fruit, whether it be apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums or quinces, we should plant out the trees which cast the fruit where it cannot be picked up. In all cases, if the fallen fruit, in whi hate insects, is suffered to remain on the ground, you make provision for an increased crop of insects the next year.

We suggest to those who would cultivate good varieties in their gardens, to notice plants in their neighborhood on which there is good fruit, mark them, and take them up and transplant them the coming fall. The blackberry is greatly improved by cultivation.

Wheat for Market.—It is quite certain, that in future, the best cleaned wheat will bring the best prices in market. Few farmers will be able to afford to lose on wheat to be brought to market this season, if mixed with cockle, chess, shrunk wheat, dust and chaff. In preparing wheat for market, we suggest to make it perfectly clean,—if you expect the highest market price for it.

HIRED HELP FOR HARVEST.—The lazy idlers, who loaf about the towns, and want double prices when they work in the harvest fields,—are miserable help when they get there. What is to be done? The Reaper and Stacker offers some relief. Our farmers cannot get along without agricultural machinery, and those machines which require the fewest hands to tand them, are very likely to be the best.

The flower garden can still be rendered very beautiful, with care. Remove all the stalks of plants which have done flowering, trim roses into shape, as also flowering shrubs, keep the walks clean, cut the grass, tie up flowering plants which are disposed to fall upon the ground. And it would be well to save such flower seeds as you desire. Generally you should pluck the seed vessels from the plant before they are so dry as to open and lose the seed—place them where they will dry without injury. The seed of the Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, and many other plants may be saved in this way.

Farming was held to be one of the most honorable professions in ancient Rome; but the size of farms was very small compared to farms now-a-days. Marcus Curias Dentatus, three times chosen Consul, the highest office in Rome, on being offered more land by the government, refused it by saying-"He is an ambitious and dangerous person, who is not content with and should desire more than seven jugera," (about 4½ acres.) The farm of Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, Consul of Rome 459 years before Christ, consisted of only two and a quarter acres. The farms of the commoners only consisted of "seven jugera,"—(4½ acres.) These acres were managed with skill. It must have been so to make the produce of them support a family. The oldest work on agriculture was written by Cato.

FRYE'S GANG PLOWS.—There was a public trial of these plows near Tacusa station, Illinois Central Railroad, on the 15th ult. H. Hinchley writes to Emery's Journal a very flattering account of the trial. Two medium sized horses moved a two gang plow, cutting thirty-four inches, with great ease. The gang-plows cutting one hundred and two inches, were moved by ten yoke of cuttle—four yoke more than absolutely necessary. The work, in all cases, was done well. The plows have achieved a grand triumph. A new trial will soon take place.

Pot Plants.—If the ladies desire to increase the number of their plants, now is the time. Take your cutting, insert it in a pot filled with a light soil, of which a considerable portion is sand, cover the plant with a tumbler, water daily, and wipe out the moisture in the tumbler daily, place the pot out of the way of the sun-and you will be likely to succeed in making your cutting live. When the plant has started well, take off the tumbler at night, being careful to replace it in the morning, until the plant has become hardened to the atmosphere. Plants in pots should never be exposed to the full heat of the sun. The pots, in such case, become so warm as to scorch the roots of the plants, and thus eripple or kill them.

Garden amateurs can very often im prove their vegetables with a little pleasant care. Is there a bean stalk among your early beans that is much forwarder than the rest? By all means save the seed from that stalk? Do you find a tomato on your vines ripening much before others? You should save the seed of that tomato. Does a eucumber vine show a disposition to fruit very early? Save a cucumber from that vine for seed. And this principle runs through all vegetables. You may not only in this way make your vegetables come earlier, but if you are particular to select your finest specimens for seed, you will improve their size and excellence. "Like produces like," is a general law of nature.

The Sixth Fair of the U.S. Agricultural Society will be held in Richmond, Va., on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of October next. The last U.S. Fair was nearly a failure on account of the early time in the season it was held.

CASHMERE GOATS IN OHIO.—We learn from the Scioto Gazette, that the flock of Cashmere or Angora goats sent to that county by Hon. John P. Brown, of Constantinople, have been increased by the addition of four kids, which were dropped this spring. All the flock are doing well so far.

The Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop has been principally cut in this State. As a general fact, taking the whole whole State together, there is not half an average crop of wheat. In Southern Illinois, the wheat perhaps has made a two-thirds crop. In some of the Eastern central counties there were fine fields of wheat. In Central Illinois, in some localities the wheat was good and in others not worth cutting. For instance, in Sangamon county, there was, probably, near half a crop, and in McLean not a sixteenth of a crop. In Northern Illinois, possibly there may have been half a crop. On the whole, we come to the conclusion first announced, that the wheat will not amount to more than half a crop take the whole State of Illinois together.

We desire here to make a few remarks on the cultivation of wheat as a great staple in Central Illinois. We have good authority for saying, that in Northern Illinois, taking a few years together, wheat has never paid the costs of cultivation. The same fact can be stated in regard to the cultivation of wheat in Central Illinois. We have heard one of our best and most reliable farmers say, that in the twenty years he has grown wheat in Sangamon county, he has not succeeded in obtaining over two superior crops. Central Illinois is not a wheat country, and the same truth may be stated in regard to Northern Illinois. Southern Illinois, with proper culture, will return, uniformly, good crops of wheat,

We are impressed with the belief that farmers in Central Illinois, who make wheat their great staple, will find in a series of years, that they lose money. We might go further and say, what a distinguished stock farmer observed to us, that in the long run a wheat raiser will break himself up.

The history of wheat culture for the last few years, is readily given. Our farmers had fine crops of wheat at a time when European wars created a good demand and high prices for it. At the period referred to, many crops of wheat paid expenses of cultivation and cleared to the owner from \$17 to \$22 per acre. These good crops and better prices stimulated our farmers to increased cultivation. They bought wild lands on

credit, attached them to their farms; broke up the prairie and sowed it with wheat. They expected good crops and good prices. There was an entire failure of the crop. Last fall a greater breadth of land was sown with wheat than ever. There has been another failure—not total as before—and prices of wheat are so low under the state of peace in Europe, that the crop will not pay the cost of its cultivation. In the meantime the interest on the unpaid debt for the farmer's land is accumulating, and to save his land, he has to pay the money he receives for his wheat, and the farmer's debts to his merchants and his mechanics go unpaid creating general distress among all the business men of the country.

What is to be done? Do the best our farmers can and the difficulties of the the times will not be remedied for two years. We repeat, what is to be done? We say, let our farmers sell off some of their lands which they cannot cultivate to advantage;—let them sell their crops as well as they can;—and pay their debts. Many a merchant has not money to do business, because the farmer has got his goods and has not paid for them. Many a mechanic is in the same condition. Prompt action on the part of the farmer will, most likely, save his own property, and benefit these who have furnished him with the means of living and comfort.

But we again repeat the question, What is to be done by our farmers? Central Illinois is naturally a stock country. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, can be raised here with success. Our soils produce corn, clover, the grasses, oats and barley, with scarcely a failure. There need be no failure, if our farmers have small farms and cultivate them well. We were told by a farmer who has been in Sangamon for many years, that his crops this season, which have matured, were reasonably good, and that the prospect for the later crops is fair. He said that in cultivating his crops he always had an eye to the necessity of draining his lands. He always plowed them in a way "to deepen the furrows between the lands," and when he had put in his wheat and oats and barley, he made furrows so deep that water would not stand on his lands. The same practice he followed with his corn grounds. His lands were of the class of black soil and level prairie;—and yet this season, with all the rain which has fallen on them, his crops are good so far, and he has fine prospects for later crops.

He did not believe there would be found but few lands in Sangamon county that could not be drained.

We have said that Central Illinois is the country for stock. We can raise the means to feed them with great certainty. Our climate is good, and our soils cannot be beaten for fertility. Stock bring good prices. Where are there better horses, mules and cattle than are produced in Central Illinois? Where can better liogs be found than those of Sangamon county? Where do sheep thrive better? Horses and mules pay well cattle produce paying prices—hogs have been raised at a profit for years—and no branch of farming pays better than sheep. It seems to us that the facts presented in this article, and which must be confirmed by all our farmers who have been observers, will show that the best business of farmers in Central Illinois is the raising of stock. The cultivation of wheat as a staple is unsafe, and generally the cultivator is a loser in the long rnn. The raising of stock is safe if conducted with skill and economy. And all branches of farming, in this age, for for their success, require the exercise of industry, skill and economy.

We trust our farming readers will reflect upon the matters we have herein presented for their consideration:

### STATE FAIR.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society met Centralia on the 21st. They found the work upon the fair grounds progressing well. The fence is completed, several of the buildings and many of the stalls, and materials for other work on the grounds. The committee of Centralia have done themselves great credit by the progress already made in the preparations upon the grounds. The whole country South is alive to the interests of the State Fair. We shall see such a fair at Centralia as has never before been seen in Illinois.

The following is a minute of the proceedings of the Executive Committee at Centralia:

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE .-Present-C. W. Webster, President; J. N. Brown, Ex-President; L. Ellsworth, Wm. Kile, H. S. Osborn, J. E. McClun, Vice Presidents; J. Williams, Treasurer; S. Francis, Cor. Sec-

Subsequently appeared—S. A. Buckmaster and A. B. McConnell, Vice Presidents, and P. Warren, Rec. Secretary.

The subject of postponing the State Fair was taken up on motion of Mr. Brown.

After discussion, in which members of the Board participated, and gentlemen from Southern Illinois expressed their views against a postponement, and gave their reasons therefor, On motion—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to postpone the time for holding the State Fair.

The resolution was adopted without dissent. After the transaction of other minor busines the Board adjourned.

# The Crops.

The wheat crop does not prove as good as an ticipased. In this section, there were many fine fields. But this was by no means general; and much would not pay for cutting. Oats was near a failure. Barley, little sown, and little saved. The hay crop excellent. Many early planted potato fields an entire failure. The late planted look well. Corn is coming on rapidly—if the season shall continue late, there will be something of a crop. The sugar cane, though late, is growing well.

We can still sow turnip seed. The latest sown crops, if they succeed, are best. Buck-wheat can still be sown. Millet, Sugar Cane, and common corn, sown broadcast, will yet produce fine crops of fodder. The sugar corn produces a large yield of fodder sown broadcast.

It is time we were getting ready to sow wheat. The land should be put in the best order. Plow well and deep, and cover up the weeds and trash, so that you can drill in the seed. No drill will work well where the ground, near the surface, is full of weeds. If to be sown broadcast, use Cahoon's Sower if you can get it. It will sow from fifteen to twenty acres per hour, and better the uean be done by hand.

The early sown wheat, the present season, has proved the best,—a significant fact, which should be remembered.

The London Illustrated News has a description of Bray's Traction Engine. It is said one of these engines, of eight-horse power, weighing six tons, with a gang of three plows, plowed six acres of light, loamy soil in ten hours. Mr. Hinchby's statement of some experiments with Frye's Gang-Plow, in Christian county, would lead us to suppose that the Yankee was very much superior to the English invention.

---The following will make a very good current wine, not heady, and will keep well as long as it is bottled tight:

One gallon of water, One quart of currant juice, Three lbs. of sugar.

Gooseberries, especially Houghton's Seedling, can be rapidly increased by layers. They should be layered in June, but if the weather is suitable, layers would take root in July. There is no better gooseberry for this climate.

We learn that most of the Fair week at Centralia will be devoted by Mr. Mills, Superintendent of the Plow Department, to the trial of plows and other agricultural implements. This is just what is wanted and needed.

### Cow Milking.

The agricultural papers are discussing the question; - who, should milk the cows? Now, we can answer it to our own satisfaction, at least, and say, that if woman attends to her duties, she has no time to devote to milking cows. This domestic duty comes at the very moment when she is wanted in the house,—when she should be preparing breakfast, getting supper, or clearing away the supper table. This matter does not admit of a question. We advise our country girls, when a young man solicits their company through the voyage of life, to propound this question to him, and when he answers it, they will be able to determine whether he wants her for a slave or a companion—"Do you expect me to milk the cows?"

THE Cow.—The New York Tribunc thus asks and answers questions about the

"What is a good cow? One that gives fourteen quarts of milk per day, and makes therefrom fourteen lbs. of butter per week. What is a medium cow? One that gives twelve quarts, and makes ten pounds. What is a common cow? One that gives from eight to ten quarts, and makes seven pounds."

We apprehend that with the standard thus presented, there are not a vast number of good cows in Illinois.

Congress appropriated \$60,000 for the purchase of seeds the present year; and directed the publication of 242,950 copies of the Patent Office Report on Agriculture for 1857. This report will be published in August next.

We learn from Rock Island county, that there will be a large number of visitors to the State Fair from that county. The same feeling exists to sustain the fair at Centralia, in many other Northern counties from which we have received information.

—Kill eaterpillars and remove their nests from your apple trees. Make a determined war upon this insect, and they will yield. There are various ways for killing them, but the most effectual way is to put on a pair of gloves and take hold of the nests with your hands and rub and "wipe them out." It is very little credit to a farmer to permit his apple trees to be destroyed by caterpillars.

Dr. J. W. Parker, of Columbia, S. C., received the premium of the State Agricultural Society, for a crop of Indian corn, amounting to two hundred bushels and twelve quarts per acre. This is the largest crop on record. The ground was a sand hill, richly manured, and twice irrigated.

### The Locust Borer.

This insect, which has destroyed many fine locust groves in this county, is now committing its ravages on isolated trees in this city. Some of them already show evidence that they can survive but a short time. These trees, which are used for shade, cannot be spared without much inconvenience;—nevertheless, they will have to die.

It would be quite prudent for our citizens to seek some other trees for ornament and shade, not liable to be affected or destroyed by insects. The Sitrer Leaved Maple (Dasy Carpum) is a fast growing, beautiful tree, forms a fine head, and so far as we know, is not liable to injuries from insects. There are beautiful rows of these trees on the avenues leading out of Cleveland, Ohio. They can be had at our nurseries and at very reasonable prices;—for we recollect hearing L. Ellsworth, of the Du Page County Nurseries, say, that he could supply any reasonable demand—the trees some ten feet high—at \$18 per 100.

We find the following notice of the "Locust Borer" in a Bloomington paper:

THE LOCUST BORER.—About the middle of May I was enabled, through the kindness of a friend, to procure from the trunk of a locust tree in this city, several larvæ or "borers" and one "chrysalis." The trunk or body of the tree from which they were taken, was completely riddled, so to speak—there being eavities in the heart three-quarters of an inch in diameter by six inches long. In one of these cavaties the chrysalis was found surrounded by a thin silken covering or cocoon. At the present time one of the "larvæ" (grubs) is spinning a cocoon, and is in appearance as follows:—it measures two and a half inches in length, by three-eights of an inch in width near the centre, tapering gradually toward each end, and is made up of twelve segments independent of the head. The length of the head and breadth of its base where it joins the first segment is one-quarter of an inch —the latter as well as the head, is covered with a hard, brownish colored casing through the centre of which runs longitudinally a small white line. It is supplied with a good pair of "mandibles." They measure oneeighth of an inch in length and are very strong. With these he is enabled to carve his way through the firmest woods.

As above stated, the body is made up of twelve segments, color dirty yellow, excepting where the green contents of the abdomen show through. It has six legs, two on each of the first three segments, and ten pro-legs, two on each of segments 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12. On either side and in the centre of each segment is a small red spot and hole (spiracles) through which respiration takes place. On the surface of the body there are numerous papillae, out of which grows a fine light colored hair about one-quarter of inch in length. The silk spun by the larvæ is quite strong. When attached to the end of a stick and spun out six inches in length, it will when suddenly drawn up, raise the head of the grub or larvæ from the table before giving way.

In disposition it is anything but amiable, using its mandibles with all the ferocity of a tiger, when stroked down the back, even though it be accomplished in the most approv-

ed and caressing manner.

The chrysalis measured one and a half inches in length, by nearly half an inch in width. With regard to this it is only necessary to say that the chrysalis is the apparently torpid state of the insect, that in which we find it, in the cocoon, changing from the larvæ or grub into the moth or perfect state of the insect.

About one week since, the imago, or perfect moth, emerged from its chrysalis or pupa state. In size it is equal to the largest bumblebee; thorax and head black and glossy, while the abdomen and wings are covered with white and black scales or down, presenting a mottled or brownish gray appearance. It has six legs, four wings, (two pair) eyes large antennæ half an inch long and taper-

Being a female it has laid numerous eggs which are covered with a glutinous substance that sticks them fast to that on which they were first deposited. In all probability the egg is deposited in the openings in the rough bark of the tree, when the larvæ is hatched out and afterwards bores or cuts its ways into the body. The imago is not supplied with a lance or organ with which to perforate the bark in order to deposit its eggs. I am inclined to believe that if the rough or external bark of the tree was carefully shaved off and the inner bark washed frequently with some strong alkaline solution, during the months of June and July, the egg might be destroyed.—C. R. PARKE, Bloomington, Ill., June 17th.

WEST URBANA, Ill., July 14, '58. S. Francis, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—In your July number under the head of *Meteorogical*, the printer has committed a slight error in placing the separatrix one figure too far to the right.

It may be interesting to your readers to have the figures of the amount of rain for the past six months, as taken at this point. We will premise that Blodgett in his valuable work on climatology gives for this latitude forty-five inches as the average amount of rain for the year:

-	•				_
	Inches of rain				Mesne
	and melted snow.				temperature
January.	6,2350	6	rain	y day	<b>s</b> 35
February	5.3400	11	"	"	20
	1.9520	3	66	66	39
April	5,7130	9	"	"	51
	8,4017	18	46	66	57
	8,0310	8	4.	"	73
	35,6727				

It will thus be seen that we require less than two inches to make our annual

quota.

When we look over this record we can easily account for the drowned out crops, the small amount of work done and the great luxuriance of the weeds in our cornfields.

Urbana is in latitude 40 ° 9 min. N., longitude 11 ° 16 min. W., and 759 feet above the level of the sea.

Yours truly, M. L. DUNLAP.

# Extravagance. .

It seems clear to us, in surveying the causes of panies, that the industry of the world is employed too largely on useless things. Luxuries, like tobacco and spirits, are wholly unnecessary, and how much industry is thrown away? how many fields that might otherwise be used for the sustenance or clothing of man? Then, again, how many expensive fabrics are manufactured that the world could do without? They furnish an industry, in place of a better, to the workshops of Europe, to those who make them, but they impoverish the consumer. We are not arguing the disuse of all luxuries; but protest that there is too much time lost on them, that they do their part to cause panies, are the source of much poverty, afford temptation to all, and sap the heart of society.

Gold and silver ornaments, precious stones, are useless beyond their power of being transformed into mediums of exchange, or used in the arts. As so our abandoning taste, we might as well abandon our limbs, but why require the world, one half of which has not common food or clothing enough, to exhaust its labor on articles of a fictitious and frequently of a monstrous value, when a more healthy taste can array itself in splendor, equal to Solomon's, at very little cost? Dyes, far surpassing the Tyrian, are now in common use; fine cottons and woolens are brilliantly made, and silk with modest embellishment is not objected to; but the age demands, and will have, a taste above meretricious ornament. It cannot stand extravagance. The wheels of business are stopped by it, ruin follows, and where felt the most but in the lower ranks of

It is seldom denied that a lady in plain and simple attire, looks the best, and we might remind them that men think so more generally than they imagine. Milton, in reference to Eve in Paradise, says, "when unadorned adorned the most," and when the full worth of humanity out of Paradise is appreciated, the inhabitants will require less ornamentation than now. As to men, they are quite as culpable as the women in the decoration of their persons, and he need not be a fop or an exquisite to know, that he is incurring expenses in his apparel for appearance sake alone far beyond what good taste requires, or his income can sustain.

The calico balls, so much in vogue in our cities of late, gotten up with some considerable success, are a protest in their way against show and extravagance. For ourselves we believe the interest and attraction of the person, whether male or female, is lost in much of the gilded trappings of modern society. Doctor Franklin, at the Court of Versailles, before the King and Queen of France, especially illustrious as the exponents of all that was sumptuous in European monarchy, did not lose but gained interest and power from the simplicity of his manners and the plainness of his attire;—and Mr. Marcy, one of the best of our statesmen, when Secretary of State, endeavored to restore that plainness and simplicity in the personnel of our ambassadors, but the nation had been too much tainted to insist upon the reform! The ladies of Philadelphia, imbibing something of the manners of Penn, however unwittingly, are

:United States, but we have heard it said that the "essence was there" to as great an extent as on others of their more pretentious sisters.

The farmers are doubtless extravagant, allured to it as they are by the credit system; their families go into the towns and do not go out again without those packages telling tales that years, to be serious, may not repair; -"necessitas non habet legem," "if we sow the wind, we must reap the whirlwind." We believe that under simpler modes of living there would be surplusage of means for all matters of taste, for good houses, works of art, for all true embellishment, for leisure, recreation, diversions, for, in short, the promotion of every rational desire. But so long as extravagance, that finds no excuse in our wants or necessities, prevails, we shall be at the mercy of panics and revulsions.

It is supposed that the more cultivated the taste, the more nearly it approaches simplicity and plainness. The North American Indians, on the coast north of Oregon, cut their lower lips laterally, and insert a piece of wood or bone to make them attractive. The negroes flatten and depress the skull. The Chinese cramp their feet, aim at rotundity and fatness. Others wear trinkets. The South Sea Islanders indulge in showy garments; flowing with the wind and picturesque enough in those warm and beautiful lands, where man exists rather a make shift to higher and better types of humanity; and we of our day go to the death on anything that is rare and expensive. A Cashmere shawl is only more beautiful than others because its cost is so great. Then, again, it comes from a distance, has been worn by Nabobs of fabulous wealth—(for be it known that men of distinction wear them in India)—and is worn only in this country by few persons, and those few in positions that lend a charm to the admiring throng. We know of a shawl much prettier that cost less than a tythe of the money, has lasted more years than we are willing to mention, and bids fair to last as many more.

We have seen a collar made by youthful hands, that has caused more happiness than the laces of Brussels could ever confer, and intrinisically as good, or if not quite so durable, a score of them might be made for the past-time. It is quite surprising how much a little ingenuity can do in the way of decoration at a little expense. We are extravagant in our pleasures and entertainments; we degrade common social life, in our familiar gatherings, with unusual provision for its astonishment, when the usual sources of gratification are lost sight of. Our theatres,—for we are not of those who object to them, believing they are subject to the laws of progress,-are only an arena for fashionable display and extortionary expense, if not in themselves, yet in the side issues which they involve. So of the concert; and a ride into the country is hardly possible from our cities unless at the nether end there is a public resort that possesses every appendage but simplicity and innocence.

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an architecture congenial to the religious septiment, but let it be paid for before it is dedicated, and let it be througed from the byways and hedges as well as from other quarters. We like, indeed, the eathedrals of England; the presence of grandeur is ennobling and will scarcely perish in any day; reared high above the surrounding scenes and consecrated to upward things, they are especially calculated to cularge our reverence,—representing past centuries and destined to endure through the coming ones, they impress us with a sense of our own littleness, and compass the religious sentiment as effectually as any other outward symbol can do it. Let them be open, we say, as in Catholic countries, on the week days, not for throngs of worshippers under the influence of excitement, but for each individual soul, on bended knee, to gather strength, in the utmost quietness, for the duties that may lie before it, in the heat and bustle and conflict of every day life, and which would relieve the Sabbath, and make it more a day of rest as the Scriptures designed it, than one of long continued, oft repeated, laborious public worship. Churches then should be an offering to the Most High, and placed beyond the reach of any criticism or extravagance. It is but meagre justice that the elergyman be well paid, for he is dependent upon our generosity, is expected to reciprocate our hospitality, and is otherwise exposed to contingencies,—fearfully great in these days of divided epinion, - and to experises peculiar to his profession.

We are extravagant in our vices—vice is expensive-it destroys our health, wastes the mental and bodily vigor, and let youth reflect that the repentant prodigal is a poor specimen of humanity, side by side with him who has never swerved, whose pure mind and clastic step, and firm resolve have given him the Kingdom,—for the Scripture says, what theologians do not so easily learn, that the Kingdom of Heaven is within us. Fear God and keep his commandments, provide them in their youth, before the evil day comes when thou canst find no pleasure in them, for repentance, we repeat again, has little naturalness, is little less than a blemish after a bad spent life. David, King of Israel, was not permitted to build the Great Temple because he had been a man of war, had passed a life too little hallowed to such purposes, could not draw from its earlier reminiscences sufficient purity to sustain him in such a work.

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A public trial of this plow took place near Tacusa Station, Christian county, on the 23d ult. After the exhibition a meeting was held of persons present, to express their views of the operations of the plow. Messrs. H. Hinehley, F. C. Edwards and B. R. Hawley, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. They reported the following, which were adopted and signed by all the persons present, besides the officers of the meeting:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, have witnessed with great pleasure and satisfaetion, this day, the operations of Jesse Frye's newly invented Gang-Plow, near Tacusa Station, Christian county, and that we feel fully confident that it is an excellent agricultural invention, economizing labor and time more than one half.

Resolved, That the plows, performing as well in heavy hazel thicket as in smooth prairie, justify the opinion that they are superior in every respect to any other plow.

Resolved, That this plow fills a desideratum long felt by farmers, especially those cultivating prairie land.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend this plow to the notice and use of our fellowfarmers and agriculturists generally, and do believe they will find it to their interest to purchase and use said plows.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Weekly Herald, of Pana, the Prairie Farmer, of Chicago, and the Illinois Farmer, of Springfield.

B. SMITH, Pres't.

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# Why is it?

Editor of the Farmer: After an observation not now short, I have noticed that English women—I mean women of the middle classes of life, born and brought up in England—in physical constitution and in energy of character, are, as a class, far superior to the women of America. It appears to methat this fact is so obvious, that it will hardly be disputed. Why is this so?

This is an important question. Is our climate more enervating than that of England, or is the physical education of females there of such a character as to give them constitutions so superior to those of females of the same classes in our country?

Mr. Editor, it has never been my fortune to place my feet upon a foreign shore. Some of your readers have undoubtedly done this; and, indeed, some of them were born and lived to mature age in England, and can answer the inquiries embraced in this communication. Will some one do so? Just at this time I feel a great interest in this subject. There are young females about me that I would wish to see possessed of good constitutions as they grow up,—capable of withstanding the ordinary duties of life, without exhibiting that lassitude, that delicacy of health, that breaking down of constitutions, and all that follows, which we often witness. Will some one enlightened on this subject, years. speak out in your FARMER?

# Soft Maple Seed---Tree Pedlars.

Editor Farmer:—I noticed in the last FARMER "that soft maple seeds are now mature." Allow me to say that it is many weeks since they were mature, and already they are up from six to twelve inches, as I have to-day seen on the Illinois river bottom. I also have about one acre, which are all up nicely,

ered June 1st, which is late; May 20th is usually late enough in this locality to go for them; they can usually be found at that date along the margin of the river or bayous, in winrows, where they have floated to the shore after falling in the water, and can be gathered in wagon loads with little time and trouble. They should be planted immediately on well prepared ground, and receive good after culture, which will give you a growth of about two feet the first season. They will succeed well on very wet or very dry ground! Farmers on the prairies might have all their sloughs and wet land more profitably employed in growing this valuable timber, (for fuel) than their best land in the usual crops of the farm.

I have trees from seed which were gathered and planted May 24th, 1855, from one to two and a half inches in diameter, and from six to fourteen feet high, and have seen a tree ten years from the seed, fourteen inches in diame-

So much for Soft Maples. Now for Tree Pedlars. I see you have given a caution in the July number, but that is not half enough. It is my opinion that not one individual who has ordered trees from Eastern nurseries, of traveling agents, but has been wickedly imposed upon, by getting worthless trees or shrubs; in half of the instances not true to the name, and those that were true, much inferior to the kinds we might get at home of honest men. Last fall one of these canvassers was through here and sold many trees or shrubs. They came on, and now, not one man who bought (so far as I know) is satisfied with his purchase. We have not half the value we might have had from our own nurserymen. Edwards of Lamoile, Bryant of Princeton, Aldrich of Arispee, and many others, whom we know would not cheat us, but somehow we do love to be gulled.

This is not all the mischief done by the tree pedlars. Many or all the boxes were filled with straw mixed with Canada Thistles. Should we get this pest generally diffused throughout one country, it would over-balance all the benefit, though the trees were a gratuity to us, that have been sent us from the other side of the Lakes for the last ten W. A. PENNELL.

GRANVILLE, Putnam Co., Ill., July 22.

### "He was an Indulgent Parent."

Editor of the Farmer:—I have often read this sentiment in the notices of deceased persons. "He was an indulgent parent!" What does this mean? Is it intended to convey the idea that children should be indulged in all their whims and caprices and tastes, and, I may say, vices? because the Bible says, about six inches. The seeds were gath- and we know that the remark is true

even without the authority of the Bible, that man is "prone to evil." It is his nature. Let him grow up indulged in all he desires by an indulgent parent the parent fails in fulfilling the duties of the high position that God has placed him in, and the child, be it son or daughter, imbibes habits, sentiments and practices, which are a curse to him or her all their days.

God intends that children shall be brought up in the way they should go; they should be made to understand that they are not to be indulged in anything wrong, and that the parent, and not them, is to judge when things are wrong. The vices of children, their previshness at disappointments, their indulging in ideas that do not belong to their condition, their proneness to seek for forbidden objects,—can be traced, ninety-nine times in a hundred, to a neglect of duty by the parent. When the habits of the child are formed; and he enters upon the world for himself, without a single principle or habit, to secure his own respect or the love of others, let the examination be made, and it will be found that he had "an indulgent parent."

The business of life with children is to make them fit to occupy useful stations in society. They should be taught to curb their passions, curb their desires, and to find out that they are under "tutors and governors," legally and morally responsible for their training. No misfortune greater can happen to a child than to be indulged in all the natural propensities of the mind.

SENEX.

### Does the Wheat Crop pay?

Editor of the Farmer:—The wheat harvest has now closed, and the question, and a very important one arises, does the wheat crop pay for raising it?

In the examination of this matter, we must take into view a few facts—the first, that the high prices some three years since, grew out of a circumstance which our farmers should not take into calculation in raising their crops: this circumstance was the war then progressing in the east of Europe. In raising crops, we can make no calculations on foreign wars to save us from loss, or to secure us good markets. Nor can we depend upon foreign markets to help us much. We are now sending flour to Europe; but it must be recollected that this flour is sent at low prices. Crops are good in Europe; and our wheat is not wanted for that market unless at a very low figures. If wheat should materially advance here, there would be no foreign demand, because it could not be shipped without loss. We must, therefore, expect only low prices for wheat. We must make up our minds to this fact. If John Bull or John and this must not be boiled with the

Crapeau should "let loose the dogs of war," and take men from the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, to kill each other, then we might witness an advance in wheat; but we apprehend there is no prospect of this at present.

In taking into account the profits of growing wheat, we should recollect that about one year in seven there is nearly a total loss of the crop, and that in three of the other years of the seven much of the wheat is destroyed by winter-killing, rust, wet, and the chinch-bug. In three of the seven years we get good crops. Now, striking an average, can we make a living by raising and selling wheat atmuch less than one dollar a bushel? I think not—and even this sum, paid for wheat, over all the seven years, would not pay the rent on the land, or the labor expended upon the wheat crop in plowing, harvesting, sowing, cutting, binding, shocking, throshing and carrying the grain to market. Is not this thing so?

We are speaking of the wheat crops of Central Illinois. They are uniformly better in Southern Illinois than here; while in Northern Illinois, it is very questionable whether wheat crops, as a general fact have paid their cost.

If these suggestions and statements are true, is it not high time for our farmers to seek the cultivation of some staple crops that will pay? Can this be

Mr. Editor, with your permission 1 will continue this subject in the next number of your paper. BUCKHEART.

# Preserving Fruits and Vegetables.

The following which will be useful at this season of the year.

1. Let everything used for the purpose be clean and dry; especially bottles.

2. Never place a preserving pan flat on the fire, as this will reuder the preserve liable to burn to, as it is called; that is to say, to adhere closely to the metal, and then to burn; it should always rest on a trevet, or on the lower bar of the kitchen range.

3. After the sugar is added to them, stir the preserves gently at first, and more quickly towards the ond, without quitting them until they are done; this precaution will prevent them from being spoiled. 🕾

4. All preserves should be perfectly clear from the scum as it rises.

5. Fruit which is to be preserved in syrup, must first be blanched or boiled gently, until it is sufficiently softened to absorb the sugar; and a thin syrup must be poured on it at first, or it will shrivel instead of remaining plump and becoming clear. Thus if its weight of sugar is to be allowed, and boiled to a syrup, with a pint of water to the pound, only half the weight must be taken at first,

water more than fifteen or twenty minutes at the commencement of the process. A part of the remaining sugar must be added every time the syrup is reboiled, unless it should be otherwise directed in the receipt.

6. To preserve both the true flavor and color of fruit in jams and jellies, boil them rapidly until they are well reduced, before the sugar, is added, and quickly afterwards, but do not allow them to become so much thickened that the sugar will not dissolve in them easily, and throw up its scum. In some seasons the juice is so much richer than in others, that this effect takes place almost before one is aware of it; but the drop which adheres to the skimmer, when it is held up, will show the state which it has reached.

7. Never use tin, iron or pewter spoons, or skimmers, for preserves, as they will convert the color of red fruit into a dingy purple, and impart, besides

a very unpleasant flavor. 8. When cheap jams or jellies are required, make them at once with loaf sugar, but use that which is well refined always for preserves in general. It is a false economy to purchase an inferior kind, as there is great waste from it in the quantity of scum which it throws

9. Pans of copper or bell-metal are the proper utensils for preserving fruit. When used, they must be scoured bright with sand. Tinned pans turn and destroy the color of the fruit that is put into them. A stew-pan made of iron, coated with earthen ware, is very nice for preserving.

To Keep Preserves.—Apply the white of egg, with a suitable brush, to a single thickness of white tissue-paper, with which cover the jars, overlapping the edges an inch or two. When dry, the whole will become as tight as a drum.

To Clarify Sugar for Preserving.— Put into a preserving pan as many pounds as you wish; to each pound of sugar put half a pint of water, and the white of an egg to every four pounds; stir it together until the sugar is dissolved; then set it over a gentle fire, stir it occasionally, and take off the scum as it rises. After a few boilings-up, the sugar will rise so high as to run over the side of the pan; to prevent which, take it from the fire for a few minutes, when it will subside and leave time for skimming. Repeat the skimming until a slight scum or foam only will rise; then take off the pan, lay a slightly wetted napkin over the basin, and then strain the sugar through it. Put the skimmings into a basin; when the sugar is clarified, rinse the skimmer and basin with a glass of cold water; and put it into the scum, and set it by for common purposes.

To Preserve Fruit without Sugar or

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1. Let everything used for the purpose be clean and dry; especially bottles.

2. Never place a preserving pan flat on the fire, as this will reuder the preserve liable to burn to, as it is called; that is to say, to adhere closely to the metal, and then to burn; it should always rest on a trevet, or on the lower bar of the kitchen range.

3. After the sugar is added to them, stir the preserves gently at first, and more quickly towards the ond, without quitting them until they are done; this precaution will prevent them from being

4. All preserves should be perfectly clear from the scum as it rises.

5. Fruit which is to be preserved in syrup, must first be blanched or boiled gently, until it is sufficiently softened to absorb the sugar; and a thin syrup must be poured on it at first, or it will shrivel instead of remaining plump and becoming clear. Thus if its weight of sugar is to be allowed, and boiled to a syrup, with a pint of water to the pound, only half the weight must be taken at first,

water more than fifteen or twenty minutes at the commencement of the process. A part of the remaining sugar must be added every time the syrup is reboiled, unless it should be otherwise directed in the receipt.

6. To preserve both the true flavor and color of fruit in jams and jellies, boil them rapidly until they are well reduced, before the sugar, is added, and quickly afterwards, but do not allow them to become so much thickened that the sugar will not dissolve in them easily, and throw up its seum. In some seasons the juice is so much richer than in others, that this effect takes place almost before one is aware of it; but the drop which adheres to the skimmer, when it is held up, will show the state which it has reached.

7. Never use tin, iron or pewter spocns, or skimmers, for preserves, as they will convert the color of red fruit into a dingy purple, and impart, besides

a very unpleasant flavor.

8. When cheap jams or jellies are required, make them at once with loaf sugar, but use that which is well refined always for preserves in general. It is a false economy to purchase an inferior kind, as there is great waste from it in the quantity of seum which it throws

9. Pans of copper or bell-metal are the proper utensils for preserving fruit. When used, they must be scoured bright with sand. Tinned pans turn and destroy the color of the fruit that is put into them. A stew-pan made of iron, coated with earthen ware, is very nice for preserving.

To Keep Preserves.—Apply the white of egg, with a suitable brush, to a single thickness of white tissue-paper, with which cover the jars, overlapping th edges an inch or two. When dry, the whole will become as tight as a drum.

To Clarify Sugar for Preserving.— Put into a preserving pan as many pounds as you wish: to each pound of sugar put half a pint of water, and the white of an egg to every four pounds; stir it together until the sugar is dissolved; then set it over a gentle fire, stir it occasionally, and take off the scum as it rises. After a few boilings-up, the sugar will rise so high as to run over the side of the pan; to prevent which, take it from the fire for a few minutes, when it will subside and leave time for skimming. Repeat the skimming until a slight scum or foam only will rise; then take off the pan, lay a slightly wetted napkin over the basin, and then strain the sugar through it. Put the skimmings into a basin; when the sugar is clarified, rinse the skimmer and basin with a glass of cold water; and put it into the scum, and set it by for common purposes.

To Preserve Fruit without Sugar or

Vinegar.—At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, Mr. Lovejoy, butler to J. Thorn, Esq., of Mawbey House, South Lembeth, obtained a medal for preserving damsons, greenage plums, gooseberries, and mulberries—all without sugar or vinegar. The specimens exhibited were as plump and transparent as when first gathered. They were preserved as follows:-Pick the fruit from the stalks; put them into the bottles. Put one drachm of alum into four gallons of boiling water; let it stand until it is cold; then fill the bottles with this liquor, bung them tight, put them into a copper of cold water, and heat to 176°; and then tie them over with bladder and seal them.

Preserving Fruit by Hermetically Sealing.—Mrs. Batcham gives the following directions in the Ohio Cultivator:

First, select good fresh fruits or vegetables, stale and fermented can never be preserved. Vegetables decomposing quickly, such as green corn, green peas, asparagus, should be preserved within six hours after being picked, particularly in hot weather. Berries always within twenty-four hours. Peaches, quinces, pears, apples, should be pealed, and the seeds removed before preserving.

Vegetacles should be partially cooked first—such as corn, peas, and tomatoes should be boiled a half an hour, asparagus a quarter of an hour. To the vegetables, add half a pint of the water they

are cooked in, to the quart.

Fill the can with ripe fruit, adding if desired, a little sugar-simply enough to render the fruit palatable, and set it into a vessel of water (warm or cold). Let the water boil, and continue boiling until the fruit is well heated through—say for half an hour. Directions have been given to simply let the water boil; but such direction is defective, as at this time the fruit in the centre of the vessel will be scarcely warmed. Should the vessel be then sealed, fermentation will take place. The heat must thoroughly penetrate the contents of the vessel. As soon as the fruit is sufficiently heated, seal the can, and the work is done.

Another way is to make a syrup of twe pounds of sugar for ever six pounds of fruit, using half a pint of water for every pound of sugar. Skim the syrup as soon as it boils, and then put in your fruit, and let it boil ten minutes. Fill the cans and seal up hot. Some make a syrup of half a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit—and some use only a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit—while some use no sugar at

To keep peaches, pear and cut them up. If thrown into cold water, they will retain their firmness and color. Heat them in the cans as above---or boil them ten minutes in a syrup. In this extra, \$1 85; 95 and 96 do do, \$1 90; 200 ditto city, \$2; 50

way, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, peaches, &c., &c., may be kept for any length of time in the same condition that they were sealed up, with their flavor unchanged. For small fruits, it is best to make a syrup without water, and boil the fruit in it for only a few minutes.

Tomatoes should be boiled, and the skins taken off, and then placed in a kettle and boil, and kept so while filling the cans.

EDGAR COUNTY CROPS.—A letter dated at "Paris, July 26th," says:

"The weather very fine. Some corn doing well; some very fine. But altogether we cannot have over half a crop. Oats almost an entire failure. I think the wheat crop an average one, although a great deal of light wheat. Grass very good, nearly all cut. Pastures good. Stock doing very well. We shall have a large surplus of all the staples of our county, and Edgar county will be largely represented at the State Fair."

-We are not sure that the weather, the remainder of the season, will not be so dry as to require "Ayres' Self-Acting Farm Well," to raise water for the use of stock on our prairies? A wet spring is likely to be followed by a dry summer.

RUSTED OATS FOR HORSES.—We have heard an incident that should be known to our farmers. A gentleman from the neighborhood of Chatham states that five horses turned into a field of rusted oats near that town, were found dead the next morning. Rust is supposed to be caused by a very minute insect which lives on the juice of the straw, and that the rust is its excretions, and is poisonous.

# COMMERCIAL.

# Springfield Market-July 26.

WHEAT—60@65 % bu; FLOUR—\$4 50@\$5 % br!; CORN—40@50 bu; scarce; CORN MEAL—60 % bu; BUCKWHEAT—\$1; OATS—306 % bu; none; BUCKWHEAT—\$1;
OATS—30c & bu; none;
BEANS—75@100 & bu;
BRAN—10c & bu;
SHORTS—50 & bu;
TIMOTHY SEED—\$2 & bu;
HUNGARIANGT, Seed \$2 50; MILLET-\$1 25; CLOVEK-\$7 7 bu; NEW POTATOD -\$1 7 bu; | TALL | M | Section |
TALL	M	Section	
SOAP	Dark	Glack	February
SOAP	Dark	Glack	February
SOAP	Dark	Glack	February
CANDLES	Dick	February	
PEACHES	Dried. \$3 50;		
WHISKY	February		
WHISKY			

| EGGS—8c \( \pi\) doz; | LARD—10c \( \pi\) lb; | SUGAR—7c\( 8c\) \( \pi\) lb; | SUGAR—7c\( 8c\) \( \pi\) lb; | MOLASSES—37c\( 42c\) \( \pi\) gal; | SALT—\$1 75\) Back; | SALT—\$2 75\) \( \pi\) lb; | MACKEREL—15c\( \pi\) lb; | ONIONS—\$1\) \( \pi\) lb; | ONIONS—\$1\) \( \pi\) bu; | MACKEREL—13c\( 20c\) No. 1; | CODFISH—\$5 75\) \( \pi\) 100\] lbs; | APPLES—Green, 050(\pi\) \$1; | APPLES—Oried, \$2\) \( \pi\) bu; | WOOD—\$4\) \( \pi\) cod; | COAL—12c\) \( \pi\) bu; | PEACHES—Dried, \$350; | WHISKY—\( \pi\) bl 25c\( 250\) gal;

### Chicago Market .- July 24.

There was, for a Saturday, an active feeling in breadstuffs. Flour was quiet but firm, with sales of extra brands at \$3.50

Wheat was in good demand, with sales of about 62,000 bu at about yesterday's prices—No. 2 selling at 67@671/2c in store; river wheat 72c f. o. b; canal, 59@70c alloat

Corn was quiet, but prices of yesterday sustained, with a better inquiry for No. 2. 60,000 bu were sold, at 52½655c for canal affoat; 50651c for No. 1 in store; 47648c for No. 2 in store; 43@43½ for rejected in store.

The oats market was quieter, but higher prices were paid. The transactions amount to about 20,000 bu, at 38@40c in store, and 35c in store for rejected. We note a cargo of oats sold at Milwankee at 35c f. o. b—to be shipped to this port on board the schooner International, at 1½c freight, and sent from here to St. Louis by calal, at 5@6c freight-

### St. Louis Market -- July 24.

brls low grade, \$3 50; 60 do do \$2 85; 57 do branded extra \$3 65; 160 and 150 do country, \$4; 750 do city, at mill, \$4 25; 500 do do, delivered, \$4 25; 200 do extra city, \$5 25.

WHEAT—Sales of 75 sks damaged club, 65c; 57 do poor fall, 72c; 75 do spring, 75c; 160 do spring 76c; 29 do club, 78c; 700 do do, 82c; 146 do 1ed, 96c; 36 and 116 do fall, 95c, 121 do prime red, 96c; 39 do club, 150 do fall, private.

CORN—65 sks poor yellow, 56c; 60 do damaged, 56c; 103 do prime yellow, 70; 300 do white. in second-hand gunnies, 65c, including sacks; 65 sks poor yellow, 56c, sacks returned.

OATS—Sales of 281 sks. 58c; 321, 165 and 369 do. 53½c; 233 do, 52½c; 34 do, 53c; 225, 200, 192,500, 150 and 416 do, 54c; 492, 600, 972 and 800 private. Sales without sacks of 51 and 499 sks a; 50c; and 100 do, 52c.

BARLEY—37 bags sold at 40c, sks returned.

BACON—8 packages mixed—shoulders, 5c; hams, 7c; clear sides, 8c; rib do, 6¾c; 20 casks clear sides, partin sugar libds, 7¾c; 16 do do, in two lots, 8c; 8 do do, 8¼c,
PORK—No sales. Holders firm.

LARD—8 lo of 17 kers at 11c 30 lb.

PORK-No sales. Holders firm. LARD-S le of 17 kegs at 11c 7 lb.

BUTTER-4 packages sold at 10c
WIIISKY-59 brls, 203/4c; 25, 50, 25, 52, 75 and 136 brls,
21c #g gallon.
COFFEE-500 bags Rio, 11c; 161 do do, 111/2c # fb.
WOOL-4 sacks unwashed, 163/3; 10 do do, 171/2c; 2 do,
washed, 27c.

FI.AXSEED-5 sks sold at \$1 05.

IIAYS—3 sold at \$105.

IIAY—Sales of 32 bales, \$1 05; 40 do choice timothy, \$1 10.

DRY HIDES—Small sales, at 13½@14c.

SHIPSTUFFS—52 sks sold at 65c.

SHORTS—Sales of 200 sks at 52½c, exclusive of sacks.

DRIED APPLES—4 bags sold at \$1 40.

### St. Louis Live Stock Market--July 24.

The market has been well supplied with beef cattle of all descriptions for the last week, and butchers are buying slowly at 5a6c net for good to choice, and 2a2/2c gross for ordinary to fair, common do \$12a\$25\$ head, as to quality. No demand for shipping cattle at present.

HOGS—The market is still well stocked, and sales, continue to be made at low rates, the demand being very light for the past week. Sales were made at 4c in lots. Butchers pay for fair to good, 41/2444/c, for choice 5c \$1 fb Let. Common and light hogs sell at lower figures

SHEEP—A light stock offering, and in fair demand; prices range from \$1 50a\$2 75 for fair to good. Choice \$3 per head.

COWS AND CALVES-A moderate stock offering, and demand for fair good cows at \$25a\$35 per head, common dull at

#### New York Cattle Market -- July 21.

After a long series of hard markets, the owners of stock appeared in little better spirits to day—not that the prices came up to their desires, but, like a drowning man, they eagerly "caught at a floating straw." The cattle in market at Allerton's for yeslerday and to day numbered only 2,507, against 3,326 last week, which certainly made an apparent better show for sellers. The miserably poor quality an large light workstage week that were on sale disnished at till very light weights of most that were on sale diminished still further the real supply. The total City receipts for the week ending this morning, number 3,279 which is 136 above the average weekly receipts of the last year. We have seldom seen pooter picking for the butchers than they had to-day. There were few droves of sufficiently good quality to find purchasers at 9c, and in some instances at 9½c, some to be weighed even. The principal advance in price to-day was on this class of cattle. An dea of the mi-erable quality of some droves may be gathered from the fact that there were sales as droves may be gathered from the fact that there were sales as low as twelve dollars per head, and not a few went between that and \$30. There were no country buyers for grazing purposes, but the yards were just about cleared out by nightfall.

The cattle at Forty-fourth street were derived from the fel-

Ohto ......196 
 New York
 .141
 Iowa
 .37

 Illinois
 1,494
 Pennsylvania
 .126
 Kentucky......100

The following are the droves from Illinois:

The following are the diove	samon minora:
No, Owners.	Salesmen.
66Thompson & Elliott	Haring & Gurney
150E Virgin	S Ulery
96S Dunlap	Allerton & Myers
105 Stucky & Bryaut	C G Teed
58 W J Hutchinson	Hogg & Sherman
90J A Brittinham	W H Harris
59Alexander & Virgin	R Murray
80E Lockman	Valentine & Martin
99 R Smith & Co	T White & Son
76 Gillett	Mead & Holcomb
101Alexander & Crum	J A Merritt
99Geo Virgin	Allerton & Conger
95D Barnes	Owner
66Vail & Co	Owners
34DG Culver	Owner
90 Alexander & Conkle	
74S McKee	
74J Nichols	Geo Avrault
115 Messenger & Gillett	Gillett & Toffey
170'Brien	
(D) a guartras paison to don	on assessment with last and a

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1/2c higher. We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET. To-day. Premium cattle..... none. 83/4c@ 9c 8c @ 81/4c 7c @ 71/2c 61/4c@ 7c 71/4c@ 81/4c 73/4c@ — Average of all siles......81/4c@ -

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-forth street. Browning reports beeves at 7c@9c. Chamberlin reports beeves at 61 to9c. O'Brien reports beeves at 7cto9 4c.

The following are notices of Illinois cattle:

Haring & Gurney, for Thompson & Elliott, 77 fair Illinois

cattle, weighing 625 ibs., at 7½c@8½c. Thirty-eight of the best averaged \$55 51, and the balance \$45.

E. Virgin contributed 150 Illinois steers, with the exception of four large oxen, of fair quality, weighing 725 ibs. net, which S. Ulery sold at 8½@9c.

Allerton & Myers, for W. & S. Dunlap, 96 scarcely medium sieers from Morgan county; Illinois. The owner's weight, at home, was 1,325 ibs. gross, which the seller rated at 650 ibs. in the yards. They averaged about 8½c.

Stuckney & Bryant forwarded 105 thin, hard and bony Illinois steers, which had lain three weeks at Albany—we judge from the appearance they had fallen short of grass—

judge from the appearance they had fallen short of grasswhich C. G. Teed was selling at 7%c@9c. A few of them were in fair flesh, but the greater part were a harder lot than

the seller cared to deal in.

Hoag & Sherman sold 58 Illinois cattle for W. J. Hutchinson, which were an improvement over those forwarded last week. They were of uneven weights, and brought from 71/2c @91/4c. C. Gwire took one pair of the choice at \$175, or

91/c: W. H. Harris, for J. A. Brittinham, 90 light and thin Illi-W. H. Harris, for J. A. Brittinham, 90 light and thin Illi-

W. H. Harris, for J. A. Brittinham, 90 light and thin Illinois cattle, estimated at 575 lbs. net, at 66.08½ c F lb. 25 of them were sold yesterday at \$32 50, or about 60 F lb., which Mr. Harris called the best sale of the lot, although the price would but little more fhan pay the freight and expenses here. Alexander & Virgin were large contributors again to-day, although they lost over 60 head, killed and crippled, by the breaking of axle on the Wabash Valley Road. R. Murray was selling 59 very good cattle for them at 9c@9½, and T. White 76 of similar quality at about the same rate. Home weight 1,385 lbs., and corn-fed all of last Winter. They cost 3½ last year.

3½c last year.

II. R. Smith & Co. forwarded 99 medium Illinois cattle, which White & Son sold at 8c@9c on an estimated weight of

J. A. Merritt sold, for Alexander & Crum, 101 fat, but not really prime, Illinois steers, rated 750 fbs. net, at an average

Allerton & Conger, for Geo. Virgin, 90 fair to good Illinois cattle, weighing about 775 ibs. net, at 8c@9c, and a few at

9½c. D. Barnss bought 95 pretty good Illinois cattle of S. B. Richardson, which he was retailing to day at Sc@9c, estimated weight 700 ibs. net.

Vail & Co., on their own account, sold 66 medium to good Jilinois and Kentucky cattle of about 700 fbs. weight, at Sc

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Fruit Trees for Sale. WE HAVE 15,000 TREES, 5 YEARS old, from seven to ten feet high, weit branched, (very nice) that we offer his fall at the low price of \$12½ per 100; also 15,000 4 years old, at \$10 per 100, to cash customers. Next spring we shall charge \$15 for 5 year, and \$12½ for 4 year. Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Grade, Currants, Pie Plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austrian and Scotch Pines, from three to six feet high, at 25c per foot: Norway, Plug and White Springs, Hamlock Arboryita. foot; Norway, Blue and Whita Spruces, Hemlock, Arborvita, Balsam Fir, Enropean and American Larches, with a good variety of hardy flowering plabts. Orders respectfully solicited.

VERRY ALDRICH. ited.

Pleasant Ridge Nursery, Arispe, Bureau County, Illinois.

far aug-3m

DERRE'S PLOWS. AWO HORSE PRAIRIE BREAKERS, Danble Michtgan and common plows, of the best work-

manship, for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES SHUABERY, &c.

TRANCIS & BARRELL, SPRINGFIELD, will receive orders for all description of trees from the DuPage County Nurseriea, L. Ellsworth & Co., proprietors. These trees are well grown, healthy, and their genuiness is warranted. Orders for fail planting can be forwarded to them at any time trom June till November.

Catalogues will be furnished those who wish to purchase trees and shrutbery on application to Messrs. Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

QUEENSWARE. LARGE LOT DIRECT FROM THE A potteries in England, to be sold at very low prices by

FRANCIS & BARRELL. Drills.

ON HAND, FOR SALE, THE BEST varieties grain drills. FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Broad-Cast Sowers. SEVERAL KINRS. CAHOON'S, WHICH will sow fifteen acres an hour; and Sage's. For sale by FRANCIS & DARRELL.

Agricultural Implements, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE aug FRANCIS& BARRELL.

Buckwheat and Turnip Seed FOR SALE BY

FRANCIS & BARRELL.

PRESERVING JARS.. THESE ARE OF A GLASS, A NEW INvention, very excellent, just received and for sale by aug FRANCIS & BARKELL.

Chinese Sugar Cane Molasses, A MOST EXCELLENT ARTICLE JUST received and for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

# RAREY'S

### Taming Vicious Horses. Warranted Genuine.

UST PUBLISHED, ILLUSTRATED INstructions in Rarey's Art of Horse Taming, guaranteed the same as practiced in Europe, and entirely different from that described in horse taming books and taught by itinerant jockles. As Mr. Rarey did not disclose the important feature of his system in this country, but which I now for the first time engage to fully reveal. My price has been reduced to £3, which e ery man who owns a horse can afford to part with. Any man who knows anything about a horse can operate it. All persons remitting the money must promise over their signatures not to make the secret public or sell it within three months of reception. Address CALEB H. RANEY,

# B. B. LLOYD,

DENTIST, OVER J. BAYBURN'S.

### SPRINGFIELD, XLL.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARS WARRANTS bim in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe." Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinols University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace: Messrs. Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller. June7, 185.

# MAP OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD

SANGAMON COUNTY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

YONTAINING OLD TOWN PLAT AND O 64 additions, shewing each Lot and Block, and the numbers thereof, the Streets, Avennues and Alleys, Residences, and the unimproved Lands within, and a quarter of a mile north along the northern limits of said city. Scale 300 feet to an inch.

Published by WILLIAM SIDES, of Springfield, City En gineer and Surveyor

#### UHLER'S PLOWS The Double Curved Upright Steel Mould Board Plow. THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR

Plow still continues to supply. the great demand which its merits have created. Its combination of rare advantages has recommended it to the agricultural community throughout the State of Illinois, it is now admitted that it has no equal.

The following note is but one of the many testimonials which have been furnished the manufacturer of the working

of his plows.
We certify that we have lately used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other plows we have ever used. We cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Wm. P. Lawson, J. J. Short, John W. Beck,

Wm. Poffinbarger, David Newsom, Uriah Mann. Philemon Stout.

John Kavanaugh, P Sangamon county, Jan 1, 1855. From the peculiar form of Uhler's plows they are not excelled by any other now in use. It scours very bright, sheas off stubbles admirably, and runs light and easy to the team. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully in breaking prairie. The limits of a nowspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is to be pleased with

In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making

wrought iron upright ones, and two-horse plows.

Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prairie plow now in use. Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on hand constantly.

Manufactured by JOHN UHLER, Springfield, Ill., at whose establishment these favorite plows can be had, from a single one to a number unlimited.

20,000 FEET OF SEASONED WAL-nutlumber for sale. J. HUTCHINSON.

# The Manny Prize! WHAT FARMER WILL WIN IT!

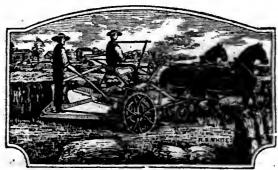
Thankful for the patronage extended to us, and wishing to promote the interests of the Farmers who have done so much for us, we have presented one of our Fully Improved Machines to the

Illinois State Agricultural Society,

To be given as a prize for the

BEST WHEAT FIELD.

Contest open to all Farmers.



Talcott, Emerson &

SUCCESSORS OF

MANNY & CO.,

ROCKFORD, .....

Manufacturers of

JOHN H. MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER

COMBINED,
AND SINGLE MOWER.

GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1858.

Which received the

GOLD MEDAL
Of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for being the

Best Combined Machine in America!

After a trial of over a week, in competition with 40 other

Machines, at Syracuse, in July last. PRICES, (besides freight, for two-horse Machine, \$135 00 Cash; or \$50 cash, with notes for \$50, due Nov. 1st, and \$45 due January 1st For four-horse machines, \$10 more.

THE

# STOCKSILL & HUME

Patent WHEAT Drill

S NOW OFFERED TO THE FARMERS of Illinois. This drill distributes the seed by the turning of the axle—and is the only Drill in the market which will sow the same quantity to the rod whether traveling fast or slow. All slide drills will sow slower as they travel faster, so will all drills which wipe over the space through which the seed passes.

Price for drill with grass seeder, \$70 cash, or \$75, \$40 cash, \$35 lst of January, 1859. Without seeder \$65 cash, or \$40 on delivery and \$30 on the 1st of January, 1859.

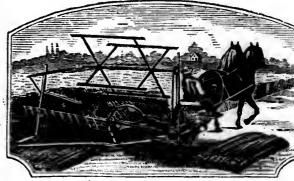
Orders left with Francis & Barrel, Springfield, Ills., or directed to M Grant, Dayton, Ohio, will receive prompt attention. tion. Every drill is warranted.

mayl-Far3m

We challenge competition.

# WHITELEY'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER,

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.



THIS IS THE ONLY PERFECT COMbined machine for all purposes in existence, being a perfect self-raker, and unlike most others, can in 5 minutes time, be changed to a complete hand raker, and can also be changed in 15 minutes to a mower, which has no superior for cutting grass. It will not clog in any kind of grass or grain; it has no side draft nor weight on the horses necks, therefore it is the lightest running machine in use. All machines warranted to give satisfaction. Francis & Barrell, agents, Springfield, Illinois.

All letters of information or orders, address Amos Whiteley, general gent, Bloomington, Illinois. Box 591. May 1, tf.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO, AVE BEEN RECEIVING FROM BOSton and New York some very desirable fancy goods and

beg to call the attention of purchasers to the fact that they will be soldat the hottom prices.

# B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assortment of

#### Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Mowers, Straw Cutters, Hedge Trimmers. Sickles, Grass and 1 runing Hooks, Cradles, Seythes, Snaths, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Scoops, Axes (all kinds and makes), Picks, Mattocks, Fun Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing Ma-

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Nails. TRIMMINGS—great variety

Carpenter's and Builder's Tools!

Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Braces, Bitts, Drawing Knives, Squares, Trowels, Bevils, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Burch and Broad Axes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Steptoe's Morticing Machines, Files, &c.

#### Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anrils, Vices, Screw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, &c.

# COOPER'S TOOLS. Fine assortment, Knives, Hooks, Planes, &c.

CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's, Tuble, Pocket, Pen, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Curvers, &c. Great variety. GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled En-glish and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardwaro

SAWS

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches

to sixty inclusive, furnished at mannfacturers prices.
Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings.

In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roseutes, Kings, Snaffles, Bitts, Punches, Webbing, Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Saddler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Plated, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Handles, Curlain Frames, Turned Collars, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelted Muslin, Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Deer and Carled Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Rubber receiving.

pack, 1 acres promptly filled and forwarded.

May 1st, 1857.

B. F. FOX.

# HORSE BII

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY PRINTED

AT THE

#### JOURNAL OFFICE,

SPRINGFIELD, ......ILLINOIS

NOTICE.

To the Raisers of Fine Horses. THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG BARNTON, imported by the Illinois Importing Company, will commone his first season the 15th of March, at the stable of John C. Crowder, 2 miles west of Springfield, Illinois, and to prevent complaints we give thinly notice that he will be limited to 40 mares, and as there has perhaps been that number partially engaged, we would here say that no mare will be considered engaged until a part of the money is paid. Having acquired a character at home and abreadhaving sold for \$5,050—having taken the \$500 premium at the St. Louis Fair last Fall, from the best ring of Horses (admitted by indees) that was ever exhibited in the western mitted by judges) that was ever exhibited in the western country—in fact he acknowledges no superior in the United States. The terms will perhaps be \$75 cash; pasture for mares from a distance gratis. Hills and particulars in due time.

JOHN C. CROWDER & CO.

N. B -The thorough-bred Imported Horse, Baruton, will be exhibited at Calef & Jacoby's sale, on the 23d day of March, and perhaps one-fifth interest offered for sale.

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber, in addition to Imported Barnton, Sida Hamett, by Andrew Hamett, that only needs to be seen to be admired, having taken the premium over 40 horses at the tate Fair last Fall. Also, Acteon, by Imported Acteon. Believing the raising of fine horses the most profitable business the Farmer can engage in I hope that will take the management of the profitable for the profi in. I hope they will take the necessary pains to select the right sort of horses to breed from. I have had considerable experience in the horse business, and am confident that I can offer the public a better stud of horses, suited to the wants of all, than can be found at any stable in Illinois; and to test the thing. I would suggest that we have a general show of horses and brood mares with their colts, at some suitable time, say the 2d Saturday in April, and the owners of horses ve the services of their horses to the best brood mares, Ist; 2d and 3d. What say you gentlemen.

JOHN C. CROWDER. feb14 w3m-farmer. (Reg copy w 3m.) THE ILLINOIS

# Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS.

CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4. 1839. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

\$800,000.00,
Secured by a lien on property insured, valued at over

\$9.000.000!

This company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property within the State, from

#### LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Illinois. Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in in-suring his neighbor. As the indemnification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks, the capital of the company it comparatively exhaustless; and the entire safety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads

the charter.

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render it almost inexcusable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LYMAM TRUMBULL, ELIAS Ilineard, L. KELLENBERGER, BENJ. F. LONG. ALFRED DOW, BENJ. K. HART, SAMUEL WADE, ROBERT SMITH John James, TIMOTHY TURNER, HENRY LEA, John Bailhache, M. G. Atwood, H'L RANSON, JOHN ATWOOD, BENJAMIN F. LONG, President. NATH'L HANSON

LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treas. M. G. ATWOOD, Sec'y. An Agent for this Company may be found in almost every County of the State.

Application for insurance may be made to JAMES L. HILL, Agent,

April 1, 1857.

at Springfield.

#### STAR CORN MILL,



For Grinding Corn, Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY VV point, or from our wagons, that run through the different parts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price,

which is, for the mill complete, \$60.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to
HUNT, PYKE & Co., Springfield, Ill.

We need but say that where the Star Mill has been used, it has gained credit beyond all other Mills now in use; and the farmer only needs to see and try it in order to become convinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that vinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grinds green as well as old corn, (corn and cob passing through it together,) which no other Mill will do. Farmers and stock-growers can save from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in each 100 by the use of this Mill; (at least we have certificates to that effect.) Persons having once experienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteful practice of feeding corn in

It will undoubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour,

We can produce tirst premiums, diplomas, and recommen dations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Mills, see

N. B.- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill, and also see one in operation by calling at the Agricultural Store of FRANCIS & BARRELL,

Jan 1, 1858

Authorized Agents.

B. S. WILSON, E. W. BROWN, } A. C. GODDIN, J. T. JOHNSON. J. P. HOPKINS BROWN, GODDIN & CO.

#### WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Merchants, Commission

NO. 62 SECOND STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.

Special attention given to the sale of Grain and Country Produce.

WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PROper season, for sale by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (See advertisement of Parly Nansemend potatoes) FRANCIS & BARREL.

Illinois Central Rail Road THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Company invites the attention of Agriculturalists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest.

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without

the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Illinois occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fortile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Indiana, Illinois. Michigan; Wiscousin, Iowa and Northern Missouri.

Northern Missouri.

Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters,—nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to grazing, can never compete with those of this State.

The lands bordering upon the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and when the lines of the proposed roads in lows, have been

and upon the lines of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are now selling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of produc-

Looking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth such as Coal, Iron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantages of churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 acres of the best quality of timber land; and the extensive pineries in adjoining States, accessible by the Lakes, furnish Chicago with an immense quantity of timber and lumber amounting in 1856, to 460,000,000 feet.

Illinois especially during the last ten years, has been rep-

Illinois especially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000 and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railreads; which, with the waters of the Mississippl, Illinois River, the Michigan Canal and Lake communications afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every market. About one million acres of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince he rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. Such is the facility and economy with which these lands can be cultivated, that in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the comforts of old settled farms in the Eastern States; and such is their fertiliey and productiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$30 per agre at six years' credit and three per cent. interest, can be fully paid for within that time, together with all the costs of improvements, by ordinary industry, from the profits of the crops.

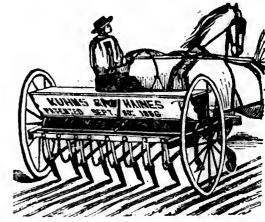
Although it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads in Illinois willadvance to \$50 or oven \$100 per acre within ten years, yet the interests of this Company are more advanced by placing their property in the hands of farmers, to settle the country, relying upon the business of the road for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations; to the State. These considerations induce the policy of rapid sales, which have been progressing and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued till the lands are finally disposed of. No encouragement is given to speculative pursued that the lands are finally disposed of the contraction of th chasers, as the Company does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for retual settlement and cultivation. It is vident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere be as well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these lands

For information as to price, terms, etc. apply to
JOHN WILSON
Jy29-dw6m Land Comm'r I. C.R. R. Co., Chicago, III.

KUHNS & HAINES'

PREMIUM DRILLS!

THE BEST NOW IN USE.



THIS DRILL TOOK THE TWO FIRST Premiums at the late State Fair of Illinoi-, held at Peoria; also at the State Fairs of Wisconsin and Ohio. This Drill will sow Wheat, Ryc. Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rice, Hemp, Flax, Timothy, Clover and Millet Seed, without any change of fixtures; can be regulated in one minute to sow any quantity or kind of Seed. Warranted for durability and workmanship.

Good and responsible agents wanted in every county in the State Circulars sent to any address. Those wanting drills should order early. Apply to

Apply to B. KUHNS & CO.,

mar20 F6m-w1t

Springfield, Illinois,



VOL. III.

# SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER, 1858.

NO. 9.

# THE PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Baildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

#### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ten " and one to the person getting up club..... 7 50 Fifteen copies and over . 621% cents each, and one to person getting up cluo.

CASH FATES OF ADVERTISING: One dellar persquare of ten lines, each insertion,

#### Concrete Buildings.

There are many localities in this State where concrete buildings can conveniently. b. erected, -... If the necessary materials being Learnt hand. It is claimed for dwellings made of concerne, that they are substantial. warm in winter and cool in sammer, healthful, and much cheoper than chose of either wood or brick. We find an article in referonce to concrete dwellings in the Wisconsin Farmer, which we believe, from the attention we have been able to devote to the sub ject very fairly emperes the cost and value of such dwellings with others made of brick and wood:

From the Wisconsin Earner. TILL COMPARATIVE COST AND VALUE OF THICK, WOOD AND CHANGE OR CON-

CPITE FOL BI PUDING PERPOSES.

We now preceed to compare the various natorials for the walls of farm buildingsprind in doing so, will adopt our own farm locality with its circumstances and prices as a pasis of calculation, leaving it for others to medity or change their estimate, and results according to my difference of circumstances that may surround them in their own respective localities. Further, in estimating prices of materials or labor, we shall sim to be governed by customary rates, instead of any extreme of high or low prices. Let us further premise, that we have good common quarry stone, sand and gravel, all upon our own premises; good lime burnt within a mile; brick within two and a half miles, and a pine lum-

ber market within four miles; all of which circumstances assure the various materials, at least at medium fair prices.

For the purposes of our illustration then, let us assume to erect the walls of a house 26 by 36 feet square, being arout a fair size for the main part of a common farm house, and 20 feet high above the basement wall, which admits of two nine feet stories in the clear, which will also do very well for a country

In presenting the accompanying estimates, of prices of materials and work, we have aimed to get them as nearly correct as possible, by conferring with those who are constantly building, with the three first mentioned kinds of materials, as well as exercising our own tolerably experienced judgment upon the matter. And in this connection we would say, that we have built several of each, of the different kinds of buildings of which we are talking, and in several different localities; hence it is not more guess work with us. And in this comparison, we wish it fully understood, that we are only aiming ' to show the comparative cost of merely the outside walls of a house, built as it should be. of those different kinds of materials; all other parts of the house are supposed to cost the same, of whichever material built. Our heures on the matter are as follows:

Cost of the outside walls of a building A by 36 feet square and 20 feet high.

BRICK WALLS OF THE SAME FILE.

55,000 brickat kiin \$5 per/M....... Drawing \$1.50 per M.
Mason's price for furnishing everything and Taying up 30 per M.
172 bet atologicals and ills for doctored while we git 2 

150) fast square timber for outside from this word than 5.000 feet studding and cheeting boards  $-5.00\,\mu$  m  $_\odot$ From carpenter and join r work is wood aviding the Extra painting over crick or stone. 

 $\Delta$  balloon frame would cost trem 850 to \$75 less in ptice.

#### GRAVEL OR CONCRETE BUILDING.

Gravel and stone for wall to be drawn from ! the nearest point (we find plenty of gravel in digging a cellar on our premises, for the wall of building.) therefore only costing the digging and wheeling. For such a building as the one in question, it is about sufficient work for a team and man, to dig and draw the

gravel, stone and water, for a course of one foot per day, upon a gravel wall, and the labor of two common hands will mix and put it up, with the aid of the boss carpenter, to assist in raising and adjusting the curbing plank, a good mechanic being necessary for this purpose in order to keep them true, and also in order to place the door and window frames, timbers, furring, blocks, &c. A good carpenter and joiner can just about keep the requisite wood work along with the walls as they progress, with such a force as we have mentioned, besides rendering the aforesaid requisite assistance to the common laborers, mixing and putting up the gravel walls. Thus the expense of such a wall, is arrived at as follows:

One-half the time of a boss hand, who by the way should be a good and capable man, at the whole job, say at the rate of \$2 per day \$1 00.

Two good common laborers at \$1 per day \$2 00. Leamand driver per day \$2 50. 

Whele rost of walls \$285 They being completed to the same point, both outside and in, for ues, as the stone, brick or wood.

But to put up one of these gravel walls, substantially and cheaply, is just as much of trade, and requires nearly as much skill, as to put up stone, brick or wood! Hence the theory that was been ordinarily promulgated, , mere fancy vallers, on the subject, that by hody, even common farmers and laborers, could brild a agravel home," is at least a very error con ouc. call as we have before stated, harded to a thousand blundering actempts, ich have resulted in so mech miserable bot in work of the kind, as to raise a general and most overwhelming prejudice against the whole system. Suppose a comgrou fare, or labouer should undertake to put up a stone or brick house, what kind of a looking jet would be probably make, or how muc! better would it stand than his gravel wal? Not any better of course. No bunglers nor ignoramuses, have any business with putting up gravel walls, without a mechanic to less them, who knows how to preserve a straight or perpendicular line, and generally to put materials together as they

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# THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

pastures a smoother appearance, and in time eradienting wild plants so that sond grasses and white claves may take their place. In In this respect, sheep are of especial value to pastures on soils too recep or reney for the plow. In winter, the coarser parts of the hay, refuse I by horses and cows, are readily erten by sheep, while other stock will cenerally eat most of that left by these animals.

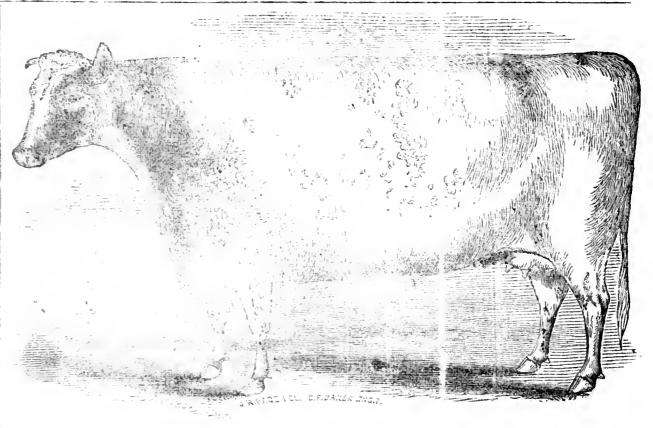
For these reasons, mading others, no grazing farm should be without at least a small tlock of sheep-for it has been found that as many cattle and Lorses can be kept with a without them, and without any injury to the farm for other purposes. A small fleck, w said-perhaps half a dezen to such lasts to l cow, would be the property property variety of circumstances would influence this point; such as the character of the pristurance. and the proportion of the same fored and desimble for tilage.

2. Shery earlish lead by the manufactor. of considerable on nivies of exercise. Terms ure A tarmer a loar exterione in here Irshad my, thought there was no in name so fermizing as that of sheep, and (of which there is no doubt) that none arouped by the animal upon the land suffered so little by ral writer has ealcalated that the draminus from one thatsand shoop our was direct night, would manner an acre small lently fer, any crop. By using a portable fine, and f moving the same from time to other a larmer ! might manure a distant field with sheep or less expense than that of calling and spreading barn manure.

enhanced by due attention to their values, from catalogs, as do many also many delicate Large flocks kept together my seriou prost | Concerns plants. Some, indeed, which are able; while small assor of floc'ts atways pay assuily propagated by layers, are grown very well, if fed as they should be. To get given well from ships or cuttings, the layering profleere of wool and large healthy family treaders help preferred because a soil in which poor neglected sheep, is impossible. It is also they move the most healthy roots is not altrue, that the expense of keeping is often we as has able to their most rapid growth; less with the flocks that are about a west in and if the young plant remains connected good condition. The eye and thought of the with the parent betoot, it may be very much sowner are far more necessary than have und forced. It could should, where it is pracirregular supplies of folder. This is not on the Calcable, be cannot a junction of the last year's flock and sholter, with straw and alledegrams I grave a with that or the year before, or at any will bring them dwongh to spring pastuces in a at a a much cert should be made immedifar better order than if kept to there with fately below a joint; herve about a third part double rations of lay, one-half of which is or the matural foliage, and cut of the rest, wasted by the stronger animals while the weak of the flock pick up but a scamy living. and oftentimes his to get that through the whole, winter.

We commend this subject to the consideration of our correspondents—it is one which needs greater attention on the part of the farming public.—Country Gentleman.

Mr. Alexander Henderson, of New York, prefesces to have discovered the cause and care of potato ret. He says the destruction is the work of an insect—it cuters the ground and lays it eggs on the pointsthese hatch, perforate and poison the potato. and when its wing appears, leave the ground The potatoes are subsequently desired by rot. His experience enables him to spe k with certainty. To destroy the eggs, quick lime must be sprinkled over them when prepared for planting. (?)



MAY DACRE.

MADE OF J. N. BROWN, BERLIN, ILLINOIS. May Dicar is a light roll; calved April, waste from exposure. A German regionaltur 18 by Crowder. (386.) 1st dam. I dam, the imported Durham cow

Propagation of Plants by Cuttings, etc.

Cratings are parts of plants which possess! sufficient vital torce to stalke root and grow, cut of from all connection with the main plant. A finihar example is willow, of which is often told than a me famous tree sprout- surface is usually enough. ci from a riding-walp truck up in the ground. The value of sheep to the tanger is anoth) Urages, corrant; and gooseberries sprout also ! having short steme. If the entting has strength enough, push it into the earth, and pack the earth round it, and, however set, the earth should be in very intimate contact with the slip or it will not strike. Cuttings of plants which strike easily may be set in the open ground. It is best to select a place a little shaded, and corer with an inverted Hower-pot when the sun shines but.— With cattings which it is difficult to ed upon an ag d mule, which had never make saike, or weigh it is very importhat co make live, it is best to set them in pots in each, at or mar the Lotten, and grainst the side, then the up an inch or more with while sand, and cover with a bell-glas. Tacy should be kept constantly moist, but not wet. Under a bell or in por number cover, They may be departed of more foliage.

delic novantageous with many cuttings that stilke easily, to set them stand a few days in witer previous to seeding them out. Toward seem the formation of the spongicles or inci-

Milkmaid, by Azeidenr. (191;) 2d dam, Lady M'Allister, by Pontiae, 124, (4,734;) 4th

water of lukewarm temperature, such as it will acquire in a warm room or in the sun. Nothing like decay or discoloration should take place.

In setting on tings, a single joint below the

A distinction is made between slips and cuttings, slips being suckers stripped off from or near the root, and usually set when the sap first moves in Spring. Plants of the pink family, or having that habit of growth, are neither cut nor stripped to obtain settings, but pulled apare at a joint—hence the term pips or pipings is given to the parts thus obtained for prepagation. — Ohio Farmer.

Editor of the Illinois Farmer: —We have all heard a great deal about the celebrated horse-tomer, Mr. Rarey, who has astonished the world by bringing the most vicious horse completely under his control. I have always and a desire of witnessing the system practiced, and being in Jacksonville, the other day, had the pleasure not only of gratifying my cariosity. In the of obtaining information in regard to I was up horses, which every farmer should be possessed of. The system practice 1 i., Mr. Warren Wright, of Ohio, is the same as that of Mr. Rarey, now in England. By the system you can completely subdue and thoroughly break the wildest horse within an hour. Mr. Wright practicbeen rode or worked, and had been turned out as of no value to the owner. In a short time he had the mule so completely broken, that a little boy rode it through the streets, and the mule has been working kindly ever since. I am not at liberty to give this great sceret to the public, but is it not to the interest of every furner to learn it?

A FARMER.

#### Hind Pitches.

Mr. Editor: -- I have seen notices in the pient roots takes place more readily when it | papers relative to ditches made with what

was called the "Mole Plow." These diches are three feet under the surface, and the work is done by fastening the plow to a cutter, and forcing it through the ground at that depth. What I want to know is, whether these ditches have stood the singular wet season just passed, and whether they are answering the purpose they were designed for. I am satisfied that the ground must break away near the mouths of the ditches, but this evil can be remedied. I hope some one of your readers familiar with these ditches will give his experience to the public. We cannot yet afford tile drains. If the mole ditch answers the purpose, it is what we want; for I think these ditches can be made without great expense.

#### Our Staples-What must they he?

Editor Farmer: -- I see that you are down on the cultivation of wheet as a staple croy in Central Illinois. I own that the past history of that erop here, is enough to discourage as in growing it. We have had many failures within my experience. Sometimes it has been attributed to dry winters and freezing out; sometimes to dry falls, when the seed would not germinate; and sometimes to wet springs, which would drown it out, or otherwise followed by hot weather, which would scald it out. All these things are true. And more.—that our farmers, when they happened to get a good crop and good prices, went to work, bought up wild prairie, and sewed almost an ocean of land (forgive the expression) in wheat. A dry fall and an open winter followed, and the whole crop was lost. They went to work the next summer and again sowed wheat over their broad prairie farms, and the wet spring came and last of their crop is not worth cutting-and the price of wheat is too I w to pay the cost of making the crop, such as it is.

You ask, what is to be done? You say raise stock—for this is a great corn growing and grass producing country. That is right -give more attention to stock, raise more grass and corn;-but I add more-Do not give up the cultivation of wheat. Farmers can make wheat if they will cultivate thoroughly. That man is wild who expects as a general thing, to get uniformly good crops on our flat prairies, without making provision for carrying off the floods of water that fall upon them. (bulivate your land thoroughly -and this cultivation of the necessity of direlling, so that writer which falls upon your grounds will not stand there, but run off. But few acres will be found where this ditching will not be effectual;--if you have such grounds, and there is no way to drain them. but the water must stand upon the them tili it evaporates, the best thing you can do with that land is to put it into grass.

Now, I believe that if our moderately rolling prairie is ditched and drained, so that water win not stand upon it, and the soil is plowed deep and well, the weeds buried deep, the land thoroughly drained, and the seed wheat drilled in early in the season, the wheat erop will searcely tail. Do you know, reader, where a wheat crop in Central Illinois has tailed with this t.catment? I shall still sow wheat,-but I shall prepare my ground better than I have yet done;-I shall drain

deep; I shall drill in the seed; and I shall put the seed in early. I shall depend a good on the proper cultivation of the crop for success. I intend to do my part, as far as my strength enables me and my judgment directs; and I shall not put as much ground into wheat this fall as usual.

Farmers of moderate means cannot go into the raising of cattle, horses or mules largely. Three years is a long time for them to wait to mature a crop of these kinds of stock. Hogs promise better. A small farmer can soon get a stock of hogs, and if he turns his attention in that direction, he may, with industry and care have a hundred head to sell every fall; and a hundred head of fat hogs. even at \$3 per 100 lbs. will bring a good deal of money —and besides this income, the support of his family can be made from other produce of his farm. I like your suggestions that money can be made in growing wool. The wool growers in this county have back money—weed is now at compactively better prices than any other produce. All the enpenses of raising sheep can be paid by the increase in lambs;—that is, if the sheep and profit. So say experienced woo! growers; lambs are well taken care of and the wool is clear gain but no man should undertake to keep a flock of sheep who has no experience in their m n g ment. If he does, he will find himself worse off at the close of the year than wheat farmers who undertake to grow wheat on level or basiny prairic land, half plowed and half harrowed.

#### "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

CARLYLE, Aug. 12, 1858

Editor of the Farmer:—We commerced. our wheat harvest on the 20th of June. (about one month sooner than last year pand we have more than an average crop, and more No. I wheat than we had last year. Oats very light, not more than half a crop and light at that. Oats and late sown wi all rusted. We were as a general thing very aste in getting in our corn, the season being very wet from the last of April to the 15th of June. The prospects are that we shall have plenty for home consumption, and in the western part of the county (Looking Glass) Prairie) a large surplus. Potatoes as good or better than common, and all well cultivated onions and follow it with a erep of bousthe | 10 hg. same year, and a crop of peas and follow ground with late cabbage.

There is very little sale for anything I wheat 80 cents, corn 35 cents at the crib, and there is a good deal in the country) Oats command from 30(4,40 cents per bushel. Potatoes from three to five bits. No sale for cattle, horses, sheep or hogs. Farmers get no money; dan't want much; hard times for those that do went a little.

We are all making preparations to camp i at the State Fair and take all that we think will be of any interest in our possession, toc exhibition at Centralia.

Our county society is in a prosperous condition. I forwarded to your address a copy it; I shall bury the weeds deep; I shall plow of our Constitution and By-Laws, and pre-covered with flowers.

mium list for our third annual exhibition and fair, to be held at Carlyle, October 13th. 14th and 15th, 1858.

I acknowledge the receipt of two bundles of the State Society's premium list, with some bills, all of which I have distributed in different parts of the county.

The farmers of Clinton, (to use a common phrase) have begun to think that they are some anyhow, and are determined to show it by their actions, if you will take improvement for proof.

Do you recollect that club spring wheat you sent me last spring? I sowed and kept it, and I am feeding it to my Bantams; it is too small for the Shanghais. No kind of spring wheat has done any good here this year, and I am satisfied that it will not pay

The weat or is oppressively warm; the mercury has send in the shade from 85° to "d" for that at sen days at 3 o'clock.

> Years, respectfully, O. B. NICHOLS, Car. Sec. Clinton Co. Ag. Society.

#### The Farm Locomotive.

Editor of the Farmer:—I have heard it said and scen it stated in papers that there were machines being made in Albany, Dayton, Galesburg and Moline, designed to comnete for the premium offered by the State Agricultural Society for a farm locomorive.

The machine wanted, I suppose, is one that will do the duty of horses, mules or oxen, in hauling upon the farm, whether it be the plow, drawing wagon loads of wheat, corn, wood, rails, logs,—whether it be to draw plows or other instruments for ditching, furnish power for thrashing, for cutting alient only gras and the like.

If such a machine can be invented and undo to perform a given quantity of work at less expense than brute power, it will be a great achievement—and will scarcely rank achind the steamboat or the telegraph. It will make our Illinois lands a garden from one end of the State to another.

Can it be done? Can such a locomotive, to accomplish these objects, be perfected? It may lo. Viewing some of the improvements and dis overies for a few years past, it will scare ly be safe to limit the power gardens have produced an abundance of vege- had goning of man;-still. The the thousands tables of the best and largest kind. (in their means united to work on his steamboat, I the second erep in my garden bids fair for con incredulous; -not that because I desire an average yield.) I can raise a crop of to be, but because my judgment compels me

et, I rejoice at the proposition made by with turnips, and I follow my early potatoe | the State Society. It is a great offer for a rent object. And I shall go to Centralia, i' for no other purpose but to see the Farmer's Locomotives, which I am told will be A. DOUBTER. exhibited there.

> It is aid that fuschias can be preserved in the ground through the winter. They must be covered in the fall with leaves, litter, straw, saw-lust, ten bark, &c., to the acpth of six or eight inches. The small branches may be killed, but new sprouts will come out in the spring and the plant will thecome, in a short time, a beautiful bush,

ting on; their heads being drawn up, strike the ground with the whole weight of the body. Horses that have their heads drawn up tightly, should not have the bitting on more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM SCATING.

It is an established rule in philosophy, that there is not an effect without a cause, and if so, there must be some cause for the searing of a horse. The horse scares either from imagination or from pain. Now, it is a low of his nature, that if you will convince him that any object will not hart him, there is no dans ger of his scaring at it, no matter how frightful it may be in appearance. To exemplify this, take a horse that is very easily scared at an umbrella; take that horse into a tight stable, where you can have his attention, take lam by the bridle, and hold the umbrella in your hand; when he first look at it he will be afraid of it, and if he could be would soon be out of its reach; but hold it in your hand, let him look at it and feel it with les nose a few minutes, and then you can open and should as you please, occasionally tecting aim feet it with his nose, and soon he will care nothing ab uc

In the same manner you can break any horse from searing at things that may lack hightful to him-logs, stamps by the read-ide. or anything that you may wish to carry on him. If you wish to make a trial of this theory, just take a horse into the stable, and let him extinine the frightful object a few minutes after his i mode of examining things, and yea will be perfectly satisfied. We have tried horses that would not suffer you to take an umbrella on them shut, and in fifteen minutes could open and shut it at pleasure, and they would pay no attention to it. There is something peculiar in the horse, though it is because he has not the faculty of reasoning. You can take an object that he is afraid of, take it only on one side. and, as soon as the other eye beholds it, wid be afraid until he looks at it and touches it with his nose; then he will be broken on both sides.

HOW TO HARNESS THE COLT.

You should, by all means have your harness made to fit your morse, especially the collar | Hundreds of horses have been spoised by collars that do not fit as they should. A sittle attention to this matter beforehand with facilitate your progress very much. Law your harness into the stable; no through it a same process that you die with the sollte, for ting the celt examine year horness satisfactormy; then put it on earefully; and after you have it al' complete, pur on your innes; use them gently, as no is rathor skittish, and it he is used to them a little; then lead him back and forth in the stable until he does not some to alled the fitting of the harness to his body; then take hold of the end of the traces and pull slightly at first, increasing your strength mutil he will pull you across the stable back and torth; then hitch him to whatever you wish him to pull.

TO HITCH CP THE COLT.

This should be done with great caution, first letting him examine the buggy or salky in hiown way or examining objects; then carefully litch had up; having everything said, let han start the buggy empty, and pull that at three m that way: then get in, and let him take it slow and he will not be near so apt to scare, and by degrees you will be making a good work

If you want to have a horse that will be use to pull, and that thinks he could pull a mourtain, never bitch him to anything that he can not pull, and alter he is used to pulling be just thinks that be can pull anything become be always has, and he does not know anything about his strength beyond his experience.

THE KIND OF BIT, AND HOW TO ACCUSTOM A COLT TO IT.

so as not to hurt his mouth, with a bar on each side to prevent the bit from pulling through either way. This you should attach to the head stall of your bridle and put it on your colt without any reins to it, and let him run least in a large stable or shed some time, until he becomes a little a ed to the bit, and will bear it without trying to get it out of his mouth. It would be well, if convenient, to repeat this several times before you do any thing more with the colt; as soon as he will bear the bit, attach a single rein to it, without any martingale. You should also have a halter on your colt, or a bridle made after the fashion of a halter, with a strap to it, so that you can hold or lead him about without pulling on the bit much. He is now ready for the

HOW TO MORENT THE COLT.

First, soothe Mas well on both sides, about the saddle, and all ever, until he will stand all without holims, and is not afraid to see

you anywhere about him.

As soon as you have him thus gentle, get a small block, do a one fort or eighteen inches in height, and set it down by the side of him; step up on this, raising yourself very gently; horses notice every change of position very closely, and if you were to step suddenly on the block it would be very ait to scare him; but by raising your-elf gradually on it, he will he you without being frightened in a position. very nearly the same as waen you are on his

As soon as he will bear this without afarm, untie the stirrup strap next to you, and put your left foot in o the stirrup, and stand square over it, helding your knee against the horse and your toe cut, so as not to touch him under the shoulder with the toe of your boot. Place yeur right hand on the front of the saddle, and on the opposite side of you, taking hold of a normon at the mane and reins as they hang Losely over the nock with your left hand; then gradually bear your weight on the surrup and en your right hand, until the herse feels your which weight on the saddle. Repeat this several times, each time raising yourself a little higher from the block, until no will allow you to raise your leg over his creap and place yourseit in the saddle.

There are three great advantages in having a block to mount from First, a sudden change of policin is very apt to frighten a young horse who has more been handled. He will allow y a to walk up to him and stand by his s. le without scarring at you, because you have wented him in that position, but if you get down on your has is and knees and crawl toward him he will be very much trightened; and upon the same principle he would frighten at your new position if you had the power to hold you self over his beek without toaching him. I ben, the first great advantage of the block is to gradually accusion him to that new position tr which he will see you when you ride tim.

Secondly, by the process of learning your weight in the stirrups and on your hand, you can gradually accustom him to your weight, so as not to trigh on him by having him leel it all at mer. And, in the third place, the block cieviles jau s. That you will but have to make a spraight arear to get on the horse's back, but from it you can gradually raise yourself into the sad ne.

SUE-EQUENT ELUCATIONAL LESSONS IN HORSE TAR MING-ROW TO SUBDLE A KICKING HORSE.

A kicking horse is the worst kind of a horse to undertake to subdue, and more dreaded by man than any other; indeed, it would not be the much to say that they are more dreaded than all the other pad and victous horses put together. You often hear the expression, even from Lorse josleys themselves, "I don't care what he does so he doesn't kick." Now, a kicking horse can be broken from kicking in You should use a large, smooth, sneather bit, I harness, and effectually broken, too; though it

will require some time to manage him safely; but perseverence and patience by this rule will do in effectually. When you go to harness a horse that you know nothing about, if you wish to find out whether he is a kicking horse or not, you can ascentain that fact by stroking him in the flank where the hair lies upward, which you can discover easily on any horse; just stroke him down with the ends of your fingers, and if he does not switch his tail, and shake his head, and lay back his ears, or some of these you need no fear his kicking; if he does any or all of these, set him down for a kicking horse

and watch him closely. When you harness a kicking horse, have a strap about three feet long, with a buckle on one end; have several holes punched in the stra : wrap t once around his leg just above the hoof: lift up his foot, touching his body; put the strap around the arm of his leg and buckle it: then you can go behind him and puli back met the trace; you must not fear his kicking while his feed is up, for it is impossible for him to do it. Prictice him in this way awhile, and he will seen lead to walk on three logs. You should not litted him up until you have pracsieed him with his leg up two or three times, pulling on the traces and walking him along. After you have practiced him a few times in this way, aske up his flot as directed; hitch him to something and cause him to pull it a short distance; thee take him out; caress him every time you wor with nun. You will find it more convenient to fasten up his left fore foot, because that is the side you are on. After you have had aim hite red up once or twice, you should get a long strap; put it around his foot as before directed (above the hoof and below the pasternjoint:) nut it through a ring in your harness; take hold or it in your hand; hitch him up gently, and if he makes a motion to kick, you can pull up has foot and prevent it. You should use this strap until you have him broken from sicking, which will take you very long. You should hitch a kicking horse by himself; you e in manage him better in this way than to hitch him by the side of another horse.

HOW TO TEACH A MORSE TO FOLLOW YOU.

Take him into a large stable or shed; take hold of the ordle or halter with your left hand; have a long switch or whip in your right; after earessing him a little, put your right hand o er his shoulder with the whip extending back, so that you can touch him up with the whip, applied gently around his hind leg. Start Lim up a little, give him a gentle cap with the whip, valking him around the stable, saying to him, "Come along, boy;" or call him by his name, taking him around the table a few tomes, helding him by the bridle. After you have taken him around in this way a few times y u can let go of his bridle, saying, "Come along, bey," and if he stop, tap him up with the war: gently, and in a short time he will learn that you want him to follow you; then gradually get before him, have him to follow you around the stable in this way a few minutes, then he will understand what you want him to do. After you have taught him to follow you in the stable, take him into the stable lot, learn him to follow you in that a few minutes; thea you can take him into the public read or stree, and he will follow you there, and in a short time he will follow you wherever you want him to. You should often pat him and earess him, and give him to understand you den't intend to hurt him, and he will soon like to follow you. Men often get their horses afraid of then, and keep them so, and it is their nature to keep out of danger when they apprenend it, after their manner of arriving at othelisions. The way horses arrive at conclusions is generally from experience.

DOW TO TLACH A HORSE TO STAND WITHOUT HITCHING.

After you have tought your horse to follow

you, stand him in the centre of the stable, begin at his head to gentle him, gradually work backward. If he moves give him a gentle cut with the whip, and put him back upon the same spot from which he started. If he stands caress him as before, and continue gentling him in this way until you can get around him without making him move. Feep welking around him, increasing your pace, and only touch him occasionally. Every time he moves put him back into the same place; go still farther from him, if he moves give him a cut with your whip, place him back in the same clace. If he stands go to him frequently and caress him. Do not let him stand too long, but make him follow you around in the stable. Then stand him in another place and proceed as no fore. After you have him so that he will stand in that stable, take him out in the lot and place him there, and in a short time you can place him anywhere without bitching. You should nct practice him longer than half an hour at a

ON BALKING.

If you have balky horses, it is your fault not the horses'; for if they do not pull true, there is some cause for it, and if you will remove the cause the effect will cense.

When your horse balks, he is excited, and does not know what you wan, him to do. When he gets a little excited, sto him five or ton minutes; let him become eam: goto the balky horse, pat him, and speak tently to him and as soon as he is over his electenest, he will, nine cases out of ten, pull at the word: whopping and slashing and swearing only make the matter worse. After you have soothed him awhile, and his excitement has couled down, take him by the bits; turn bim I way as far as you can; pull our the tongue; shothe him a littic; unvein him; then step before the balky horse, and let the other start first; then you can take him any where you wish. A balky horse is always high spirited, and starts quick: has his pull out before the other starts: by standing before him, the other starts too. By close application of this rule, you can make any balky horse pull.

If a horse has been badly spoiled, you should hitch him to the empty wagon and pullit around while on level ground; then pur on a little load, and increase it gradually, caressing as before and in a short time you will have a good horse that will work without troubling yeu

#### From the Knickertocker Magazine. Conversation on Vegetable Physiology,

"My eyes!" said the Potato to the Lemon, "how billious you look to-day! Your skin is as yellow as safron. What can be the matter?"

"Lemon.—Acidity o" stomach—a family complaint of ours."

"Potate.—Why don't you take advice?" "LEMCN.—Advice! You know my poor dear brother dropped off the other day; and without being allowed to rest on his mother earth, his body was snatched up by a member of the Bar, who, instead of acting legally, dissected him—absolutely cut him up. 'All for the public good,' said the rascal, as he squeezed out poor Lem's gastrie juices. Take advice, quotha! If he was not allowed to enter a plea in Bar, what may I expect from Doctors Commons?"

"POTATO.—That's true. I only hope poor Lem; tho gh he was in liquor at the time, had strength enough to give him a punch under the ribs; he was a rum customer to the last, no doubt-but I must say I wish his skin had been fuller. Do you attend the meeting tonight?"

to be serious my sweet Sweet Potato, if you should go, let me advise you not to get yourself into hot water; you'll be dished to a certainty if you do. Union, the strongest friend you have on earth brought tears to my eyes less." by the bare recital of what would be the probable consequences of your attending it. In | case of a row, you'll both have to strip, peel off. Now, under such elecumerances, he'll certainly excite some sort of sympathy, whereas the removal of your russet coat might attract more admiration than pity: Lovely in death,' would they say, 'Pallida, mors,' etc. Indeed, for my own part: I think you do look better in white. Ch! another thing I would say: Keep out of Horse Radish's company; he will be sure to get into a scrape. a greater one than he imagines, perhapsand as for Onion, (don't let this leak out, I fear the rope will end him. I should not like to get into a stew with him-so mum' Ah! here comes Plum and Ferr. How savage they look!"

"PEAR.—How are you, my dear Lewon? Do decide this question between Plum and me. On referring to Johnson we find my numerical value estimated at two only, while the rascally Plum is set down for a hundred thousand. It's too absurd—there must be

some mistake."

"PLUM.—None at all. Please to recollect, sir, that I weigh a stone more than you.

"PEAR.—From that I must beg leave to

"LEMON.—Stop this fruitless wrangling, or I shall be tempted to skin you both, to get at the truth. I'm not in spirits. As for you, Mr. Plum, no more of your tart remarks; and Mr. Pear, if you wish to be pres reed, the less jarring the better. Here conice our good friend Raspberry. How do you do, my fine fellow? Where have you been?

"RASPBERRY.—In the most internal jam you ever saw; 'pou houor, 'twas insupportable.

What's the news?

"Lemon.—There is a report which Bush has raised, quite current here, that he served you up in sweet style last evening at the rea table, before a party of ladies; and the cream of the joke is, that you were considerably down in the mouth.

"RASPBERRY. - Mere envy. You know he cultivates the affections of Miss Rose Geranium, (a sweet creature, by-the-by, and has grown very much lately;) but finding that she preferred me, he became saucy, which induced me to beat him into jelly, and send him in that state to his friend Venison, who lives near Fulton Market."

"Lemon.--(Puts his hands on his hips, and guifaws.) Bravo! What a funny limb of Satan you are. But Ras, have you seen old Gardoner lately? He'll give you a denced trimming when he arrets you. He says you ought to have done sowing your wild outs, and that, although it goes against his grain o complain of your treading on his coens, he cannot stand it any longer, and must peach.

RASPBERRY.—Peach, will be? And are

I met Running Vine just now with the invi- so tong? He has been picking at the for tations, and he hinted that there would be a some time, and yet it was but yesterday, the squeeze, in which case I should decline, as jungrateful old rake, that I got him out of a they might press me to furnish drink for the scrape with Mr. Horse Radish, who after seizcompany—in fact it is always so when they ing him by the nose, threw a musk-melon at call any of my family to their aid. But now, his head, exclaiming with an equestrian haugh: 'That ought to make at least one mange.' And go he did, that's certain, all to squash."

"LEMON.—A challenge will ensue, doubt-

"RASPBERRY.—By no means. No one knows better than Gardener that Horse Radish shopts like the devil in the spring, and one fall he has already received from him. It would be unreasonable to ——. But drop the subject, for here comes Mrs. Tree, who seems to wear a very cypressy

"Mrs. Tree.—Good morning gentlemen. You have heard, no doubt, that I have lost those young limbs of mine. Well, perhaps it is for the best; offsprings are a great trouble and expense, and to speak the truth, I should pine more at the loss of my trunk. Fine growing weather, this. Adieu!

"PEAR.—Pine more! I should say she is one of the pine knots. There is very little of

the weeping willow about her."

"Levon.-No, the stingy old creature! No doubt she'd have been cut-down by the loss of her trunk—she'd have been chop-fallenthen. Instead of pining, she talks spracer than ever. I don't believe she ever went to the expense of having the poor little thinks innoculated; a very little matter would have given them succor. She said the other day she was trying bark on them. But I vow, here comes Aspen. Aspen, why so agitated? Is there anything strange in the wind."

"ASEEN THEE.—I'm in such a flutter that I ern scarce tell you of our common danger. But in a word, whether it was on account of our extreme admiration of the Woods and the Forests, or that the Chestnuts and Oaks began to rail at him, and give him offence, it has entered the head of Hickory-which is very high just now-to root me out, and remove my trembling deposits from the bank on which I was reared by the side of the Schugkill. Supplication is useless. Old Hickory will not BEND, though we tell him of our preaking. And I advise all of you, who, like me, have branches, to cut and ran."

"LEMON .- My skin stands a double chance to be saved—for if I cut, I shall surely run. But are you serious?"

"Aspen Tree.—Serious! I tell you the sooner you all cut stick the better. Hickory runs wonderfully. I'm off."

"LEMON.—Gentlemen, are you ready for the question? All in favor of taking our leaves will please bow."

They bow unanimously, and excunt at fast as their limbs can carry them.

#### Value of Sheep to the Farmer.

Sheep are profitable to the farmer, not only from the product of the wool and mutton, but from the tendency which their keeping has to improve and enrich his land for all agricultural purposes. They do this:

1. By the consumption of food refused by other animals in summer; turning waste vege-"LEMON .- I feel rather source at present. I these to be the fruits of my bearing with him I tation to use, and giving rough and bushy help can be worked in for all the rest.

We have tried nearly all the different ways of putting up these walls, and have findly found the mode which we shall describe the preferable one. It is as follows:

We first put in as good a femoliti not stone as we would for a brick or my other building. Cobbling foundations are sure to cause them to crack or temble down, the same as they would a stone or brick building. We next take our overhead joist, particle a sted ding and refters, (such stuff in we stall not need until the walls are up.) we bay such saidding down in pairs, two and two, and man strips across them at the top, middle and bottom, like a ladder; the studding being the right distance apart for the flieliness of the walls and the curbing boards each side of it. When we get a sufficiency of the studded len made to stand around the foundation wall once in about three feet, we stord them up all in a line, and stay but them to a rewell to me porary studs, tacked up to the fleor joists in the centre of the building; and braced so stic as to keep the whole unight and in the For the corners, spike two of the top joint together, so that they wild constitute a red bid inside, to receive the ends of the curio boards. When this vhole superstructure I set up, straighten it by a line on each side. to just the place on the foundation where you would have your wall, and secure them then with some sort of a stay; then plumb end one perpendicular with a plants stad, and or the centre superstructure before spoken or make each one fast, being care at that the stay laths are all so arranged, as to be much as possible out of the way of no inaround the wall, inside or oat, with run we and barrows of mortar. This superstance is once up, accurately and property, the most difficult part of the whole is do a Next select good sound that the seven to eight inches wide, and in the mins le the studs so as to make a tolerably highter an of two courses of plank and at least form on inches high. In placing these each what. it is well to stick the point of a shingle 1 tween each curbing plank and the noright. so that when you wish to raise the curbing you can loosen it from the wall, by taking out the shingle. Thus far rigged, and the whole is ready for the mortar, which we perpare and put in as follows. We riga straiger box and mortar bed, the same as for any box, job of mason work, have the grand (and the coarser and cleaner from form the botton, provided there is said enough to it to outled the gravel.) direwn into the bed until sufficiently full, then strain in the lone, to the amount of about one bushel to ten or twelve of grevel, and mix the whole was with a hoc. Where it is ready for use, with a wheelbarrow it can be run around the wal and filled into the mould, much more cosm than with a hod. In filling in we make the mortar quite thin, and after placing in a layer about two or three inches thick, we pack it as full as possible of thin flat tone at abundance of which are found handy on our premises. This tayer completed, we then spread ! another coat of mortar as before, and again embed the stones, using a stone hammer to tamp them as close and solidly as possible. These stones are not indespensible, but an-

should be. With such a boss, the commonest | doubtedly greatly strengthen and improve the wall, making it equivalent to stone, when they are well packed in. When the curb is sail, it needs to stand for a day, when if the weather is good, it can be raised and adjusted for a new course, and so on to the end of the iob. Experience will soon teach a skillful mand how to temper the mortar, and low to Sandle every part of it, although practice is valuable in this, as in everything else.

> For a building of the size and hight referred to, we would make the first story wall evely inches thick, and the second story ton. Over the doors and windows, flush with the anside, we would put in good start bond fimbers, running at least a foot on to the walls each way. We also put in the centre of the will over the loor and window openings, long strips of seasone I wane, or light rough scantling, to operate as lies to strengthen the wall, also at the corners by crossing them, and malling firmly together. These little precautions may seem miffing, still they will by found to be very important in practice, rest as weed. The object of the narrow surbing plank, is to prevent their warping, to added: they are much inclined from being wer only on one side. The worm dry months are the best for this kind of work, although no orderary rain washes these walls, after they baye dued a short time; still in damp weather they exhably be arged up so fast.

> there or outside finishing this kind of wall. doubt only be done by experienced limits. the know how to properly temperand put on the morter, so that it will stay on and be durable, which it will usually do except when to wood finishing is to done, as to affew the was a to intrude behind it, which should be , transfer against. With people of moderate more, in And linish can be counted and the will and letting letter. Place is lightplans block and stead of grand hease, if one would have in an any and hearthful, and Load description into twice a finished inside. to aver parter that is properly mixed, hardens with time and becomes almost equal to solid st ne. It small be placed up fairly above well-true upon the foundation walls.

> Thes much we have said about gravel or " herere walls for houses, not that we prefer to maio stone brick, or even wood in some esses, or becomes we would advise any who are fully able to build of stone or brick; to hald then, for we hold that good stone or rick camor well be impassed. But we write on this subject for the thousands dwelling upon one wide gravelly prairies, inconvenight to stone, brick, or even timper, and for ony others who may choose to try it. Our purpose is to satisfy all such, that both good and cheap buildings can be made of it, by those was to the right way to work. It is wen better "dayted for barns and out buildlines, than for houses, as in such case it needs are outside finish, nor painting, is both warm and cool, and will endure for ages.

> V SIVERSAL EQUALITY.—There is but one way of securing universal equality to man, and that is to regard every honest employment as honorable; and then for every men to bara, in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, to fulfill with strict tideliny the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honer.

[Fromthe N. Y. Tribune July 30th.] THE AMERICAN ART

TAMENG MORSES.

> Originally Systematized and a ractised by JOHN S. RARLY.

A Complete Compendium of all that is now known of the System.

It has been left to the last ten years, and to Mr. John S. Rancy, to devel pe a system that is really practical and of universal application. Mr. Rarey is one of four brothers, and a citizen of Groveport, Ohio. Although it is evident that he is not the original discoverer of the principle upon which he operates, still we must trace the present useful and greatly improved practice directly to aim and consequently we can only view with disgus, the many attempts of the vators to descrive Mr. Aurey of his justly deserved and hard careed has els.

Some time since, Mr. Rocy printed, for the use of his pupils in this country, a small pamphiet, descriptive of certain educational leatures peculiar to his system, but only of supplementary utility to the real operation by which the here is subjugated and deprived of his ferocious properties. This pumpiller has since been reprinted in English d, owing to the absence of an inter-at onal copyright, and has been generally disseminated as his true and complete system of borse aiming. He has stated the truth of the matter in the London journels: but yet enough of his scerel was discload in this preated pumpblet to render it adv able for lim to release his pupils there I'me their piedge of sparcey, and to continue his lessons with ut exacting any such piedge in the future.

All obligation of secreev having thus been removed, we now proceed to lay before our realess a complete and and of the system, its principles and as more ale.

#### THE PRESENCE OF WERST TAMING.

gibe to principle which you must establish firmly in your whol, and which is so established in those that he can be a minist the corner sten of the thorn, is the law of Rind ess.-Next to kindnes you must have patience, and nest to patience individual per everance. Wit' these quantie in us and new possessing that ir anger, we an iertable to thrachorses with perfect result a continueness, if we use the proper means. The horse receives instructions in and by the u e of, four of his sense -- namely, seeing, having, smilling and feeling. You most retiember that the horse is a dumb brute, has the trealign by a oning in experiments thery a make on bird it is governed by instinet. In a natural scare no is afined of in in, and ever until you teach him that you do not much to line olm, will that ferr cease-we mean that wild, natural lear-for you must have him fear you, as well as love you, before volt can absorb his attention as much as is necessary to break him to your liking. It is a principle in the nature of a horse not to offer resistance to car wishes, it made known in a way that he understands, and in accordance with the laws of his nature.

in suijugating the bosse, unworful appeal to his intelligence; this can only be done by a physical operation. It is an undisputed fact that the battles of all unimals (ex episnch as are gare shed with horns) are fought by seizing each other by the throat. A dog that has been thus held by his antagonist for a few minute, on being released, is often so thoroughly cowed that no human artiflee can induce him to again resume the unequal contest. This is the principle upon which horse

taming is founded.

Cnoking a horse is the first process in taming and is but the beginning of his education. By its operation a herse becomes decile, and will

thereafter receive any instruction which he can be made to und retand. Teaching the animal to lie down at our bidding tends to keep him permanently cured, as it is a perpetual reminder of his subdued condition.

It requires a good deal of practice to tame a horse successfully; also a ni ejudgment to know when he is choked sufficiently as there is a a bare possibility that he might get more than would be good for him. We advise persons not perfeetly familiar with a horse to resort rather to the strapping and throwingsdown process (unless he is very vicious) described below; this, in ordinary cases, will prove successful. It is the fault of most people who have owned a horse to imagine that they are expers in his management: while, on the contrary, many professional horsemen are the very worst parties to attempt his subjugation. Unless a man have a good disposition, he need not attempt horse-raming,

In practicing the method, retire with the animal to be operated upon into a clos; stable, with plenty of litter up the floor (tarbark or sawdust is pr ferable.) In the first place fasten up the left fore log with the arm stran, in such a manner that it will be perm mently secured. Then take a broad strap and backle and pass it around the neck just back of the jawbone Draw the strap as tight as possible, so tight as almost to stop the horse's breathing. The strap must not be backled, but held in this position to prevent slippling back. The anismal will struggle for a few minutes, when he will become perfectly quiet, a erpowered by a sense of suffocation, the vein an his head will swell; his eyes lose their fire; his kne's totter and become weak; a slight vertigo will ensue. and growing gradually exhausted, by backing him around the stable, he will come down on his knees, in which position it is an easy matter to push him on his side, when his throat should be released. Now pat and rub him gently for about twenty minutes, when, in most instances, he will be subdied. It is only in extreme case: necessary to repeat the operation of choking. The next lesson is to teach bin to lie down, which is described below in the account of the second method of taming. No horse can offeetually resist the terrible effects of being

It must be constantly borne in mind that the operator must not be boisterous, or violent, and that the greatest possible degree of kindness is absolutely essential. When the horse is prosetrate he should be soothed until his eyer show that his eyes are perfectly tranquil.

#### ANOTHER METHOD.

Buckle or draw a strap tight around the neek, lift a fore leg and faster, assured it the opposite end of the stran, the shorter the botter. It will be seen that in this plan the base is made the instrument by which the pani hment is inflicted. When he arroughts to ruthis foot down his head goes with it, and he thus chokes himself; eare should be taken that he dies not pitch on his head, and thus endanger his neels.

TAMING A HORSE WITHOUT RESORT TO STRAFS.

Secure the horse with a stout halter to the manger. If extremely unruly, muzzle him .-Soothe him with the hands for a few minutes until he becomes somewhat pacified. Then seize him by the throat, close to the jaw-bine, with the right hand, and by the mane with the left. Now forcibly compress his wind-pipe until he becomes so exhausted that, by lightly kicking him on the fore legs, he will be down, after which he should be treated as previously described. This process requires courage in the operator, and also great muscular strength. ANOTHER METHOD OF TALLING A HOREL, ALSO TO TEADH HIM TO LIE DOWN.

The horse to be operated upon should be led into a close stable. The operator should be previously provided without a stout leather halter; a looped strap to slip over the animal's stran-the first to fasten around the fore-foot which is at liberty, and the second to permanently seeme the leg which is longed up.

In the first place, it the have be muzzle him; then life and bear his left fore lez, and slip a toop mer it. Ine lez which is looped must be secured by applying the shore strap, buckling it around the pastern joint and fore arm: next put on the surringle and fasten the long strap around the right the foot, and pass the end through a loop attached to the sureingle; after which tasten on a combo of thick leather knee pads—these can be out on in the first place, if convenient. The pads are necessary, as some horses in their sourgles come viciently on their knows, abrading them badly Now take a short hold of the long stran with your hand; stand on the left side of the horse grasp the bit in your leb hand whal in this position back him gently about the stable until he becomes so exhausted as to exhibit a desize to lie down, which desire should be gratified with as little violence as possible; bear your weight firmly against the shoulder of the horse, and pull steadily on the strap with your right hand; this will force blue to raise his foot, which should be immediately author from under him. This is the critical moment: eling to the borse, and after a few straggles 'www lie down. In bearing against the asimal, do not desist from pulling and partiting notil you have him on his side. Prevent him fo m'utcompting to rise, by pulling his head toward his, shoulder. As soon as he had do cearing gling, caress his face and neck; also, handle overy part of his body, and render yourself as familiar as possible. After he has min quietly for twenty minutes, let him rise, and repeat the operation, removing the strapers same at iers down; and if his head is pulled towards his shoulder, it is impossible for him to get up. After throwing him from two to live simes, the animal will become as submissive and abject as a well trained dog, and you need not be afraid to indulge in any liberties with liberties. A young horse is subdued much quicker then are old one, as his habits are not confirmed. An incornigis The horse should have two lassons . Av: no at the fourth less as les will be serme of the senquered. If the operation is repeated several times, he can be suply to no down by simply Hing up his tereion and repeating the words, "Lie down, the" which he have be provided. made familiar with.

The following rales will serve as a guile to the amateur operator, and shall be smelly observed: First: The horse most not be fireed down by violence, but my the tird on bil no has a strong desire to the down. Lies will : lie must be kert quiet on the 22 cm ! until the expression of the eye shows that he is true pulized which invariably take sphere by perently waiting and gently putting the horse. This fly: Care mast be taken not to dire with horse upon his neck, wher long, as it may easily be bloken. Fourthly: In backing him, so violence must be used, or he may be i received his immunches and his back broken. Fir'dy: The halter and offs rein are hold in the left nant, so as to keep the held away from the latter; while, if the horse attempts to plunge, the hilber is have tight, when the off leg being railed the normal is brought on his kness, and rord ared newarless for offensive purposes.

The obsertions of teaching a borse to follow a men, and also to cure him of kicking and balking, should be preceded by the throwing down process, and in bad cases by the chosing operation, as the unimal is thus rendered gentle, tractable and officiously obedie toto whatever he can be taught to comprehend. This subsequent educational course is necessary in order to reader the reformation permanent

HOW TO BREAK COLTS.

The following lastructions with relation to the management and breaking of colts, and knee; a strong sureingle, and a long and short | the subsequent operations upon obdurate and

ungevernable horses, were originally written and published by Mr. Rarey some three years ago, and are an important part of his system, although c ming more particularly under the head of training rather than taming. If a colt is properly broken in his first encounter with man, the necessity for a method of taming. other than that used for wild borses, would name have been experienced, therefore these instructions are populiarly valuable.

HOW TO HALTER, SADDLE, BRIDLE A COLT.

In breaking a colt, we should first endeavor to make him cans ions of what is required of bird. Ectioning bim with a halter for the first time, placing the middle upon his back, fastening the girds, are all matters of paramount importable, demanding the greatest degree of patience perseverance and intuitive knowledge of

idiosyncrasics.

Before putting a halter upon a colt, he must he relieved familiar with it by caressing him and permitting him to examine the article with his nose. Then place a pertion of it over his head coessionally giving it a slight pull, and in a few minutes he will be accustomed to these liberties, and then the halter may be fastened on primerly. To teach him to lead is another difficulty. Sind a lattle on an side, rub his n se and Archend, take hold of the strap and pull granty, and at the same time touca him very lightly with the and of a long whip across his hind logs. This will make him start and advance a few sters. Repeat the operation several tim, s, and he will soon learn to follow you by singly pulling the balter. The precess of saddling and trioling is similar. The mouth of the colt should be trequently handled, after which introduce a plain snaide between his tieth and held it there with one hand and caress him with the other. After a time he will allow the bridle to be placed upon him. The saddle can now be broughe in and rubbed against his nose, his neck and his legs; next hang the stirrup strap across his back and gradually insinunto the saddle into its place. The girth should not be fistened until he becomes theroughly acquainted with the saddle. The first time the girth is buckled it should be done so locally as not to attract his attention; subsequeady it can be tightened without inspiring this with fear, which is fastened immediately it would a est certainly do. In this mant or the wildest to be can be effectually subjugated by such imperceptable degrees that he gives racit obedience before he is aware of his arrered

THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT.

Farmers effer, you a bidding harness on a colt the arstilling they do with bim, buckling up the lettle gas tig t as they can draw it, to make him carry his head byen, and then turn him out in a lot to run a builf day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments that they could inflict or a cole, and very injurious to a yearing horse that has been used to running in pasture with his head down.

A her warroul, be well accustemed to the bit before you put on the birring harness, and when you first bit him you should only rein his head on to that point where he raturally holds it, let that he high or low; he will soon learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will leosen the bit in his mouth. This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit, and then you can draw the bitting a little tighter ever; time you put it on, and he will still raise his head to loosen it. By this means you will gradurlly get his head and nock in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage, without hurting him, making him angry, or causing his mouth to get sore.

If you put the bitting on very tight the first time, he carract raise his head enough to loosen it, but will bear on it all the time, and paw, swent and throw himself. Many horses have been killed by failing backwards with the bit-

# The Illinois Farmer.

#### SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

The Morgan County Fair will be on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September and October 1st,—at Jacksonville.

Macon Courty Fair, 7th, 8th, 9th and 16th of September next. The society has issued a very handsome list of premiums for the occasion.

The Logan County Fair will come off at Lincoln on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of September. The premium list is a liberal one. Wm. H. Young, Secretary,

The Tazewell County Fair will take place at Tremont, on the 6th and 7th days of October. Josiah Sanger, President D. Taibott, Jr., Secretary.

Much ground has already been sown with wheat. Is that ground sufficiently drained to prevent water standing upon it after heavy rains?

The crop is short in Central Illinois. Parmers should dig potatoes early, and preserve them well. They will be wanted.

Society, have a urchased fifty across fland for fair grounds. They are beautifully treated timber and traceic, and lay between the revers of Ea touch West Tribena.

For the table the front of the Turnip is superior to the Kuta baga. At a no so strong—is a certain crop—end keeps well. This turnip is no new thing. We are acquainted with persons who have kn evolit for forcy years.

take eighty bushels of wheat there are a resident. By what means is it doned to be so the made right—it is sufamor different allowed—the opth is completely pulverized—it is plowed and harmoned until this is accomplished—the seed is put in with the drill—the hand is particulty drained.

been long suspected that he pedigrees of many horses in Iowa and other Western States are impositions upon the good faith of farmers and stock feeders, and instances several cases where hor-es claimed to be Messengers, Morgans and Black Hawks have been proved not to be such.

——Corn, which has been taken care of is pushing forward most surprisingly. If the frosts hold off, most of it will mature.

To prevent your shoes from slipping in haying time, nail India rubber soles on them.

pry. Strawb rry beds can still be planted out in the early part of this month. The bind should be worked deep, and well manured. Drainage is indispensable.

plant there on light soil and train them to stakes or bushes. If on heavy rich soil, they will make great growth of plant, and punching off their extremities does no good.

——We learn, as a general fact, that the German Mulet (Hungarian Grass) crop is doing well. It was sown in a dry time, after the heavy rains of spring, and was tardy in coming up. It now is going ahead rapidly.

Gooseberries, if bearing plants, should be planted out in the fall. They will then produce a tolerable crop the next season. No better goeseberry can be had than Houghton's Seedling. It produces well and never milders. The plants should be four feet apart.

Society's premium list is large and well arrang d-J. J. Kender. President; John A. Prickett, occretary. The fourth annual fair will take place at Edwardsville, on the 31st of August and the 1st, 2d and 3d days of the attention.

regards we wish a nativipate a good or a wheat, as would glow diagramed deepte inches it and to much. We should come a weeks and trash so deep that the will teeth will not reach them, and then we should put the seed wheat in with a drillcolour ways certain that the land is so draincolour ways certain that the land is so drain-

The object of Stagar Majles motore in the face and the stage who be observed in modern by if the protect is to good order and not bable to take. It's a do not wish to plant them in the fall, they can be kept in boxe of sand a little moist, but not wet. The object is to keep them so moist as not to dry them are, and not so wet as to sprout them. The secret can been be planted in the spring.

Fig. The President of the American Institute [New York,] has converted the pondupon his farm to a valuable use. He has light of them, and they now emtain Preyfive kinds of fish. These fish grow rapidly, and he says he can make his ponds more proficable than tracts of land of the same dimensions. He has even shad, a salt water fish, in some of them, which are doing well. He finds no difficulty in stocking his ponds with fish

#### The State Fair.

This fair, the present year, is be held at Centralia, in Southern Illinois, commencing on the 14th and ending on the 17th of the present month. So much has been published in regard to it that we need say but little here. The fair was located at Centralia, because Southern Illinois, which had contributed much to its former successes, desired it, and because it was believed that it would be of much benefit to that portion of our State. It is not necessary at this day to argue in favor of the advantages of public displays of this character. So important and necessary are they deemed, that there is scarcely at this time a county in this State where they are not seen. Their effects are the introduction of valuable stock, fruits, grains, vegetables, agricultural implements, articles of domestic economy,—they produce emulation among farmers and mechanics for good;—they stimulate the industry and taste of our wives and daughters;-and more than all, they have a powerful tendency to make our agricultural population feel their true position in society, and that education, taste and industry and the united to make the perfect and successful falmer.

We do ire to see a great crowd at Centralia. We want those who will conce there to learn. We want to see the farmers and their sons examine the stock of all kinds. We want to see them take hold of the plays and other agricultural instruments designed to re-I we them from, and perfect, their labor. We want them to understand the merits of these different machines. We want them to look at the farm wagons and carriages, and see if there are not improvements in them worthy of their attention. We would have them examine the harness, the saddles, the bridles. We would like them look at the wheat, new varieties of oats, corn, vegetables, fruits. If in all these and hundreds of other things, they find that which is valuable, let them take notes, that they may be thereafter supplied. We want the ladies there, and they will be there, and they will admire beautiful stock, and they will examine fruits, vegetables; —they will have a keen eye to articles which come specially into their departments-canned fruits, preserves, confectionery, bread, cake, pickles—and particularly the work of the "fairy fingers" of their sex, quilts, counterpanes, embroidery, every variety of needle work, jeans, flannels, linseys, blankets—a thousand things which we have not time to mention, but which all will admire;—their taste will be improved, their ambition excited—and they will know what can be done by woman when surrounded by her family, to add comforts to her home and to carry out an innate taste which has only to be taught and stimulated to be greatly improved.

But these remarks need not be extended. We want every one to go to the fair who can. These are the great gala days of the farmers and mechanics of Illinois. Illinois spreads out before the world the evidences of the industry, the genius and taste of her people,—the results of the labors of her farmers and the productions of her soil. Where can our farmers find a more appropriate theatre for their presence? It is their own exhibition. It will be an exhibition to their glory or shame. We are quite sure it will redound to their honor.

Centralia will offer comfortable quarters for all who may come. She has made great preparations to greet the people at the Centralia Fair. Come in car toads, in wagon loads, buggy loads, horseback, or on foot. Come all, come and be welcome! Come!

#### The Sugar Cane Crop.

The editor of this paper last spring made an effort to induce our farmers to enter into the cultivation of a crop of sugar cane, with the view of securing the establishment in this city of a sugar mill and refinery. The feeling was decidedly in favor of the measure with many of our farmers, but the deluges of rain for some six weeks of the usual planting time, operated much against carrying out the enterprise. It is supposed, however, that some 200 acres of land were planted with cane in this vicinity. Some of that planted, failed from wet weather and other causes; but, we have reason to believe that there will be a large crop where the "cane stood" well; and that there are other patches about the county, of which we have no record, sufficient to make up all that is necessary to keep the mill at work during the sugar making season. Some of the cane at this time must be perfectly mature and ready for the mill. A portion will be much later, but if frosts keep off, we have reason to believe that most of the crop will

The experience of cane growers this season | narcissus can be had at less price.

has proved the following facts:—that cane should planted on dry or thoroughly drained land; that the seed should be tried before it is planted; that the first plowing should be done early and with great care, and the hoe can be used advantageously once in dressing the cane; that it can be planted as early as corn, and if so planted, will be ripe before corn, not requiring as much timo to make the crop as corn, and that the climate and soil of Illinois are perfectly and happily adapted to the growing of this cane.

We expect that when this number of the FARMER is issued Mr. Depew will be here with his mill. The location is at the junction of the two railroads, [Iles' mill] south of this city. He will want the early matured cane at once to go work upon. Persons, whose cane is matured, will obtain every information necessary, of Mr. Depew, or of the editor of the FARMER, at his office, Journal Buildings.

Mr. Depew will do his duty in working up the cane, and it is necessary that he should be constantly supplied with the article. A great and thorough demonstration of the value of the sugar cane is now to be made.

It may be as well for the editor of this paper to state, that he has no pecuniary interest in the establishment of the sugar mill in this city. His efforts are solely to benefit the farmers of Illinois, and with them the masses of our people

Wild plums can be thus saved for sauces: Pick them over, saving the perfect ones; put them into boiling water and let them remain over the fire a minute, till they begin to crack open. Put them in a jar, keg or barrel, with sufficient water to cover them, and place a sheet of paper of the proper size over the truit to keep it from the air. You can take them when you please, and stew them for sauce, adding a little sugar. Plums thus treated will keep till spring.

J. F. Bliss, of Chinchville, N. Y., has used the following prescription for the cure of horses attacked by bots with perfect success: Take a table-spoonful, a little heaped, of alum, and the same quantity of capperas, pulverize them fine and put them into a pint of vineger. Pour the mixture down the horse's throat. It will generally afford relief in five or ten minutes.

Bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, and the like, should be planted next month. They make beautiful spring flowers, that can scarcely be dispensed with. A hundred tulips can now be had for eight cents each, and a hundred would make a gorgeous bed of flowers. Hyacinths are higher, and narcissus can be had at less price.

#### The Great Event of the Age.

Our readers are aware of the great enterprise, attempted last year but which failed, of connecting the Eastern and Western continents by telegraphic wire. In the last and previous month, the attempt was repeated and success was complete. The wire which lies on the bottom of the deep abyss of the ocean, is some 2,000 miles long. The electric current passes through it perfectly, and messages now pass as quick as thought from one continent to the other. Wenderful achievement! All the great events transpiring in Europe, and the lesser but not less important changes in state of the markets, which are immediately felt throughout our whole country -affecting the interests of our farmers and commercial men-can be read, if need be, by our hearth-stones in Illinois, on the same day that they are in Europe!

Astounding results of the genius and enterprise of our countrymer! An awe comes over us while we contemplate these truths. What will be the next great achievement of the human mind? Shall we see arial cars passing to and fro, over our heads, guided by human will? Who dare say that this will not be witnessed by men now living?

#### Wool Growing.

We should not be at all suprised that many of our farmers were looking about them with the desire of engaging in some more profitable description of agriculture than wheat raising. A good many must be becoming tired of raising wheat as a staple crop. In seeking for some more profitable business to engage in, perhaps they will be inclined to look favorably on sheep husbandry. Sure we are, that under all the vicissitudes which have attended crops of late years, wool growers have been steadily going ahead, and even at this time when barley, wheat and other articles of produce are at low prices, wool is grown and sold at a fair profit.

We should like a practical article on this subject from some one of our experienced wool growers, and we do not know an individual more competent to the task of giving one, than Andrew B. M'Connell, one of the Vice Presidents of the State Agricultural Society, who has for many years been one

recking with sweat, and system relaxed and exhausted by exercise, standing exposed to the cold air and wind; and I would recommend that all horse-owners who drive fast, should at all times carry a good horse-cover in their buggy, and always in cool or cold weather put it on when they stop, if the horse has to stand more than five minutes; but never leave it on over night in a warm stable.— Ohio Farmer.

#### Cure for Rattle-Snake Bites.

Some four years since, Prince Paul, of Wurtemburg, the celebrated naturalist, communicated, to my friend, Mr. De Vesey, the results of some experiments performed before the French Academy of Sciences, by Professor Bibron, relative to an antidote to the poison of a Rattle-snake. According to the Prince Paul, Professor Bibron allowed a rattlesnake to bite him in the lips, cheeks, &c, and, by taking the antidote discovered by him, prevented an alarming symptoms, and, in fact, suffered no inconvenience therefrom.

The antidote in question, as stated by Prince Paul, is prepared according to the following recipe: R.—Potassi iodidi gr. iv.; hydrarg, chloridi corros. gr. ij.; bromini zv.—M. Ten drops of this mixture diluted with a tablespoonful of wine or brandy constitute a dose to be repeated if necessary. It must be kept in glass-stoppered vials well

Prince Paul forwarded a small quantity of the above mixture to Mr. De Vesey, who used it successfully in the cases of two men bitten by rattle-snakes near his residence in Iowa.

During a recent expedition to the Rocky Mountains, I had several opportunities of testing its efficacy, and, since my return, have performed additional experiments with it. The results have been, on the whole, exceedingly satisfactory, and I think that when taken in time it may be entirely depended upon in the poisonous wounds of the rattlesnake, and, perhaps, also in those of other venomous serpents.—American Journal of Medical Science.

#### The Youthful Bride.

Observe that slow and solemn tread: when the youthful bride takes her wedded one by the arm, and with downcast looks and a heavy heart, turns her face from "sweet home," and all its associations, which have for years been glowing and brightening, entwining so coldly around the purest and tenderest feelings of the heart. How reluctant that step, as she moves toward the carriage; how eloquent those tears which rush unbidden from the fountain!

She has just bid adieu to her home! She has given the parting hand—the parting kiss! With deep and struggling emotion she has pronounced the farewell! and oh, how fond and yet mournful a spell the word breathes, and perhaps 'tis the last farewell to father, brother and sister.

Childhood and youth, the sweet morning of life, with its charms of earliest birds, and carliest associations, have now passed. Now commences a new-a momentous period of existence. Of this she is aware. She reads in living characters—uncertainty assuming that where all was happiness-where home, sweet home, was all unto her. But these ties, these associations, these enjoyments she has yielded, one by one, and now she has broken them all asunder! She has turned her face from them all, and witners how she clings to the arm of him, for whom all these have been exchanged!

See how she moves on; the world is before her, and a history to be written whose pages are to be filled up with life's loveliest pencilings, or perhaps incidents of affecting interest-of startling, fearful record! Who can throw aside the veil even of "three score years and ten" for her, and record the happy and sun-bright incidents that shall arise in succession, to make joyous and full the cap of life; that shall throw around those embellishments of the mind and the heart, that which crowns the domestic circle with beauty and leveliness, that which sweetens social interfourse, and softens, improves and clevan's the condition of society? Or who, with firm and unwavering hand, can register the hours and days of affectionare and silent weeping-of midnight watching? Who can pen her plighted hopes—the instances of unrequited love—the ioneliness and sorrow of the confiding heart—the deep, corroding cares of the mind, when neglected and forgotten, as it were by him who was dearer to her than life, when all around was drear and desolute, when the garnered stores are wasted, and the flickcring blaze upon the hearth wanes and goes out, and leaves her in solitude, in silence and in tour? But her effections were not, shumber not, die not!

The Littliant skies may shed down all their gladdening beauties-nature arrays herseli in gay flowers, bright hopes and friends, bind triends may greet with bughing countous ance, and kind hearts, but it await nought. One kind look, one soft and affection ite act cent, the unequivocal evidence of remaining love-one scale like that which wood and won that heart, would enkindle brighter, and deener, and lovelier emotion at its fountain. than earth with all its splendor, beauty, and gay associations.

O! young man, ever be to thy young bride then, what thou seemest now to be. Disappoint her not. What has she not given up for thee? What sweet fies that bound her heart to heart, and hand to hand, and life to lite, has she not broken off for thee? Prove thyself worthy of all she has sacrificed. Let it ever be her pleasure, as now, to cling with confiding joy and love to that arm. Let it be her stay, her support, and it shall be well repaid. Here is an enduring-an undying love. Prosperity will strengthen it, adversity will brighten and invigorate it, and give to it additional lustre and loveliness! Should the hand of discase fall upon thee, then wilt thou behold woman's devotion! for thou will never witness her spirit wax faint and drooping at thy couch! When thine own are failing, she will cling to thee like a sweet vine, and diffuse around thy pillow those influences and attractions that shall touch the master springs and nobler passions of thy nature that shall give new impulses to life. Her kind voice to thy failing heart, like oil on the wounds. Yea, she will raise thee, restore thee, and make thee happy, if anything less than an angel can do it.—Rural American.

#### Illinois State Fair.

At Centralia 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Sept. Illinois County Fairs.

Adams, Quincy, Sept. 29, 30; Oct. 1.
Brown, Mt. terling, Oct. 7 to 8.
Cass, Virginia, Aug 31; Sept. 1, 2.
Cacroll, Mt. Carroll, Sept. 29, 50; Oct. 1.
Chicago Institute, 4th to 7th Sept.
(Chate, Oct. 20, 31) Chitago thstitute, 4th to 7th Sept Chitan, Oct. 13, 14, 15, boPage, Wh at m. Sept. 28 to 50, Edgar, Paris, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, Grandy, Morris, Oct. 12 to 14, Greene, Sept. 1, 2, 3, Henry, Cambridge, Sept. 8, 9, Kankakee, Kankakee, Oct. 6 to 8, Kane Genove, Sept. 23, 24 Kane, Geneva, Sept. 23, 24, LaSalle, Otrawa, Sept. 28, 30, Lake, Libertyville (Jer. 5, 6, Lee, Amboy, Sept. 15, 17, Livingston, Pontiac, Oct. 6, 7, Logan, Sept. 8, 9, 10. Macoupin, Carlinville, Oct. 5 to 7. McDon ugh, Mac mb, Cct. 20 to 22. Mcroer, Millerst urg, Sept. 28 to 30. Morgan, dacksonville, Sept 28, 58, 50; Oct 1, Mason, Havana, Sept, 29, 50; Oct, I. McLeon, Bloomington, Sept, 2, 4, Macon, Decatur, Sept. 7, 10.
Macon, Decatur, Sept. 7, 10.
Montgomery, Hillsboro', sept. 28, 30; Oct. 1.
Madison, Aug. 31; Sept. 1, 2, ...
Marshal, Oct. 14, 15.
Pike, Pittsfield, Oct. 5, 6, 7.
Pearia, Peoria, Sept. 21, 24.
Mach. Lland, Regist, Land, Sept. 8, 6. Rock Island Rock Island, Sept. 8,9, st. Chir. Belleville, Sept. 1, 2, Scott, Winchester, Sept. 22, 23, 24. Sangamon, Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8. Tazewell, Tremont, Oct 6th and 7th, Union, Janesboro', Sept. 10, 11. Warsaw, Warsaw, Sept. 29, 30; Oct. 1. Winnebago, Rock ord, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24. Will, Jolist, Sept. 28, 39,

COUNTY FAIR DIPLOMAS,-We are prepared with suitable ours, and the finest inks, to execute Inplemes for the use of Courty Agricultural Focieties in a style superior to any estab-BATLHACHE & BAKER.

## COMMERCIAL.

#### Springfield Market -- August 31.

urd ⊊08 g.57—TA 1HW FI (UR-\$4 5000.\$5 % bol; CORN-400.50 bu; core ; CORN MEXL-75 % bu; BUCKWAEAT-SI: OATS-Loc Hor none: BEAND--Tag Int Abor HORT :- 15 78 bit FINOTHY Sch.D - \$25, 705 or HUNGARIAN OF Seyd , 2 5 or MILLET-SI 20; CLOYER-S7 (class NEW POPATORS-656 75: TAY-So of too:
TALL W-Se B lb;
SOAY-lor; Of c D lb;
CANOLES-II of box;
PORK-\$1 p 100 lbs;
B 100N-New hams, 70 8 lb.

UGG --- Sm,7c ⊋ doz; 1.41.40—86.196 岩顶; SUGAR—SWITE Pit: COFFIE—13@ lie Pit; MOLASSUS—45@60c P gal; WHISKY DIA \$1 50 (\$2 5 0); UNECAR TO BE THE BEAUTH SHOPE AND BEAUTH SHOPE AND BEAUTH SHOPE AND BEAUTH SHOPE AND SHOPE AND SHOPE AND BEAUTH SHOPE AND SHOPE A

#### St. Louis Market =- August 28.

Receipts of most descriptions of Produce feir, and the market was recognity active to day. Sack Flour is in request to fill orders. One or two heavy sales of city, in bartels. Good and prime Wheat is in better demand than yesterday. Oats and corn sold at low r figures than Burley has advenced but cales were node on private terms. Hemp is dull, and all sales at over \$20 are of good and prime lots. In other articles we have no material change to note.

Elastic 186 sks low grade sold at \$2.50; 200 do superfine \$2.40; 100 at d 480 do city do \$2.40; 280 do fuely country \$2.40; 100 bbls superfine \$4.50; 40 do country extra \$5.40;

\$2.40; 100 bbls superfine \$4.50; 40 do country extra \$5.40; 200 do \$5.60; 200 do clavera \$5.70; 175 do extra \$5.75; 000 do city extra \$0.1,000 city supernue private.

WHEAT—vides of 1000 ska pour to good full at 75 to 108c; 150 do poor fall 76c; 170 do poor 78c; 60 do 61d spring 871/c; 43 do red fall 98c; 520 do fair aut too; 364 do do 1021/c; 90 do do 103c; 111 do do 106; 111 do do 106; 111 do 106; 2 d do do 1080; 521 do prime white and red 1100; 136 do prime ed 112140; 370 do prime red and white 1150; 382 do

privat : C 0.N-62 sks poor 52c; 201 do mixed white 55c; 51 do do (215c; 250 do white 65c ;) ha. OATS-500 sks. in two lots and 3500 do 65c; 400 do in lots 55c, including sacks; 255 sks 63c, exclusive of sacks. KYE-Sales of 97 ske poor at 65c, including; 59 do 62c; sks

BACON-12 hhds ribbed sides sold in lots at 9c. L . RD-8 bbis country at 9c; 250 kegs city 12c. PORK—Sale of 1000 hams in bulk at 7c % to. WHISKY—sales embraced 360 bbls in lots at 23½c. COFFEE—375 sks sold at 11½c ₹ b. SUGAR-zales of 15 htids at 91/4c.

#### St. Louis Live Stock Market .-- August 28.

Bellevue House Stock Yards

BEEF CATTLE-The market is overstocked with inferior and common cattle, with a moderate sapply of good cattle of tering and in fair demand. Butchers pay for fair to good 21/4 to 3c. gross Few choice are selling a shade higher. In terior and common sell slow at \$10@20 B head, as to qual ty and weight.

Hous—In fair demrnd. Good heavy hogs retail to butch ers at 434@5c. Shippers pay 4 to 41/2c. SHE-17—A limited stock offering, and demand fair for

sheep at \$2 50@ ; per head. Inferior and common are selling

et \$1 25 to 2 00. COWS AND CALVES-A fair supply on the market. Good to choicenra selling at \$25@35; common and ordinary \$13@20.

#### [By Telegraph.]

#### New York Market -- August 30.

FLOUR-Inil and heavy for common grades; sales 8000 This at 3.95 @4.15 for an assumed to superfine state: 4.25 @4.50for unsound extra state; 5,9 @6,00 for common to extra Western; 5,70@0,10 for stapping brands extra round hoop whice Canadian flour steady but quiet; sales 300 bbls at 5,75@6,50

WHEAT-Very dull and prices nominally 1@2 cen:s lower. Sales small, 121 bush extra southern, 145 bush white do. CORN—Lower; sales 22,000 bush at 69@82 for unsound to

good mixed western.

OATS—Quiet and steady at 50@54 for state and western. PORK—Shade better; sales 300 bbls at 17,50 for mess and 15.0 @15,15 for prime.

BEEF-Quiet but firm.

WILLSKY—Dull and nominal at 24@241/2.
STOCKS—Firmer with only moderate business; money guantity on hand continues large and is increasing and with only limited demand, rates casy at six per centon call; sterling exchange more active at 109½ and holders now are firm at 109½. C&R ! 74½; I C bonds 91½; 1 C 77½; M S&N I 24¾, M S preferred at 46; N Y C 80½; Reading 49; Canton Co 20; Mo 6's 84½; Va 6's 92, LaCrosse warrants 24°; C & T 35%; G & C 85, M C 59½; Erie 18½; Innail 88¾; M & M 18¼; Mich 2d bonds 49¾; Mich 8 per cent 96½; Erie 2d bonds 90; Erie bonds '71 · 0½; Tenn 6's 91½.

#### New York Cattle Market -- August 25. The Cattle at Forty-fourth, street were derived from the fol-

 
 Uhito
 £ 04

 New York
 ±35

 Illinois
 ±588
 ĭadi∘na...... .5 We subjoin a list or droves and owners from Illinois: Owners. Sale men. 15 5 .... ..... ... Virgan . . . . ..... .....S Utery. 114 Alexandei & Harris Dwaers
125 Alexandei & Virgin Whate & Son
126 Pelane & Estas Budlong & Eastman
127 Rankin & Gillespie Westheimer & Bro
128 W 4 Hatchinson Hoag & Sherman
129 Performan U Stone Ayranli & Bro 95. Virgin & Marvel Allerton & Conger 28. James Steel". Haring & Gurney
15. Perkins. M Dalton

15. — Perkins. — M Dalton
60. — A Hurd. — O Hard
101. — Congle & Alexander & B B atram
103. — Alexander & Virgin R Murray 47......J Purcha c.......Owne.
124......Martin & Valentine
194......JA Merrit

71.....Owner

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a shade lower. We quote.

#### PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

To-day. Last week, Premium Cattle uone.

First quality 969/5c

Medium quality 81/2883/c

Poor quality 71/28 Sc

Poorest quality 160/6

Coursel calify prices 86/96 01/2@93/4c 9@91/5c 81/2@9c 71/2@81/4c 61/2@71/5c 8@9c General selting prices ..... 8@9c Average of all sales ........814@— 81/4@81/20

At Browning's. Chamberlin's, and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty fourth street Browning reports heeves at 7@9c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at

71/2@91/2c. O'Brien reports beeves at 71/2@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET. The summary of receipts at all the City markets, including the Cattle etailed out at Bergen before crossing the river, show the total number of iresh arrivals since last Wednesday to be 4.161. This is an excess of 1,018 over the weekly average of last year, and 831 more than last week. The sales at Bergen, (800 this week,) have been much greater than usual, indicating an early demand. The surplus this week, however, is not so great as indicated by the number of Cattle, since there was a full complement of light, lean animals. Among these were 140 from Texas, said to be grazed in Illinois, but it must have been by the oadside, as they came along, for their appearance indicated that they had tasted very little even of prairie grass, or any other fat producing material..... There was considerable sales yest-rday, mainly of the better grades, at prices about as last Wednesday, and the market opened about the same this

morning. Ruyers were anxious to secere a requisite supply of good Cattle, of which they raw there was not an overplus. With the departure of this class, the prices of the inferior grades declined, and before night they went \(\frac{1}{4}\emptyset^2\)/2e, below last week's rates. The yards were not quite created at sun down; the Texau animals above referred to, though coming so far to pay as a visit, seemed, so are ely tour trace; the compiler of a passing notice from even the law was a flow. plim nt of a passing notice from even the buy rs of low priced skin and bone, though a few or the best were soil at \$30@32  $_{\rm t}$  head. Such animals should be grazed at least one season in Itlinois, or elsewhere, before being offered in this, or indeed any other maket, as Beef Cattle...Of the 3,117 at Allerton's, Illinois alone contributed 1,588, or full one-

8, threy sold 105 of the E Virgin cattle of about 71/2 cwt., at an average of near 9c. Of course they were good Illineis

Harris & Conger, on their own account, 114 fairish Illinois steers, at 8c@9c on 6.5 fbs net

White & Son, for Alexander & Virgin; 101 very fair cattle

from Illinois, at near 9c on an estimate of 700 fbs net.

Budlong & Eastman tried to set! 140 Texans brought on by one W. W. Robbins, for Beck & Herndon. The few best ones that were got off at \$30@\$32 ? head probably were about \$6c ? Ib. although it was impossible to tell what they would weigh when divested of horns, hide and off of the heaviest might reach 5 cwr. net. It appeared as though the lot would last for two markets at least, which, will save the owners the necessity of sending again next week. Budloug & Eastman had better luck with 48 Illinois Cattle of commen to medium grade, for Delano & Est's, disposing of them at 7½c@8½c. on an estimate of 5½ cwt.

Westhelmer & Brother, for Bankin & Gillespie 72 Illinois

Cattle in fair flesh but rather rough, at \$43, or 8c for t tailings and so up to 9c for the best. Also for J Caldwell. 101 very fair Cattle from Pickaway county, Ohio at \$\frac{3}{2}c,-Home weight 1,311 lbs. Sixty-four of them brought 9c. yes

Hoag & Sherman, for W. J. Hutchinson, 97 rather common Illinois stock at 8c., and 71 Illinois steers of letter quality for J. Cheeney, at 81/20291/40. Also for Dutchess County farmers 85 good cattle, at about 9c.

Ayrault & Brother, for W. S Stebbins, 60 fairish Illinois stock at Sc@ Sige, and for a few of the best 9c. rating them 700 lbs. net The lot averaged near \$60 \$ head. Also, for C. Stone, 32 medium cattle at 81/c.

O. Hurd, for A. Hurd, 60 fair Illinois cattle, estimated at 61/2 cwt. at 81/2c.

VEAL CALVES.

Alierton reports receipts of 275 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c@6½c. 7 ib, and a lew at 6½c Market quicker, especially for good Calves, weighing about 150 ib. Some heavy ones ranging from 175 ibs. to 200 ibs sell stowly, at last weeks prices, while the lighter ones are near 1/20 73 lb higher. SHEEP.

Browning reports receipts of 5,791. Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 31/2004c, for Sheep, and 51/2000c. gross for Lambs. Markets well supplied; and lambs have been doing a trific better. Receipts for Monday were 2,731, or more than for any one previous day for the year.

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#### MOLINE PLOWS.

Manufactured by John Dere.

S THE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING A STHE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING is at hand, the subscriber would ask the attention of Farmers and others interested, to his large and superior stock of Plows of all kinds, now in use in the West, consisting of

Three sizes of Improved Clippers, made from the best Cast steel, and finished in very superior manner; these lows for ease of draft, and perfect plowing, have to equal in this

Four sizes and qualities of the common form of old ground plows. made from Cast, German and American Steel, which are equal to any plaw made after this style,

Corn Plows of two qualities

Double and single Shovel Plows. Five Tooth Cultivators.

Harrows, two styles, reversable, adjustable, and Giddes Double Harrow. Ox Yokes of three sizes, finished in the best manner,

and a very superior article.

Twelve and Fourteen in Extra Breakers, for breaking Prairie or other sod, with two and three horses-these are very superior breaking plows.

Common breakers of every size and style, on hand, or made to order.

The Michigan Double Plows. Cf this I am making two sizes for three and four horses. This plow is adopted to breaking, plowing stubble land, or subseiling: and will do anykinds of plowing in the best manner. No plow has given such general satisfaction wherever it has been used. It should be more generally introduced for deep plowing and

All orders for plows either singly or by the dozen will receive prompt at ention

Sept., 18 8-6 times.

All of said articles can be had on application to Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE FRANCIS& BARR ELL.

Buckwheat and Turnip Secd

TOR SALE BY FRANCIS & BARRELL. PRESERVING JARS.

THESE ARE OF A GLASS, A NEW INvention, v.ry excellent, just received and for sale by aug FRANCIS & BARKELL.

Chinese Sugar Cane Molasses, A MOST EXCELLENT ARTICLE JUST received and for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

# RAREY'S

ART OF

#### Taming Vicious Horses.

Warranted Genuine.

UST PUBLISHED, ILLUSTRATED INstructions in Rarey's Art of Horse Taming, guaranteed the same as practiced in Europe, and entirely different from the same as practiced in fattope, and entirely different from that described in horse taming books and taught by itinerant jockies. As Mr Rarey did not disclose the important feature of his system in this country, but which I now for the first time engage to 'nly reveal. My price has been reduced to \$3, which every man who owns a herse can afford to part with. Any man who knows anything about a horse can operate it. All persons remitting the money must promise over their signatures not to make the secret public or sell it. over their signatures not to make the secret public or sell it within three months of reception. Address CALEB H. RANEY.

july-far8m

Albany, N. Y.

# B. B LLOYD, DENTIST,

OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYEURN'S.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARSWARRANTS A lim in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velum and would, so as to restore

articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine. Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey. Hilmois University; Drs. Helm, Kyan and Wallace: Messrs. Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

#### MAP OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD

SANGAMON COUNTY, STATE OF HAINOIS.

YONTAINING OLD TOWN PLAT AND of additions, shewing each Lot and Block, and the numbers thereof, the Streets, Aconnues and Alleys, Residences, and the unumoved lands within, and aquarter of a mile North along the northern limits of said city.

Scale 300 feet to an inch Published by WILLIAM SIDES, of Springfield City En gineer and oniveyor

Fruit Trees for Sale. E HAVE 15,000 TREES, 5 YEARS old, from seven to ten feet high, well branched, (very nice) that we offer this fall at the low price of \$12½ per 100; also 15,000 4 years old, at \$10 per 10, to cash custobers. Next spring we shall charge \$15 for 5 year, and \$12½ for a year. Also Pear, Chercy, Plum, Grade, Curiants, Pie Plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austral of the plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austral of the plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austral of the plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austral of the plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austral of the plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austral of the plant of the pl trian and Scotch Pines, from three to six feet high, at 25c per foot; Norway, blue and Whita Spruces, Hemlock, Arborvita, B. Isam Fir. European and American Larches, with a good variety of hardy flowering plants. Olders respectfully solicited. VERRY ALDRICH. ited.

Pleasant Ridge Nursery, Arlspe, Bureau County, Ili nois.

DERRES PLOWS

PWO HORSE PRAIRIE BREAKERS, Dauble Michtgan and common plows, of the best workmauship, for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL. aug

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES SHUABERY, &c.

FRANCIS & BARRELL, SPRINGFIELD. DuPage County Nurseriea, L. Ellsworth & Co., proprietors. These trees are well grown, healthy, and their genuiness is warrante. Orders for fall planting can be forwarded to them at any time from June till November.

Catalogues will be furnished those who wish to purchase trees and shrue bery on application to Messrs. Francis & Barrell, opringfield.

QUEENSWARE.

LARGE LOT DIRECT FROM THE potteries in England, to be sold at very low prices by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Drills.

ON HAND, FOR SALE, THE BEST FRANCIS & BARRELL.

20,000 FEET OF SEASONED WALmayll J. HUTCHINSON

have, will have done good, and she may herself become the nucleus of their operation,—thus effecting in another way, the same general dimunition of labor. Thus every useful invention is a counteraction of toil, enabling mankind to do quickly that which concerns their lower wants, and giving them more time to study and perfect that part of them which is intellectual and immortal.

We are aware that the subject of invention, the influence of machinery on labor, is a deep one, and in the rapid change which it is effecting in human affairs, is not an universal good. The full advantage can only operate in more perfect conditions of society than exists at present, but it does something to force those conditions into being. That there is too great an inequality in the lot of man in the world, philanthropists and the thoughtful concede. If one man holds the means of subsistence of the many, that many must be abridged in their wants and necessities. Fields that are held out of use, exertion and effort that might relax and go into other hands, much useless and luxurious production, are evils that will cry louder as the earth becomes more populous and mankind more sensitive to the true vature of their wants. "The rich and the poor we shall always have with us," but if the desires of the one class were moderated, the condition of the other would be proportionately made better. If man lived as he should do upon earth, there can be no doubt that it would people comfortably, prodigally, untold millions more than are now upon its face, and as invention and discovery were bringing out new products, new forms of nutriment will come into being not now dreamed of. As the preservation of food has already reached a high degree of perfection, we may feel some reliance that the theory of Mathus and others who have feared that the powers of production would fall short of consumption, were not to be realized in generations for which we have any concern.

There is an interesting fact in relation to the multiplication of fishes that show the resources of the world in a most beautiful and beneficent light, the spawn of which may be collected and ponds, brooks, artificial lakes, &c., and large ear, well filled, with a small cob,

the introduction of fish be increased to an indefinite and incalculable extent. We may therefore rely upon it that the Creator will provide sustenance for all the creatures he has made, if they follow out their instincts, and keep their reason enlightened somewhat in competability with his desires.

#### Seed Corn.

Last year at this time, we commenced giving hints to our farmers in regard to saving their seed corn. Some few paid attention to our suggestions, went into their fields at the proper season, selected their corn, dried it and put it away for safe-keeping. Last spring they found the seed thus saved invaluable. We deem it safe to say that some farmers have lost thousands of bushels of corn by neglecting to seem their seed in the in the fall.

We have a few more suggestions to make. The spring season, in regard to weather, is very uncertain here. We oftener have bad springs than facurable ones for planting and sowing. Last spring was the worst we have known.

We will make a few remarks on another point, and then close our article with what we deem important lints to our farmers on the subject of seed corn.

Our railroads furnish means to send off our fat hogs to Eastern markets at every season. No farmer need be at a loss at any time for want of a market for fat hogs,—and especially early in the fall season.

Now how is he to make his hogs fat at that season? Why, procure seed of some of the early kinds of corn, and have new corn ready to feed them. The King Phillip corn, and there is no better corn to fatten hogs, was ripe in this section on the first of August. Planted thick, this corn makes a very good yield. There are other varieties of early corn, larger, perhaps quite as good, though later, that can be made to answer a valuable purpose for early feeding.

Our springs are uncertain and very often frosts come before we are expect ing them—consequently much of our corn is injured by frosts. It seems that with these facts considered, our farmers should provide themselves with a corn that matures in less time than that ordiremoved into other suitable places, narily planted. We want a corn with a

that does not grow a large stalk, earlier by a month than common corn, and that yields heavy crops. Our farmers should be looking out for such corn. A great many new varieties have been brought to the country the present season, and from among them, it is very likely, that the corn wanted, can be selected.

#### Drilling in Wheat.

It is no longer a question that drilling is the best system for putting in wheat. But such is the fertility of our soil that it throws up such a large crops of weeds that the plow cannot be made to cover them deep enough to admit of the unobstructed operations of the common drill. Farmers feel that they are compelled to sow their wheat broadcast against their judgment and wishes. Well, there is now a drill that can drill in wheat through all obstructions of weeds or corn stalks, and car. do this work well. The drills are made by rolling custers, the seed , at in regularly and covered beautifully. This drill is a perfect machine. It is cheaper than the common drills, will do all the work of the common drill, and will do work that the common drill cannot do. It has not been introduced generally, because the owner is too poor to send out agents over the land. We see that these drills are for sale by Messrs. Francis & Barrell, of this city. They are called "Emmert's Rolling Drill."

How to Protect Sheep from the RAVAGES OF DOGS.—A subscriber, whose sheep-fold has often been visited by prowling dogs, wishes to know how he can protect his flock. With great pleasure we furnish the following prescription.

DIRECTIONS.—Divide the beefsteak, or "tit bit," into sixteen parts; take a sharp knife and make an incision into each one of them, and insert one sixteenth of the above quantity of strychnine, drop a few of the Medicated "tit bits" around your "sheep preserves," and have a few in your coat pocket, so that when you come across an ugly cuss of a dog-a perfect Nena Sahibjust come the "Rarey" over him-make his acquaintance, coax him to stay with you long enough, while you draw forth just one morsel. In the name of mutton let the medicine be given.—Am. Vet. Jour.

From Porter's Spirit.

Obituary.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 22.

THE LAST OF OLD GAZAN.—Died, this morning at the stable of Green, Paul & Wurts, Esqs., near Bloomington Ill., the thorough-bred old horse Gazan, twenty-two years old. (I find him a winner in the tables published in "Youatt on the Horse," by Skinner, in 1840, where he is set down at four years old.) This horse was bred by Dr. Warfield, of world-wide celebrity, and in his day in the hands of George Crane, and Andy Spang ranked with the first racers of the continent. He has long been a resident of this prairie country, and "has done the State some service," as any one may easily see by making a visit to Morgan county, and examining their stock of horses, not probably surpassed by any other county certainly in this State, and perhaps I might, with propriety, extend the remark much further.

It is no small praise to say, that the people of Morgan county had the understanding to appreciate, and the spirit to sustain such an animal for a long period of years; but when I add, what I have recently understood, that they have lately sent to New Jersey and obtained the services of the famous thoroughbred horse Marco, for the purpose of carrying out their views so correctly begun, of placing their horses at the very top of the list for spirit, beauty, and endurance, it will require no prophet to foretell the character of these noble animals in a few years to come.

Marco was also bred by Dr. Warfield and contested many a hard foaght, field in his day, as the file of the Old Spirit will abundantly testify. He has been used for the last five years amongst their extensive stud of mares by the gentleman at whose stable Gazan breathed his last, and where I was permitted to behold near fifty of his beautiful colts.— These gentlemen having finished their purpose with him, sent him to New Jersey, the place of their residence, where that emterprising veteran horseman Wm. H. Hartley, Esq., of Jacksonville, followed, and succeeded in bringing him back to Illinois.

bestowed upon him, which impelled me to send you this hasty sketch of what is doing in this young empire; being well assured that the announcement of the death of so notable a horse as old Gazan will cause a thrill of regret in the heart of many a lover of these noble friends and companions of man.

Sowing Timothy Seed. The Rural New Yorker has the following remarks on this subject, which we submit to the consideration of our farmers:

Whoever sows winter wheat can sow Timothy before the wheat is drilled, in or before the last dragging if the wheat is put in with a drag; but if the wheat is put in with a cultivator or gang plow, I should prefer sowing the Timothy after that operation was completed, trusting to the rains to bury the seed.

Timothy seed may be sown upon any clean land, and dragged in without any other crop, and if put in immediately it might be moved or pastured next year, us it makes a better growth and frequently succeeds better alone than when sown in connection with a grain crop. Oats especially are a poor crop to seed down

It is now pretty generally conceded that if we want to raise twice as much grain, especially wheat, we must sow only half as much ground. This makes it necessary to put down more land to grass than we have usually devoted to that crop, and renders it important that we should adopt the best methods of seeding.

#### Diarrhoea in Animais.

A correspondent of an English journal while speaking of the diarrhoa amongst the lamb stock, so fatal in many parts of the country, remarks:

I am not a farmer by profession, but have had some experience, having occupied a farm for seven years, during which I paid some attention to this disease, not only in sheep and lambs, but also in cattle, especially young stock. The benefits I derived from the experiments, I am anxious to give to the world. When I had been about two years a farmer, it happened that a very abundant crop of acorns made its appearance; and having this, it occurred to me that mother Nature had provided the crop for some useful purpose. I at once gave out to the boys of the village, that I would give 2d. a gallon for all the acorns they would bring at the season when they began to drop from, the oak, which abounds in the neighborhood (Cheshire.)

In a short time i was inundated with Being on a visit to the West, I was | this fruit, so much so that I was obliged | an eye witness to the struggles of this to reduce my price to a penny per gallon "noble old courser," and the tender care and still they kept coming in abundance, whilst my neighbors (the farmers) were laughing in their sleeves, wondering whether I was going to keep pigs on a large scale. However, when the season for gathering was over, I sent them to the mill to be ground into flour, and when I found symptoms of scour or diarrhœa in my cattle, I ordered two handfuls to be mixed in a bran mash, and given warm immediately, and to continue it once a day until the disease | injurious and very cruel, to leave a horse

disappeared. This proved a never failing cure, in so much that I never had any trouble from the disease afterwards; and my neighbors seeing this, had recourse to me for a little of my acorn flour when the disease appeared in their cattle, which, of course, I was glad to give them, the result being the same as in my own case.

#### Horses-Weak Eyes.

Horses that are kept most of the time in the stable, on dry food, are more liable to have inflamed eyes than those that are kept on pasture. When I find an eye much inflamed, I bleed in the vein below, as described in a former number and wash with a solution of sugar of lead, or white vitriol, dissolved in rainwater. In cases of slight inflammation, the wash alone is sufficient, which should be used every two hours until it subsides and then occasionally until the eye seems entirely bright and clear. In severe cases, that do not yield to the above treatment, take a gallon of blood from the neck, dissolve two pounds of glauber salts in water, and give him a pint of it with a bucket full of water whenever he is thirsty, or if he will drink it at two or three draughts, all the better; put four threads of sewing-silk in a sharp darning-needle, and bore his ears about one inch from the head, on the outside; draw the thread through until there is just length enough to make a two-inch loop, wet it, take some tartar-emetic between your thumb and finger, and rub on it, and then draw it back and forth a few times through the ear. This will canse the ear to swell considerably, and in a day or two it will begin to suppurate: take hold of the strings once a day, and pull it through a little; keep the patient as much as possible out of the stable and in the shade—the ammonia about a stable, especially one that is not kept very clean, is very irritating to sore eyes. I have no doubt that horses frequently lose their sight by being kept in close, filthy stables.

It will be found where eyes have once been severely inflamed, that they will be more subject to it ever after, and in all cases for sometime after you subdue the inflammation, be careful not to overheat the horse, and when he is warmed so as to sweat freely, never leave him standing in a draught of cold, or even cool air, but have him cool off as gradually as possible.

I once had a very valuable young horse, whose eyes had always been apparently sound, put entirely blind by being driven five miles in twenty-five minutes, and then put in an open log stable, exposed to the cool air, of an autumn night.

It is under all circumstances highly

of the large wool growers of this county.

We would like to have him furnish a fair calculation of the cost, expense of keeping, feeding, &c., of a flock of 1,000 sheep in Central Illinots, the amount of the wool they would yield, and the worth of it in market. It would be a fair thing to estimate the cost of keeping, &c., for the last year. Last year our crops were not good—and this year wool is low.

What we want is, statements that will show whether wheat raisers can turn their attention profitably to the growing of wool.

Mr. M'Connell in furnishing the statement we ask, will gratify many of his friends and do a great service to the farmers of the State.

#### About the Fact!

Last year a farmer in this county prepared his ground well for wheat and put the seed in with great care. After the work was done, the field regularly plowed, well harrowed, no trash to be seen on the surface,—looked well, we might well say beautiful. A neighbor had a field right along side. Both fields had been broken up one year. "Now," said the neighbor, "You are too particular. I will get as good a crop as you, and will put the seed in at half the expense." "We'll see," said the first. Both fields were cut at the same time and threshed by the same machine. The first field yielded ten bushels of wheat more to the acre than than the other;—a fact which proves the benefit of thorough cultiva-

#### Hedging-A New Idea.

H. J. Chase, Esq., of Peoria county. has now upon his farms twenty-two miles of Osage Orange hedge. He was among the first who planted Osage Orange hedges in the State. He tried almost every plan proposed for making quick and good hedges; and he has now come to the conclusion and practices on this system: He plants the hedge plants near together and lets them grow up without clipping. If they get too high, he cuts off the tops with an axe. He has hedges cultivated in this manner and they are perfectly impassable for man or beast. He will clip no more hedges.

Farm of Lewis H. Thomas.

This farm is in Macoupin county, six and a half miles west of Virden. It has been entered for competition and premium with the State Agricultural Society as a grazing farm. We had the pleasure of examining it a few days ago.

The tract consists of a section and a half of land. We think it was entered about '50 or '51. It was then in the middle of a large prairie, where there was good water, a branch leading into one of the affluents of the Sangamon passing through it. The old road from Springfield to Carlinville passed over the tract. Mr. Thomas had the lands surveyed out in '52, and formed his plans for the future improvements. The land is divided into several lots—some of them containing 160, and others 80 acres. He went to work in the fall of '52, and broke up the land an ample width for planting hedge round the whole tract and for keeping the fine from it then in the same manner for his cross hedges—and in the spring of '53 commenced planting his hedges.

The land was away from the range of eattle. In fact his hedges received no injury but from passing hunters or deer.

He attended to his hedges for two or three years without much attempt to cultivate his farm—though he found time to build a house near the centre of the tract, and a large barn, and to plant seed for forming a grove of peach trees, a locust grove, and a large grove of 15 neres, filled with eak, walnut, hickory, sycamore, chestnut, ash, softmaples and many other kirds of our forest trees. This last mentioned grave it now in a most promising state of growth. Some of the trees are fifteen and twenty-five in height--some less, but all are flourishing. This was, indeed, the first grove of the kind that we ever saw, and it will be spoken of to the praise of Lewis II. Thomas in long, long years to come.

But we have lost sight of the beautiful hedges that surround and cross this farm. The outside hedges are all bull-proof, as are most of the inside hedges.—some of the latter being but about three years old.

The groves and hedges about Mr. Thomas' farm are a most beautiful creation—the work of a young man, scarcely

now thirty years old. They show what can be done by well directed and intelligent industry. The hedges on his farm, in one string, would make a line of eleven miles, and he does not believe that they have or will cost him 25 cents a rod.

No man can examine the hedges of Mr. Thomas without being profoundly impressed with the belief that Osage Orange hedges are to be the fences of Illinois.

Mr. Thomas has now fences for the present, and probably for half the next century, and how much longer, who can tell?

We are told of a farmer in this county who put into a crib last fall 3,000 bushels of corn. The crib was made of rails and not covered. The corn was exposed to all the vicissitudes of weather, rains, sleets, snows, and the deluges of water in May and June—of course the corn was not the best-being faulty, as most corn of the last season was-but the crib gradually settled, and it was found on examination that the whole lot of corn was rotten, with the exception of about a hundred bushels. We suppose the owner of the corn reflects on Providence for the loss of his last year's crop.

SINGULAR PALLIATIVE FOR TOOTHACHE.

—A little horseradish scraped, and laid on the wrist or the side affected, will, in many cases, give speedy relief. A better way is to place a little scraped horseradish in the mouth, or the tooth, or just around the gum. It relieves rheumatic pains in the gum and face also. The mouth may afterwards be rinsed with a little camphorated water, lukewarm.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING ICE-UREAM.—
Two quarts good rich milk, four fresh eggs; three-quarters pound of white sugar; six teaspoons of Bermuda arrow root. Rub the arrow-root smooth in a cold milk; beat the eggs and sugar together; bring the milk to the boiling point; then stir in the arrow root; remove it then from the fire and immediately add the eggs and sagar, stirring briskly to keep the eggs from cooking, then set aside to cool. If flavored with extracts, let it be done just before putting it in the freezer. If the vanilla bean is used, it must be boiled in the milk.

#### The State Fair.

We learn that the buildings and other fixtures on the Fair grounds at Centralia are in a fine state of forwardness, and will be all perfeetly completed in time. The buildings are large and convenient, and all the other fixtures and arrangements will be fully equal to those of any previous Fair. Our editorial brethren will have a commodious room for their especial benefit. Extensive eating and sleeping arrange ments will be made about the grounds. Extra cars will run to the different towns up and down the roads, and even in Centralia accommodations for lodgings will be found for 8,000 people. The hotels and private houses will be reserved principally for the ladies. Among other great attractions for the farmer will be seen certainly one, and possibly three, steam plows The trial of plows will be more thos rough and interesting than at any previous Fair.

#### Mothers.

Whatever man's position may be in this Western country, woman's is a hard one. And all this in an age of great industrial, social, and intellectual advancement. Help, which is the name given for servants in our republican country, is still scarce, and mothers have to toil hard to make up the deficiency. The daughters, in a fairly prosperous family, admitting that they have left school, do less in this generation than they did in former one. There is more required of them intellectually. The general status of society, is more elevated, and with what conventional usage demands, however absurd, there is certainly less work expected of them than formerly. The mother, under these circumstances, has to assume the responsibility of the household, to perform its onerous duties, to be up betimes in the morning, to be the latest to bed at night.

If we take less prosperous conditions of life, we shall find that toil has less alleviation in the house than in the fields, and wherever we look, in the city or country, we perceive that woman has the worst part to perform. Our view of the matter is this—that there is not generally indoor help enough, that where there is too little the profits of the farm suffer, the butter and the cheese diminish in quality and value, ragged clothing and personal neglect take the place of tidiness and thrift, and the sheer inhumanity of the thing, to her upon whom the burden comes, makes life hardly endurable, as we think. The grasping at too much land, at more cultivation than can be profitably attended to, is the fruit-

ful source of this suffering. A mother, living out wearisome years, when under more equable desires and duties she would enjoy and lengthened her days, is a sad commentary on the prevailing habit of depriving our homes of their needed help:

Women that have been mothers are different beings from those who have not. The anxieties and cares incident to the maternal relation, make great draft upon the physical powers. When to this be added constant hard work, the sun of comfort has nearly set. Education, too, begins with the child's dawning perceptions, and to fulfill her duty here requires the most of a mother's attention. Of the daughters, however great the accomplishments they may aim at, let them understand that household work, kitchen work, however homely, is to our mind the greatest, and is never incompatible with other attainments in a well regulated family. We know of no condition in this favored country, there should be none, in which degrading toil is inevitable, unless through misfortune, and then if there be virtue, there will be the rescue or our experience is at fault.

There certainly can always be some portion of the day appropriated to improvement. Girls brought up to constant drudgery, are fit only for that ever afterwards; the sternest utilitarian could not desire such a destiny for his child. As to help, how many distressed children there in New York, and in all our great sea-ports, and for that matter, in our inland cities, to whom a place in one of these country homes would save a soul, would save our own, for we cannot take a child from these positions without motives of a higher than a selfish kind. Of adult female help how much comes from the European world, and the less favored conditions of our own land, that might be sought for and employed, even if we could comfortably do without it. We can enter into no relation with others in a spirit of indifference. Life is too sacred for that, and "we may meet angels unawares,"—in other words, good may redound to us from our intercourse with others, if we are open to receive it.

In this Prairie State, blessed beyond all others in fruitful fields, the infinite has crowded upon us the full hundred

talents, and we should manfully and womanly act up to, and not escape, from the responsibility which it imposes. We cannot live for ourselves alone, and we live best for ourselves in a practical sense as it will generally prove, when we live to a certain extent, for others.

There should then, according to our reasoning, be more servants in our households, better than this,—help,—if we can, thus elevate it, more to do indoor work, than we find there is in our Western country. Economy is so much of a virtue that if beginners can do without help, then other improvement not being neglected, or their health suffering, let them do it: if they have the help and are able to pay for it, so much the better, for therein are they widening the usefulness of their possessions and the general good of society. We think a sewing machine is as necessary an implement in in a farmer's family as a drill, cultivator or mower is in the fields. Labor saving machines are wanted indoors as well as out, they are co-laborers with the school, the telegraph, and the railroad in helping forward the condition of man. The introduction of the spinning jenny in England, though it met with great opposition from the hand loom weavers, soon made fabrics so cheap, gave them such extension and use, furnishing ample clothing to the poorest and meanest subject of the realm, that it at once stood forth as the most beneficent invention of the time. Washing machines, we trust, will be furnished, ere many years, that will supersede the present slow and exhausting manipulation that is so much dreaded by females. The application of heat to culinary purposes is another labor saving process, that is attracting attention, particularly where coal is used for fuel, and in cities, but which will in process of time find its way into the country.

That a higher era is dawning upon industry, compressing labor into a smaller compass, is perhaps the leading characteristic of the present age, and is destined, in the leisure which it affords, to elevate man into a higher rank. That "we do not live by bread alone," is becoming a substantial reality instead of a mere Christian abstraction, expressed without meaning or force. Sewing machines, if they lift the needle woman into a higher position, a worse she could not

# B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Mardware. IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the

manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assertment of

#### Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Movers, Straw Cutters. Hedge Trimmers, Sciles, Grass and Training Hooks. Cradles, Scytles. Snaths, Firks, Hoes, Showls. Scoons. Axes (all kinds and makes). Picks, Mattocks, Fan Mills. Seed Separators and Tixeshing Mathènes.

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Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw P! ites, Tongs, Horse Nai's, ilorse Shes. Buttresses. dr.

CGOPEK'S TOOLS. Fine assertment, Knives, Hook's, Planes, de.

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A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's. Tuble, Pocket, Pen. Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Surars, Ciscors, Curvers, &c. Great veriety. GUNS, PISTOLS,

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Board Plow. THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR: Piew still continues to supply .the great demand which its morits have

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The following note is but one of the many testimonials

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We certify that we have lately used the above plows, around factured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other lows we have ever used. We cherfully recommend them to the public.

Wm. Lawson. J. J. Short, John W. Beck,

Wm. Polliphat ... r. David Newsom, Uriah Mane,

John Kavanaugh. Philemon Staut. Sangamon county, Jan 17, 1855.

From the peculiar form of Uhler's plows they are not excelled by any other now in use. It seems very bright, sheds

off stubbles admirably, and runs light and easy to the team. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully in breaking prairie. The limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is tobe pleased with

In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making

wrought iron upright ones, and two-horse plows.

Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prusse plow now in uso. Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, key ton hand constantly.

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the charter.

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render it aimost linexcusable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themse, ves or its protection.

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It will uncloubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

The Millerine's from twelve to twenty bushels per hour

and cakes an easy draft for two bors is.

We can produce thist promines, diplomes, and recommendations too namerous to mention.

For tall particulars, references and description of Mills see - Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill. and also we on the peration by cading at the Agricultural Store of FRANCIS & BARRELL.

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Sweet Potato Plants. WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PRO-per section for sale by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (See advertisement of early Nansemond pointoes) febl FRANCIS & BARREL.

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD L Company invites the attention of Agriculturalists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest.

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is officred to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Illinois occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

Ohio. Indiana. Illinois, Michigan; Wisconsln, Iowa and Northern Missouri.
Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters, -- nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the

Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapt-

od to grazing, can never compete with those of this State.

The lands bordering upon the Misseuriand Kansas Rivers, and upon the lines of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are now selling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to psy heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra tost of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of produc-

Locking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines 'h most favorable temperature with the sichest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is jull of mineral wealth such as Coal, tron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantages of churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 ceres of the best quality of timber land; and the extensive pineries in adjoining States, accessible by the Lakes, turnish Chicago with an immense quantity of timber and Impler amounting in 1856, to 460,000,000 feet.

Illinois especially during the last ten years, has been repidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000 and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railroads; which, with the waters of the Mississippi. Illinois River, the Michigan Canaland Lake communications afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of ther products to every market. About one million acres of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince he rapidly increasing prosperty of the country. Such is the facility and economy with which these lands can be cultivated, that in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the conforts of old settled farms in the Eastern States; and such is their fertiliey and productiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$80 per acre at six years' credit and three per cent. interest, can be fully paid for within that time, together with all the costs of improvements, by ordinary industry, from the profits

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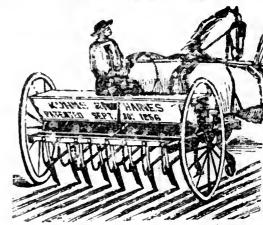
Although it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads in Himols willedvance to \$50 or even \$100 per acre within ten years, yet the interests of this Company are more advancell by placing their property in the hands of farmers, to setthe the country, relying upon the business of the read for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations to the State. These considerations induce the policy of "apid sales, which live been progressing and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued till the lands are finally disposed of No encouragement's given to speculative purchasers, as the Company does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for return settlement and cultivation. It is evident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere he as well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these lands

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Springfield. Illinois.



VOL. III.

30

# SPRINGFIELD, OCTOBER, 1858.

NO. 10.

THE

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#### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

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CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING: One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

#### Market Gardens.

The next best thing to a private garden about the dwelling, is a market garden in the neighborhood, where vegetables may be procured fresh on the day they are wanted for the table. With all the facilities for small gardens, with from and means enough, there are multitudes too lazy and ignorant to have them. You might set before them a section of paradise, and tell them that they have room enough, and time enough to realize more beautiful things than Adam and Eve saw, and it is nought to them. You may demonstrate to them, that it is the cheapest and best means of preserving health, and they will not be moved. You may convince them that they can procure vegetables and fruits in their own yards, cheaper and better than they can be had elsewhere, and they will coolly respond, "that may be so." You may bring your arithmetic, and show them that by a little management, they can sell enough to get their own fruits and vegetables for nothing. They are not inclined to invest. You may appeal to their parental sympathies, and show them that a garden is a good school of industry for their children, safeguard against vice, an excellent physic .l discipline and means of health, and they will triumphantly respond that "mother takes care of the children." You cannot get them interested in soil culture by any of the appeals that move them on other subjects. They have either no practical acquaintance with gardening, or become disgusted with it early in life. It is associated in their minds with weeding onion beds, and back-aches, with the dirt and sweat of their boyhood. kept through the winter, transplanted in

They have an utter distaste for the hoc, and the pruning knife. They do not want the bother of a garden, and would not care if they should never see a potato blossom or a cabbage growing again.

Such people are to be found in all our cities and villages, in great numbers, for if we add to them those, who have absolutely no facilities for gardening, we shall have the great majority. These unfortunate people are to be cared for as a public duty. It is a matter of as much importance that they should be kept from feeding upon decayed vegetables and fruits, in which the sun has been gendering poison for a week, as that they should be kept from swill milk, incipient veal, and other noxious articles. It were a fair field of philanthrophy, if there were no other motives, to induce men to supply this great public want. He who supplants the withering and festering commodities, imported from a distance, that so generally lumber the village hucksters' stalls, and the corner city grocery, with fresh home grown vegetables and fruits, is a public benefactor. He is more worthy of a monument in a public square than the hero of a battle field, for his mission is one of life and health.

But in our call to market gardening, we are not entering upon a missionary enterprise, and calling upon candidates for this honor to disgorge for the public benefit. The business is as lucrative to the gardener, as it is beneficial to the consumer of his products. The grower of strawberries and cabbage only gives the appreciating public a chance to disgorge for his benefit. Gardening, like godliness, is great gain for all parties concerned in it.

The work in a market garden properly begins in the fall. There are several vegetables that must be started at this season, and all the ground should be manured either then, or during the winter. Much of the success of the garden, pecuniarily depends upon having its products anticipate the season a little. Pot toes early in the season are worth two dollars a bushel. Three weeks later they are down to a dollar or less. There is a like falling off from most other articles, though hardly anything fails to return a pay-

Spinach is sown in September and Octo ber, to furnish cuttings in April and May. Cabbage is sown about the same time, to furnish plants for the cold frame, which are

April, and furnish heads in June. They are put into the frame in rows, very near together in November, and when the winter sets in, are covered with boards, removing only in mild weather, and increasing light and heat as Spring advances, until the open ground is in condition to receive them. These are called cold frame plants, and furnish heads about two weeks earlier than the hot-bed plants started in March. The best varieties for this early crop, are the Early York and the Winnigstad, which makes a very solid

head of excellent quality.

Lettuce is also sown in the Fall, and with a little protection, keeps well through the winter. About the first of March operations commence with the hot-beds. These are prepared with various quantities of manure according to the heat required. The beds are generally from four to six feet wide for convenience in attending to the plants. They are covered with a sash about three feet wide, the glass being not more than seven by nine. In these beds a great variety of plants are forwarded, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, etc.

The whole ground is covered as soon as it sufficiently warm and arranged so as to allow a succession crop. . In the first course come radishes, spinnach, lettuce, cabbage, potatoes, peas, turnips, corn, Kolil-rabi, etc.

Potatoes being well appreciated call for a large breadth of land. The varieties cultivated are mainly the Carpenters, Stulley's Seedling, for early varieties, and the Dovers for the main crop. These varieties have all done well this season, and have shown no indication of the rot. After the early potatoes are harvested, the ground is appropriated to late cabbage.

Radishes is another early crop, and would be more largely cultivated if there was a large demand. These come off early in June, and are followed by celery, or any other crop that does not demand the whole season. Sweet corn, cabbage or carrots might follow, if any exigency of the cultivator, or of the market demanded them. In cultivating radishes or any of the brassica tribe of plants, care must be taken to select ground that has not been fertilized with the contents of the stye. This induces diseased tubers.

· Peas are largely cultivated, and the main crop is a dwarf variety, of lage size, and very prolific, common in the Philadelphia market. The use of brush is found to be troublesomeand expensive. The Champion of England is cultivated, and is regarded as on the whole

# B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Mardware. IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assertment of

#### Agricultural Tools and Impiements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Heapers, Movers, Straw Culters, Heape Trimmers, Sechis, Grass and Truning Hooks, Crealles, Segtion, Snatts, Forks, Hors, Showds, Segma, Axes all kinds and toakes. Picks, Mattocks, Fan Mells, Seed S paralers and Torrhom Me

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUIGBERS WAREHOUSE. Large at d complet cossers acut of Locks, Latches, 1, 2%, Hoseges, Screws, Bolts, Phots, North, TRIMAINGN—great variety

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Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Braces, Ib is, Previous Kneeds, Spurres, Trowels, Bevils, Halchets, Pameners, Advess 1992, and Broad Ares, Borring Machines, Codd and Stephals Morticing Machines, Files, de.

#### Blacksmith's Tools

Bellous, ... nvils, Vere, Serew Pt des, Teorge, Borce No. . . il rec Shees, Buttresses, de

CGOPER'S TGOLS. Fine assettment, Knives, Hook's, Plant, de.

#### CUTLERY.

.. very large stock and assortment of Wostenh for a But de-er's and other's. 2006, Perkel, Run Calebor and Show Kacres. Razors, Surary, Ciscors, Cigeors, &c. Great viriety, GUNS, PISTOLS.

Gan Trimmings and Mountings, strenged double betreeffed Localish and German Riples, Pistors of great variety, together with a general assortal into t goods usually kep in a flar dware.

#### SAWS

Every variety, mill, cross out and circular, from three Inches to sixty inclusive, a unished at manufacturers prices.

Saddlery hardware and Carriage Trimming 3.

In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extens to sadalers and carriage malacrannus cal facilities, being supplied direct from the Landla turers. Goods in this line of me to me at entraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrels, Ornar ats. descates, Rings, Smalles, 1994s, Pun less, Webbirg, 1994s/justing and Donnes a Trees, Seddler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Gord and Fitting Tig set.

### Carriage Trimenings.

Brass and Surer Plated Serve Front Bands and Plated Serve Front Mad Brads, Cowh Handles, Cartern Frames, Tarned Udiars, Palent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Media. Duck and Deall, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Dorse of Corled Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, themp and Rubber

grap orders promptly fined and forwarded. May 18t, 1867. B. 1. FOX.

# HORSE BILLS PROMPTLY SAD REATLY PRINTED

FOURNAL OFFICE SPRINGFIELD, ......PLINOIS

## UHLER'S PLOWS The Double Curved Upright Steel Sould

#### Board Plow THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR

the great demand which is morits have created. Its commination of threadvantages has recommended it to the experiential community arreagh at the State of Hainois, at

is now admitted that it loss no copiet.

The following in ite is but one of the many of the individual of the manual of the working.

We certify that we have littely used the above piows, arrows factured by Mr. John Chler, and we would state that they are in H respects, superior to any oten a law we have exact

We cheerfully recommend them to the pull is Wm. '' (awson - Ωir bakı David News: 91, J. J. Short Joan W. Beck, Urfah Alame. John Kayanaugh. Philen on Stout

Sangamon county, Jan 17, 1855. From the peculiar form of Uhler's plow, they are not excelled by any other now in use. It seems very bright, she is off stubbles admirably, and runs light and easy to the born. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully to breaking prairie. The limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is to be pleased with

In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making

wrought iron upright ones, and two-horse plaws.

Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any praise plew now in unc. Any size that may be wanted can be 'and at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on hard constantly.

Manufactured by JOHN PHEER. Springfield, III., at whos establishment the e favorite plows can be laid, from a single one to a number unlimited.

#### THU ILLINGIS Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

LUCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS. CHARTERED F) B. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4-1830. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses.

Scoured by a lieu on property insured, valued

### \$9.000.000

3413 company memes dwellings, stores, warehouse a mannyfrequency will barns, stables and the contents of each of the with every other similar species of presently within essent, from

#### 1.088 OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The thire ters food justified in recommending this company to the two rolle consideration of the evizens of Himoss. Every concilence of the cost a member, the company being an association of a vist angress each of whom is concerned in instance to the cost angress cach of whom is concerned in instance of the concerned in the concerned in the concerned in the concerned and the concerned in the concerned and the concerned concerned and concerned in the concerned and concerned rompour accompre wely exhausthess and the entire safety co the restitution must be apparent to every an ewho reads

the chart r.
The cost ("instring in this company is so) wins to render it almost inexensible for the comes of insurable property not to avail themse, ves or its protection.

#### GOARD OF DARECTORS.

BONG, F. LONG. SOMETH WADE, A. KELLEVELGOR, AFRED DOW, BENJ. A. 11:57. JOHN JAMIS. TIMOTHY THRAFF. HINEY LE Лопу Ваниасие. M. a. A. woods NATHOLIUMSON, JOHN ATWOOD, BENJAMIN E. PONG, President

TRUIS AUTIEN THE R. TLOPE. M. O. A"WOOD, see'y 273 on Agent for this Company may be found. In almost every Cont. y of the State.

\$5. Application ic. insurance may be made to JAMES L. HILL, Agent. April 1, 1857. at springfield.

#### STAR CORN HILL.



For Crinding Corn. Cob Mominy or Meal and General Stock Reed.

TE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY point, or from our wagons, that run th ough the different wirts of the country, at the as mutacturer's retail price.

One is, so the null complete got,
One is, so the null complete got,
United and its of implety should be addressed to
How it. PYKe, Co., SpringB ld. III.
We note the say that where the Sor Millors he in used, it
tas gained redation contail order Mills low in user and the
former only needs to see and the it in order to become convinces that it is period in its arrangement from the fact flat it grieds eroon it well as old more, corn and cob-pessing though it togetiers who is no other Mill will do. Furmers and stack at averses, give from 50 to 30 bishess of corn in each hearty Course of this Mill; of least we have certificates to that Section Per and axia, once experienced its benefit, will reverente to the vasteful practice of feeding con. In

Hawillar Carbberry to ske good meal of shelled form for fam-

The Millerine to on twilve to awardy best doper hour and calces in easy draft for two corses.

We can procline test promines, diptore, and see name to the contract of the contract

different chain one shown home. For colly and colors, references and description of Wills see

- Percense n'e moli I with a Star Mill, a or meaone as problem by sading at the Agreeditural Stone of FRANCIS & BORKELL, Arthurk a Armit

E. W. LROWN D. C. GODDIN, J.J. T. JOHNSON, E. W. LROWN

## BROWN, GODDIN & CO. Commission Merchants,

NO. 62 SECOND STREET,

st. Louis, Mo.

special attention given to the sale of Grain and Country 47 m J. E. D.

#### E WHA HAVE THEM IN THE PRO-Sweet Potato Plants,

ther second for sale by the hundred or thensand at fair prices: (See advertisement of early Nausem only taroes) teb! FRANCIS & BARREL.

#### Allinois Central Rail Road LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD A Company invites the attention of Agriculturalists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without

the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Illinors occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Gran to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Imliana, Illinois, Michigan; Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Missouri.
Unlike the States North of us. the productions are not

the kell by regroup winters, nor is the leat of summer appressive. The land West of the Mis ouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Grent American Plain, and being chi-fiy, if not solely adapt-

od to grazing, can never compete with those of this Etate,
The lands berdering upon the Misseuriand Kansas Rivers,
and upon the lines of the proposed rowls in lown, have been taken up, and are now selling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural apols, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to Fastern manages at records the cost of produc-

Locking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines homest favorable temperature with the aidless soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral would such as Coai, Iron, Lend, L'inestene, act, and has already the advantages of clurches and schools. If population, and of the investment of capital. Mereover, there is searcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 reces of the best quality of timber land; and the factorise pin ries in adjoining Stat s, accessible by the Lakes, furnish Chicago ith an isamenes quantity of timber and bust or amounting in 1856, to 460,000,000 feet.

Illine's especially during the last ten years, has been repidly developing her coonces. The population is now about 1,500,000 and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railroads; which, with the waters of the Mississippi. Illinois River, the Michigan Canal and I, die communications afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every mark \*. About one million noises of the Company's lands have already beer sold, and many flourishing villages eviace he quidly increasing prosperity of the country. Such is the facility at 1 conomy with which these lands can be convivated, that in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the comforts of old settled farms in the factor. States and such is their fertilicy and productiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$50 per acre at six years' credit and tures per cent. interest, can be fully paid for within that time, together with all the costs of improvements, by ordinary industry, from the profits

of the crops.

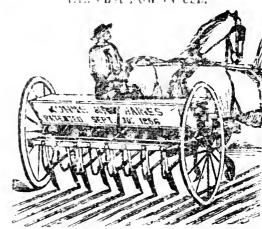
Although it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads Althon, h it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads in almost will alwance to \$70 or ever \$100 pc. acre within ten vents, yet the interests of this Company are more advance. Toy placing their property in the hands of armers, to set the the country, relying upon the business of the read for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations to the State. These considerations induce the policy of rapid sales, which have been procressing and increasing for two years past, and will be parsued till the lands are finally disposed of No encouragement salive to speculative purchases, as the Company does not with to dispose of any of the lands except for return settlement and cultivation. It is evided, therefore, Can the best interests of settlers can noevident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere be as well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these lands

For intermetion as to price, terms, etc. apply to JOHN WILSON
Land Commit I. C.R. B. Co., Chicago, III. Jy29-4w6m

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THE PEST NOW IN USE.



THIS DRILL TOOK THE TWO FIRST Premiams at the late State Fair of Illinois, held at Peoria; also at the State Pairs of Wisconsin and Ohio. This Drill will sew Wheat, Eye. Oats. Borley, Buckwheat, Rice, Itemp, Flex, Temothy, Clover and Millet Seed, without any change or fixtures: can be regulated in one minute to sow any quantity or kind of Seed. Warranted for durability and

workmanship. Good and responsible agents wanted in every county in the State Creeders sort to any olders. Those wanting deiths Apply to B. KUHNS & CO., should order early.

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Springfield, Illinois.



VOL.~III.

# SPRINGFIELD, OCTOBER, 1858.

NO. 10.

# THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

#### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Five copies, " Ten " and one to the person getting up club..... 7 50 Fifteen copies and over, 621/4 cents each, and one to person

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#### ILLINOIS FARMER.

the best pea in market. The peas off in time for celery, late sweet corn or cabbage.

146

Corn is planted as a first crop, and is off in time for the red strap leaf turnip, or for spinach.

Spinach does not survive the winter, so well here as it would in a less variable climate.

The repeated freezings and thawings of winter go hard with it, and some of it is killed. After this crop is off, the ground is oceupied by tomatoes, which is a large and important product in this garden. It is surprising to see, how widely this tropical plant has become distributed, and how extensively it is cultivated. Few like it at first, and yet almost every one becomes fond of them on further acquaintance. The plants are started in hot-beds, early in March. They are transplanted into hot-beds twice, and into the ground a third time early in June. The repeated transplanting induces early fruitfulness, and the first pickings are early in August. Beans are also planted after spinach. This comes off so early, that almost any crop may follow it.

Squashes or cucumbers follow lettuce. Quassia chips, steeped in hot water and sprinkled upon the vines, are found to be ef-

ficient protection against laugs.

Onions are extensively cultivated, both the rare ripes, from pips, and those from seed. The potato onion is raised, and the large white Portugal onion. Carrots form a good succession crop to the onions. They are sowed between the rows about the middle of

The Kohl-rabi or cabbage turnip is grown more largely every year, and is working its way into favor. This worked off in July, in time for a crop of sweet corn.

Beets are followed by eelery, and peppers are transplanted among the heads of lettuce a week or two before they go to market.

The great secret of success in market gardening lies in this succession of crops. Heavy manuring, thorough cultivation, and a good market are of course important adjuncts, but all of these will not give maximum results without the gardener's skill, in keeping the ground fully occupied.

#### Agriculture and Agriculturist.

The following essay was written by a student at M'Kendree College. It is made up of generalities; but the writer promises well:

The litter of the soil, in an especial manner, has the great volume of nature always spread open before him, and always presenting lessons of truth to the inquiring mind. Agriculture was the first business of man, or at least horticulture on a large scale. If we let our thoughts ascend the hill of time, and rest in the enticing shades of the garden of Eden, there we perceive that the occupation of our first parents was to dress the garden and cultivate it. How beautiful, how pleasing the scene, when Adam, the first inhabitant of earth, was placed in the garden, surrounded with all the luxuries which earth could afford to satisfy his animal nature, and was styled the mighty lord of creation. And if still anything was wanting to complete his happiness, which the singing birds and delicious fruits could not satisfy, his great benefactor soon supplied the wants of his nature with a helpmate to aid him in keeping it; cut it down with his sickle, thrash it with his

and it was the enticing words of the father of lies that turned out the two, and thus drove them to narrower and meaner cares.

If we trace down the geneology of this science, we find that Able was the first husbandman, and that husbandry has occupied a very elevated position among the higher ranks of men. The greatest inen that have ever lived have been some of farmers. In ancient Greece and Rome it was the theme of their popular poets. We read of Cieero, at his Tusculan villa, of Cato at his farm, and Cincinnatus left his plow to lead the armies of the great republic to save his home, while the great naturalist, Pliny, prov.ded himself by

his vineyards.

In England too, the great men and nobles shrink back from almost all connection with trade and commerce, while they hold the cultivation of the soil in high renown. But we need not go to classic Greece and Rome, nor to England, to find lovers and patronizers of this science. We have had, and have at present, men whose names are enrolled among the noble and mighty of the earth, who have been cultivators of the soil. George Washington,—a name we all love to speak—the founder of our great republic, was a farmer. When ealled, he came to the service of his country; when he had triumphed over her enemy, he retired again to his farm. Chosen first President, he again served the country he had saved, then bidding his official brethren farewell, he returned to cultivate the soil. Look if you please at Gen. Putman, in whose breast the torch of freedom was lit while plowing in his field, he was informed of the battle of Lexington. He immediately left his oxen and plow in the field, and hastened to the help of his country. Many more such instances we might mention, but these will suffice to show, that the greatest men in ancient as well as modern times have received their first lessons on the farm.

But there are many who argue in this manner: if you intend to be nothing but a farmer, you need not desire any more education than to be able to reckon how much your pork will amount to at six dollars a hundred, or how the world will be at the end of six thousand years. And if you understand the orthography of your mother tongue so as to read the market prices, you know full enough, as much as you can, and not hurt yourself. But is not this charming reasoning,—sound sense—that the class of men on whose shoulders rests the subsistence of the whole world, should be as ignorant as the wild beast of the mountain? Why does the attorney, or man of any other profession, demand a good education? Is it not because they can understand their business better, and perform what their offices demands! But I affirm, that if any person has a right to a complete education, it is the farmer. In order for him to carry on his trade to an advantage, he must understand the nature of the soil, and the means that are best calculated to enrich each soil. And how can he understand these phenomena of nature without some knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy.

But the age in which we now live, can be styled none other than the age of improvement. Fifty years ago, the farmer was obliged to scatter the grain with his hand, horses or flail, and shell his corn with the edge of his spade; he was compelled to perform the drudgery which time and invention is now performing with sleight of hand. Now, the farmer can sit down and sow his sead; he can harvest his grain on horseback; can thrash it with little or no trouble; his mowing is but a table-talk, and his corn-sheller his music box. In fine, our motto is "whatever man has done, man may do," and a little more. As for real substantial enjoyment, we believe that farming gives more of it, than any other profession. The farmer is his own master; he can work when he pleases, do what he pleases, and there is no one to ask him,-Why do you do so? none to criticise him. While he is sleeping his corn is growing; while he is visiting, his wages are still going on. The owner of the soil alone can say-

"I am monarch of all I survey— My right there is none to dispute."

The works of nature surround him on every hand, and the pattering rain, the silent dew, and the glorious sun, speak to him in characters of living light. He can look upon the rainbow and read, that seed time and harvest shall never fail, as long as sun and moon endure. He looks upon the work of nature around him, and feels that there is an Almighty power of infinite wisdom, and boundless truth; and they are whispering to his weary spirit, of faith, and hope, and a rest in J. W. CAVELL. Heaven.

McKendree College, Aug. 6, 1858.

#### A Yankee Racing Horses with an Arab.

The editor of the Utica Herald dates his last letter from the region of the Dead Sea. A portion of his ride over the wilderness of Judea is described thus:

The ride was very lonely and tedious. My Bedouin Sheik still seemed consumed by fears of hostile Arabs. He reconnoitered every mount, suspiciously examined every ravine, and his restless eye was ever roaming over the wide desert. After riding something over an hour, he told me the great danger was passed, and I could now consider myself as tairly out of the hands of the Philistines. His manner changed completely. The expression of care passed from his face; he became by turns listless and jocular; demanded bucksheesh like an Arab clothed in his right mind; toyed with his long spear; and wound up by challenging me to a horse

Now, if I am not mistaken, your recollection of me will not be exactly that of a "gentleman of the turf." I never owned a "fast nag" in my life, and never appeared in the list with "the fancy." I own no stock in the "Oneida Course;" never acted as judge at a trotting match; and am not a regular subscriber to the Sporting Times. And to confess truth, I am one of the most egregrious cowards on horseback, alive. And yet, here I was coolly called upon to dispute the course with a wild Bedouin, who had spent half his days in the saddle with a wild Arab horse! What could I do? I parlied; I equivocated; I begged to be excused; I pleaded an attack of rheumatism; said I was opposed to racing on conscientious grounds, and resorted to the most desperate subterfuges to worm myself out of the scrape. But all was in vain. My

complacent savage had taken the pleasant fancy into his head, and there was no argu-

ing, or begging, or lying out of it.

Finally, I compromised by consenting to a trot; I loosened the reins of my horse, when he shot forward as if hurled from the mouth of a cannon. On we sped with the speed of lightning over the plains—through ravines -up the sides of mounds—down into gullies -tearing the parched earth beneath us and raising two dense masses of dust. On we went as if all the fiends of Tophet were after us-our horses neck and neck-and one rider cleaving desperately with both hands to the mane of the charger. My feet slipped out of the stirrups; my turban came down over my eyes, blinding and bemuddling me altogether. I desperately pulled away at the bits; I shouted to my Bedouin to hold up; I pleaded; I entreated; I magnanimously offered to waive the honors of the race—but in vain. He brandished his spear, shouted in wild glee, and dashed forward anew; my horse followed as if every hair on his head were winged; and so we kept madly on racing until we halted perforce by the shore of the Dead Sea. I was glad enough to dismount, and in the wildly-weird scene before me soon forgot the race and its perils.

#### Cultivate and Improve.

Deterioration in plants and animals, is as possible as improvement. Nations, once renowned as the perfection of the human race, by neglect, have sunk back into barbarism. Egypt was once so learned, that it is recorded, as a striking mark of his greatness, that Moses "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Egypt is now a semi-barbarous province of Turkey, so poor that none do her reverence. The Bedouin robber makes his haunts where was once the Alexandrian School, from which has come much of our civilization and science. Tyre, eclebrated in Holy Writ for her knowledge in the arts, and navigation, has lost her designation as "Queen of the Sea," and scarcely a vestige of her greatness, her arts, or her power remains.

We might extend our illustrations of the truth of our position, at the expense of our pride of human progress, but these will be sufficient.

The best breed of animals extant, turned into the wilderness, will soon lose their distinctive qualities, and assimilate to the original wild stock. But a few generations are required to change the Berkshire, or China, into the long-nosed, flap-cared wild hog, from which all our varieties have sprung.

So with our fruit. Let the best variety of apple known, grow up in a hedge, or in the woods, and in a short time the descendants will be no better than bitter erabs.

We may follow this law of deterioration through the whole vegetable and animal creation, and we shall find it unerring—what is not progressing; is retrograding. Fvery farmer, then, may make up his mind that unless by his efforts, properly directed, in taxing nature, he is improving his stock, and other products, they will deteriorate in his keeping. If we cat our best and carliest grain, generation after generation, or sell it because the immediate profit is greater, the rich wheat kernel will soon become a shriveled con-

cern, as unlike its ancestor as a crab is to a

pippin.

By cultivation, all our choice varieties of apple have been produced from the wild crab of Asia—by neglect, they will return to that again. Our best varieties of peach have been, by cultivation, produced from a fruit of Persia, that possessed, in its whole mass, the poisonous property that is now in the seed; and a person eating some of the rich, pulpy varieties of pears, can hardly imagine that it is a descendant of what Pliny described eighteen hundred years ago, when he said, "all pears whatsoever, are but a heavy meat, unless they be well boiled or baked."

While such has been the progress forward, of many of the fruits, others have greatly deteriorated, or progressed backward. Not long since, some wheat kernels were found in the coffin of one of the Gallic kings, who had been buried fourteen hundred years. The wheat, in its botanical character, is identical with the wheat of the present day; and yet, on being planted, it produced from sixteen to twenty stalks to each grain, and had an average of twenty more grains to a stalk, and each grain heavier than our common

This shows that wheat culture has dwarfed the crop in the last fourteen centuries, so as to almost make the plant a different species; and every year's cropping is making it less, and less likely that we shall keep even the present deteriorated article good without constant care and skill in the use of fertili-

zers, and in the selection of seed.

The descendants of vegetables, as well as of animals, are the representatives of their ancestors. If consumption, scrofula, or other disease exist in the parent, it will appear in the children; and though it may sometimes pass over a single generation, it is sure to appear in the next. It is so with vegetables: sow peas, full of bugs, and you will get buggy peas; sow wheat, full of weevil and smut, and you will reap a rich crop of weevil and smut; sow shriveled and late ripened wheat, and it will require a miracle to produce a good crop. In the retrograding scale, the descendants are always worse than the parents. In the human race, avarice in the parent makes a thief of the child—the principle is inherited, but is more fully developed. So in all animals and vegetables. The bad traits in the parents, are inherited by the offspring, and more fully developed. Deterioration thus goes on, in accelerated ratio, until we can searcely trace a resemblance to the au-

Let every farmer, then, conscientiously resolve never to allow a good article to deteriorate on his hands; but, by taxing the forces of Nature, to improve whatever is intrusted to his care. Let him resolve, not only to compel the earth to yield her increase in abundance, but that the abundance shall be improved in quality.—Ohio Farmer.

#### On the Sensitive Faculty of the Horse's Foot.

The sensitive faculty of the foot is found in its nervous and membranous tissues; for it is well known that the hoof, sole, bars, and horny frog, are insensible—the medium through which the sense of touch is developed or aroused.

By this wisely-planned arrangement, a

herse can with considerable degree of accuracy, ascertain the nature of the ground over which he is travelling, and thus regulate the action and force of his limbs, so as to favor his feet, and lessen the concussion, which, if he were destitute of this sense of feeling, must occur throughout the whole animal fabric.

As a familiar illustration of this peculiar sense of touch, suppose a person places in contact with his teeth, a piece of ice, or applies warm water to same, immediately he experiences a sensation of heat or chilliness, as the ease may be. This occurs, simply by contact or touch; the teeth, like the hoof and its horny appendages, being devoid of sensibility; yet both have nervous flaments on their interior surfaces. Within the tooth we find the dental nerve, and within the hoof is also found a similar arrangement, only on a more extensive and magnificent plan. The teeth and hoofs, therefore, may be said to be analogous in function, so far as the transmission of sensibility is concerned, and at the same time they offer a wall of defence and protection to nerves, which are too delicate to come in contact with crude matter. Therefore the horse's hoof is to the foot just what the tooth is to the dental nerve.

Some horses, however, appear, while traveling over the road, to be governed by the sense of hearing, as well as that of sensation.

Mr. Pereival has remarked, that "blind horse's are observed to lift their fore legs in a manner that would indicate they are sounding the ground, after the fashion of a blind man with a stick; therefore they may be said to see with their feet.— Veterinary Journal.

#### Education of Young Farmers.

I have lately seen, in different newspapers, several advertisements for young married men to care of farms, poor houses, &c., and I find on inquiry, that men qualified for these stations are very scarce, while all the learned professions are filled to overflowing. The former command as high salaries or higher than the latter obtain on an average.

Now, isit not somewhat singular, that while the professional man has to give years of time, talents, and hundreds of dollars to obtain his learning, that we do not have a supply of well qualified young farmers, when they can obtain their learning, and have wages all the time into the bargains? This to me appears to be a wrong state of affairs—a screw loose somewhere

I think this is a subject which calls for, and would bear a thorough discussion, at all our agricultural meetings, also in the newspapers until it awakens some of our farmers to a sense of their duty, at least to their own boys in regard to a farm education. There may be, and probably are, different reasons for this state of affairs; but I believe that the farmers themselves will have to take the burden of the blame upon themselves.

For instance in having a large number of men in my employ, and from different States, I have never yet found one man fresh from home, that know how, or ever had sown grain of any kind, or knew how much seed of any kind per acre should be sown, or one whose father had given the least instruction in this.

and many other branches equally as important.

It is too apt to be the case with our young men that if they can drive oxen and horses, plant or hoe corn and potatoes, mow, rake, pitch hay, shovel dirt, and harvest corn, potatoes, and eider apples, &c., that this is about all that is needed; but if you should question them about good plowing, composting, and application of manure, the quantity of the different kinds of seed per acre, their quality, the best time, and manner of sowing, the feeding and management of the different kinds of stocks, the care and management of fruit trees, the kitchen garden, &c., and you will find that will tell you that their father never taught them anything about it; at least I have found it so in a large majority

I think that the present is a very favorable time to discuss this question, on account of the large number of men out of employment and the general depression in the manufacturing and mechanical part of business throughout the country, and I hope to hear from some of your numerous correspondents, what their views may be about it.— ('or. Mass. Ploughman.

#### Waste Lands.

WHO HAS MONEY TO LOAN?

It is a fact that cannot be denied, that many of our farmers, notwithstanding the light thrown in their path, remain nearly stationary without making any radical improvements. The principal reason is obvious-to-wit: they possess too much land. One half has to run to waste and to weeds. But few of the farmers are able to do full justice to their lands, owing to the very good reason, that they cannot till so much, either profitably or scientifically. Land that pays nothing; land that is worth next to nothing in its present state; land that is nearly a nuisance, from the many noxious weeds it germinates and scatters broadcast over some of our best farms, causing quiet, snug farmers to be tormented, harassed and perplexed therewith, and by the miserable fences that enclose it. There is more truth than poetry in this assertion. Many farmers of this stamp seem indeed desirous, but know not how to win fortune's favors for the very good reason they will not learn when they are told. Farmers holding such lands stand right in the way of their being benefited by the improvements of the age. And to find a remedy for their very small income at the end of the year, in many instances, only make the matter worse by adding more acres to their farms. This is their crowning fault. If they would sell, and put themselves in a way of improving to advantage what they would have left, it would be a very great relief to their neighbors, who have to bear the curse of their weeds, the seeds of which are constantly spreading all over the adjoining farms. It would save them also the very great misfortune and nuisance of good-for-nothing fences, and the quarrels that originate from this cause.

No man ought to own more acres than he can fence properly, and improve to the best advantage. Small farms, with a limited capital, pay the best interest. It is said that far-

mers with farms of forty acres, lend money to thier neighbors who have farms of six hundred acres. This looks very probable, and it is known to be true. Yes, and it is true, when they each began with their farms paid for, the one having apparently ten times the advantage of the other. There is nothing like being able to manage ably and thoroughly what one undertakes. We have but just commenced to tax the mind and the soil to their highest capacities relative to the best mode of farming. A few years from this time will bring about greater improvements than the previous twenty years have done. There fore be patient and persevering, and we shall reap the results of the inventive age in which we live. A. S. R.,

in the Connecticut Homestead.

NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.—The following is from the Country Gentleman's report of the doings of the Fruit Growers' Association of Western New York:

"J. Salter of Rochester, was engaged extensively in grape raising—his practice was very close summer pruning—raises fruit on the spurs, and training his vines all over his trellis—after the fruit has set, entting off the vine three buds above, and keeping off all unnecessary growth of vines.

J. Crane of Lockport, has practiced summer pruning on the Isabella for fifteen or sixteen years, and had almost ruined his vines—he was fully convinced that the Isabella would not bear close summer pruning. It needs long vines to keep up the vigor of the

R. B. Warren of Genessee county, said that winter pruning increases the vigor of the vine, and summer pruning weakens it. As a general rule we do not prune enough. He had grapes, kept till the 15th of last month, in a good state of preservation.

II. N. Langworthy said the only reliable way was the renewal system. All the other methods require close pruning, and then you must leave some long vines or you will weaken your plants.

Mr. Johnson of Naples, said the grape raisers in his vicinity had practiced summer pruning with great disadvantage; for a time they cut back to within two or three buds of the fruit—but did very badly. He pruned in spring with great success. They have all abandoned summer pruning by cutting off the main vine.

J. Crane had seen the bearing branch of a grape vine girdled below the fruit with great increase in the size and early ripening of the fruit, but on the whole he would not recommend it for general practice, as in time it would injure the vine.

11. A. Langworthy had often girdled peach limbs and could succeed in obtaining fruit on such limbs two or three weeks before their season, and much larger and finer. He had raised many bushels of such fruit.

J. Salter of Rochester, thought the buds below the "ring" on the vine would be worthless. His practice frequently was to tie a piece of bass matting around the vine under the fruit. This produced a good effect, and did not injure the vine as much as girding, ment" stores.—[ED. FARMER.]

The girding method was generally disapproved of.

In reply to an inquiry relative to the hardiness of the new Rochelle blackberry, it was stated by several cultivators that they will stand the winter better by being planted upon dry soil, where they ripen their canes well, than on a moist soil, which induces a late succulent growth—very good success had attended the efforts of nearly every cultivator of this berry.

After a sitting of two days, the society adjourned to meet at Rochester in the fall, at some day to be fixed upon by the council.

# The Wheat Crop of 1859.

Editor of the Illinois Farmer:—A vast deal of seed wheat has been and will be put into the ground the present fall in this county. We have devoted a great amount of land to this crop. We cannot sow it all in grasses; we do not want it all for corn, or oats, or barley, and we cannot afford to have it lay idle. The conclusion is, we must sow it with wheat.

The experience of the last two years should be useful to us in putting in the seed for this erop. Under favorable circumstances the crop runs many risks from the vicissitudes of the weather, to which this country is subject. It is a fact, I believe, that we have more poor than good crops in this section of this State. Everything happening right, we get a tolerable good crop,—otherwise we fail.

The extraordinary rainy weather of the last spring season, seems to have caused an immense growth of weeds upon our wheat lands. Most farmers plow in these weeds in the most effective way they can. In rolling, they enrich the ground and make it light. They fill the ground so full of weeds, that the drill cannot be used. Hence the seed wheat must be sown broadcast.

Now, with unfavorable winter, or early spring season, with this culture, the earth is in just the condition in which the frost will affect the roots of the wheat and kill it. Hence, so far as this practice is followed, provided the winter should be unfavorable—with little snow, dry and cold—we may expect much of the next crop of wheat to fail.

We do not desire to alarm our wheat growers unnecessarily; but we should learn something from experience. The best thing that can be done under the circumstances is to roll the wheat ground, after sowing, with a very heavy roller, and make the earth as compact as possible. This practice will save much wheat, I feel assured; and I repeat, that without this is done, the chances are that much wheat will be lost.

Another truth should not be lost sight of—the ground must be so cut with drains as to carry off surplus water, if we should have repeated the deluges of last spring. W.

Note.—There is a drill that will work well even if the ground is filled with weeds. It is "Emmert's Rolling Drill;" works rapidly and is cheaper than the common drills and will last quite as long. It is strange that our farmers do not make themselves acquainted with the advantages of this drill. They are for sale at many of the "Agricultural Implement" stores.—[Ed. Farmer.]

#### Large Farms.

The very hurtful tendency that has been so prevalent among our farmers in time past, to attempt to secure too much land, is at the present time very much on the wane, and those who are now opening farms as a general thing purchase pieces much nearer the mark designated by economy. The reason for this is two-fold:—in the first place the enhanced price of land causes the management of very much of it to be attended with pretty heavy cash responsibility, and the payment of more interest and taxes than most of our farmers care about meeting, and in the second place men are becoming aware of the truth that much money is WASTED in the attempt to manage too large a farm, and that a small piece under high cultivation makes much better cash returns than a very large one poorly managed.

More than this, we venture to prophecy that not only most of the farms opened in the future will be comparatively small, but that before a great many years numbers of the huge tracts of prairie now held by single individuals will divided up among numbers of men who do not eare to spread themselves quite so extensively. We do not refer so much to the land held by non-resident speculators, which will of course come on the market sooner or later, as to the possessions of those men who have an ambition to hold and cultivate a large estate after the style of the old country aristocracy. This is not the country for such things, and no one need fear that they will ever flourish.—Urbana Constitutionist.

#### Smut in Wheat—The Remedy.

I will state to your readers, what I suppose to be the cause of smut in wheat, and likewise, what I know to be a prevention. I have supposed that pure wheat, like various other productions of the earth, might degenerate and produce smut, or, that owing to some casuality, it might fail to blossom, and produce smut. These causes, acting separately or conjointly, may be the first moving cause of smut, while smut itself, being an efficient agent in propagating its kind, becomes the continuing cause.

When I was a boy, I one day observed my father washing wheat to sow. I asked him why he did thus. He replied to rid it of smut. I observed that, after he had skimmed off all the balls of smut from the first water, he washed it thoroughly in the second and third waters. I asked him why he washed it so much after he had taken off all the kernels of smut. He replied, that particles of smut, adhering to the wheat, will cause it to produce smut. Young as I was, I had imbibed the idea that smut germinated, and was too incredulous to relinquish my notion on the subject. To satisfy myself, I took a number of balls of smut, rubbed them in my hand, and added a handfull of washed wheat. On one side of the field, where pure wheat had been sown, I sowed what I had prepared, and, boy-like, rolled it in with stone. At harvest, I had a fine crop of smut, while the adjoining wheat was entirely free from it. I then felt that inexperience should not be too confident.

In the course of time, I contracted with a

seeding time came, I could not conveniently obtain any other than smutty wheat for seed. My employer was not slow to condemn this "mess of smut." I told him perhaps I might be able to teach him a "thing or two," concerning smut. I washed this wheat thoroughly, sowed it, and raised excellent pure wheat. From the result of the first experiment, it appears reasonable to infer that smut does not germinate, but by adhering to the wheat, contaminates or diseases its roots and blades, imparts to them a vitiating principle, which prevents the head from producing a sound grain. This is proved, as there was no kernel of smut in the seed sown, and as there was nothing but pulverized smut in it, the smut must have been produced by some process similar to that above described. The result of the second experiment proves that if smutty wheat be washed, smut will be prevented.—Southern Homestead.

#### Rust in Oats—What is it?

Throughout the whole Southwestern portion of the Union the oat crop has suffered from a terrible blight, which, from its resemblance to the fungous substance that sometimes attacks wheat by that name, has been called RUST. So far as we are informed, rust in oats has hitherto been unknown. We have never heard or read of anything of the kind, in any section of the country. The fact that it is thus unusual, opens a wide and interesting field to the naturalist, and in this case, to the entomologist, as it invites investigation in a channel, so far as we can ascertain, hitherto unexplored.

While in West Tennessee, a short time since, we took occasion to examine the blade of the oat under a miscroscope (kindly furnished us by the Baily Troupe,) and were greatly suprised with the phenomenon which the glass revealed. Since then, we have followed up these examinations; by the aid of more powerful instruments, at the Medical College in this city, in company with several scientific gentlemen, among whom were Doctors Briggs and Buchanan, of the Medical Fac-

The cause of all this destruction of the oat crop is a living worm, too small to be seen plainly with the naked eye. A single blade or leaf of the oat sometimes contains hundreds of them. They lie encased in the tissues of the leaf or blade where they have been germinated, beneath the epidermis or thin pellicle over the exterior portion of the blade, and as they progress in development, the skin of the leaf shows curious puffy blisters. The growth of the worm subsequently ruptures these, and it escapes to feed on the plant. When first released from their covering, they are of a beautiful, clear, red color, almost transparent, but soon begin to change color and form, and getting more opaque and dark in appearance until, in the course of transformation, they become a black bug, with legs and wings, when they attack the head or grain of the oats.

Under the miscroscope, the dust which remains on the leaf, closely resembles that on the wings of butterflies.

How this innumerable army of infinite small worms originated is yet a mystery. It is a singular fact, however that wherever the gentleman to take charge of his farm. When | greatest quantity of rain has fallen, there the

oat erop has fared the worst. In our recent trip through West Tennessee, we saw but a single field of oats, between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, which was not a total failure, or in which it would be folly to put a scythe-blade. That field was near Denmark, in Madison county, and was sown very early. It is well known, that more rain has fallen in West Tennessee, this season, than in any other part of the State; hence the extreme wet weather must have had some agency in the production of this animalculæ. It is also well known that moisture and heat will produce and multiply animal life, millions per hour, and therein we judge is the secret of this destruction of the oatcrop. It is one of those cases of natural phenomena which occur only at a certain stage in the growth of plants, and under peculiar states of temperature. It may happen next season, or it may not occur again for many years.—Southern Homestead.

#### Deep Plowing.

Question .- At what period of the year of rotation would deep plowing be advisable? What kinds of soil does it benefit, and when should be avoided?

Answer.—Deep plowing is most effective in the autumn, thus exposing the influence of frost, rain, and wind during the winter, which act upon the mineral ingredients of the soil, rendering them available for the succeeding crops, and pulverizing the soil, and thus facilitating the passage of the soils into the subsoil. As regards the period of the rotation it is generally considered that deep cultivation is most beneficial after the wheat crop, as a preparation for the root crop and the whole succeeding rotation it is deemed advisable that the land receive a deeper stirring than would be considered safe or expedient in preparation for a corn crop, in order to disturb the hard impenetrable stratum formed by the continuous treading of horses and the passage of the plow, and also to bring to the surface a fresh portion of unexhausted sod to be incorporated with that from which the previous rotation has derived its nourishment. Moreover, the first crop which follows requires a deep well pulverized soil; a soil, in fact, which will offer as little resistance as possible to the expansion of the bulbs .-Therefore, taking all these things into consideration, we conclude that the most suitable time for deep plowing is in the autumn, previous to the root crop, or for the bare fallow after a corn crop, in eases where the soil is unsuited for the root crop.

The soils most benefitted by deep cultivation are stiff clay lands, those soils resting immediately upon rock cannot be subsoiled even if were desirable, which is very doubtful. As a rule, we may say, plow deep, when the subsoil is of the same character as the surface, if both are tenacious, or when the subsoil is composed of good clay, only requiring atmospheric influence to sweeten it.. Deep cultivation should be avoided when preparing for corn, either for barley after roots fed off, in which case we should by deep plowing bury the manure beyond the reach of the crop, and in plowing the clover lea for wheat it would be especially injurious. In underdrained clays deep plowing would be objectionable. Deep plowing benefits most

clay soils, in feet to play such land as No. 4 in the autumn is equal to half dressing manure. Professor Volar estimates a clay soil te absorb as much ammonia during the fallow as would be contained in avaluatived pounds of guano; those clays containing a large quantity of inso'n ble schooles of potash are generally benefitted. Clay from which the air is excluded, exhibits a dark bluish color. The frost during the winter penetrates the soil, and acts in chanically by destroying the adhesion of particles. After draining clay it is not advisable to bring to the surface more than two inches of new soil at a time, otherwise more is brought up than the winter frost, &c., can pulverise and sweeten, and the first crop that follows, finding un uncongenial seed bed will not flourish,—London

#### Plow Deeper.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-There seems to exist quite a diversity of opinions in regard to the depth that land should be plowed. Many, and in my opinion, too many advocate shallow plowing. What is the use, say they, of plowing up the sand and clay, and barying the manure and soil out of the reach of the plants? Let us reason together. What is the use of plowing at all? Is is not that we may pulverize the soil and bring it to such a state that the little roots and flores of the plant may shoot out and gather up whatever they can find to neurish it? Is it not to incorperate the manure with the soil, and make it of a uniform consistency as it regards quality. etc.? Plow deep. Don't f'ar burying the mannre so deep that they will find it. It is possible you may not up lize so good a crop the first year by burying the manure decily. You will not lose. What makes bottom lands so much better than most uplands? Is it not the depth of the soil? If you think you have not manure sufficient to make such a soil the first year, act accordingly, but begin immedi-

What "runs a farm out," as it is called? Is it not shoal plowing—a scratch over the soil, as if you were afraid of getting out of the reach of sun and air? I verily believe this is the principal cause; and the remedy must be the reverse course of management.—J. T. SERGEANT, in the Gernessee Farmer.

A Pana for Mones .- Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, observed that on lands tenanted by the mole, the root-ret in sheep was much less prevalent than where they had been extirpated. An intelligent farmer in the south of England, writes: "From long and attentive observation, I feel satisfied that no animal is more beneficial in his calling than the mole. The farmer, I think, ignorantly and wantonly destroys them. Were he to reflect a little, and make a few observations, he would, in most cases, protect and not destroy them, as I they are very interesting a sistants to his labors. They destroy the wire-worn, and all kinds of grabs, and so beneficial is this, that I have seen many fields of corn greatly injured, if not destroyed, by the moles not being permitted to work in them. I never allow them to be trapped. Year before last I had a field of wheat in which the moles were busily at work. I was anxious to preserve them, but in my absence a neighboring mole-catcher | mers; and it is the most singular thing in the

entrapped them. Exactly at the place from which they were removed, and for about an acre further into the field, the wire-worm entirely destreyed my wheat. I made it my larsiness to examine many places in the neighborhood where traps were set. In one field I saw eight traps in area of about an acre of wheat. I examined the place and found the worm at the root of almost all the plants. Several other fields were examined where traps were set in the same manner with results always the same."

Some time ago, I was passing with a friend over a field, and he observed that it would grow nothing on account of the wire-worm. I told him to get moles.

"Why," said he, "we cannot keep them out of it; we destroy quantities of them every

I said, "don't destroy them."

He took my advice, let the moles mind their own business, and since that time the field has borne excellent crops. This may be new to some of your readers.—A Whistler at the Plow in the American Agricultur-

The Homestead has the following capital article:

Waste of Experience.—A, farmer's experiences are so far apart that they do not do him much good, and it takes an error five or six years to so stamp itself upon his memory that he will not commit it again. His life is made up of a series of operations, of which one being done now, it is a year before he does it again. He says to himself after its performance this year, "another year I mean to do so and so; I will not do this again as I did this year, but will change my practice in some respects." Another year comes, and unless the resolution has taken particularly strong hold upon his mind, and is one that has been driven into him by some very palpable failure in some crop, or something as measurable, he will forget it. The little minutia of change that he thought about the year before has gone from him, and so it goes year by year.

If fariners would put on record the practices of year, precisely as they occur, with all the faults, and mistakes, and negligences they are combined with, and would use this record in the next year to guage the same practices, they would soon become better furmers. This is easily done, and the observations that would not fail to be made as the year goes on, would prove of inestimable value in the next year's doings.

There is a sort of indefiniteness in a farmer's knowledge of his own practices that arises from the fact that he has only a sort of general knowledge of how he does things, plain glass bottle, any sort or size of a glass and of the circumstances that modify the success of his operations. An accurate detill of his daily work, with observations upon the result of certain of them as the year runs on, persevered in for three years, would be of more value to him in his after practice than he can calculate; and would be used by him as a sort of guide, and referred to in every after year of his life as a rule to work by.

We have said before, perhaps often, that if farmers would only do as well as they know how to do, they would all of them be better farworld, that men who will stint themselves in every luxury and very many of the necessities of life to make money, who will be careful to the verge of parsimony in the expenditure of every cent they disburse, who will labor with untiring vigilance from early morning to late night, and so day by day and year by year, with "unpausing toil," will let slip through their fingers from sheer want of care, a large portion of what should and might be the honest meed of their labors. The experiences of the year, every idea gained, is as much a portion of the profits of the year as the crops harvested. If he leaves ungarnered the only portion of his year's gain that will not, in the future, be diminished in the using, is he not more wasteful than he who allows his grass to stand over time, and his potatoes to waste in the ground, because he is too careless or lazy to dig them?

#### The Best Fruit Bottles.

USE NO CORKS.

An article bearing the above title, giving the personal experience of the editor's family—we find in the Ruralist of Springfield, Ohio. We have often claimed for well sealed jars and bottles, all the advantages of the modern fruit cans, self-scalers, etc., a new set of which with new patent rights, and new claims of superiority flood the market, the sidewalk and the show windows every year, as periodically as the autumn comes.

These things are of the same value to the community, that are the novel weeklies,the mushroom literature which does not live, in the mind of its readers, till the date of the publication of the paper. That is—as it is a good thing if a certain class of people can be induced to read anything, even worthless trash that they cannot remember over night, so it is useful to induce some people to use worthless cans, that will not preserve the fruit three months. They acquire thereby a desire to preserve fruit that will lead them to the use of better means.

The Ruralist's method is this—the editor

"The better half of the editor hereof, wishes the readers of the Ruralist to try her plan for putting up fruit, if they are not posted in it already, and see if it has not case and safety to recommend it. She lays aside all self sealing cans, patent glass jars, earthen and fancy stone-ware, of which we have such a variety in the market, preferring a simple, bottle that has a wide mouth. If the best and safest, they are also the cheapest, as quart bottles may be got for a dollar per dozen, or a dollar and a half at most.

Place the bettles on the hearth while the fruit is cooking in another vessel. Let them heat very gradually, and there is no danger of breaking. Do not cook the fruit too much. Be careful and have it at the boiling point when the bottle is filled, that the steam may displace all the air in the bottle, and leave a vacum when it condenses in cooling.

Then use no corks in sealing. If there is

no current of air to blow from door to window upon the bottles and break them, you are ready to proceed. Furnished with circular pieces of new cotton drilling, and equal parts of gum shellac and resin, with a very little beeswax, as the bottle is filled, spread the melted wax evenly upon a piece of the cloth, and apply, wax down, to the mouth of the bottle, bring down the cloth over the rim of the bottle, and tie it firmly with a string. Then spread a coating of wax over the upper

As the bottle cools, the pressure of the air will indent the surface of the cloth, and give infallible proof that all is safe.

By this method a child of ordinary intelligence can put up fruit, with absolute safety. There can scarcely be a simpler method, or a cheaper, and certainly not a safer.

We have never lost fruit put up this way. The corks are entirely useless, and not always reliably safe."

#### The Next Wheat Crop.

Editor of the Farmer:—Notwithstanding the failure of the wheat crop this year partially, the last year altogether—I have no doubt a large breadth of land will be devoted to this crop the present season. The past admonishes us of many errors in regard to the cultivation of the crop, and it is hoped that we shall not only learn wisdom from experience, but that we shall practice it.

In the first place the ground should be put in good order: it should be thoroughly plowed and so deep that the seed can be drilled in. This done, good seed should be provided. It is said by some that shrivelled or shrunken wheat will answer for seed. I would not use it unless compelled by necessity to do so. The small May wheat has made a much better crop, the present season than the white; and especially has this been the case where the wheat was sown early. There cannot be a doubt that had our farmers all sown the May wheat early last fall, we should have had a very good crop in Sangamon. Having secured good seed wheat, thoroughly clean it;—leave not a single seed of chess among your seed wheat; and this being done, and no chess remaining in your ground, next year you will be able to form a sound opinion in regard to chess turning to wheat. Now clean you seed thoroughly-and then next year let your brethren know whether your wheat or any part of it, has turned to chess. Put your seed in with a drill, —having previously harrowed your land well. Do all this in good time. The earliest sown wheat did the best the last season, and this has generally proved to be the fact. It has a better chance for escaping insects and rust. Having sowed your wheat, see to it that the ditches are open to earry off the water. Ditching should be done effectually. These ditches should be kept open. The farmer can cheat himself, but he cannot cheat his grounds.

I have hopes that our small farmers will gradually turn their attention to the raising of stock. Small farms well managed will turn off many fat hogs. There is a market for these all the time. Large farmers can turn their attention to cattle and sheep. These pay well even in the present hard times. Many counties in Kentucky are made rich by raising mules for market. But it requires much capital to commence, on any thing like an extensive scale, raising cattle, sheep, horses or mules. It will hardly do to begin such stocks by the purchase on credit. Better commence small. Our country has been well nigh ruined by farmers purchasing land and stocks on credit. Let us move carefully now. We hope we are near the bottom.

S. W.

## Sangamon County Fair.

Editor Farmer:—The farmers have been too busy to think much of our county fair. In raising our corn crop, we have, as the saying is, had to put the cart before the horse. We had to cut what wheat was worth cutting before we finished plowing our corn. Eyen now, first of August, there is much corn plowing to be done. We have never had a worse summer in which to do our work. Every thing crowded upon us, and really we did not know what to take hold of first. If we cut our wheat, our corn erop was suffering—the weeds were making fight with the corn, to know which should finally have the mastery. Then our grass, too, required to be cut. Indeed, we have had a hard time, but I hope we shall get out of the conflict with some re-

What I wish to say is, that we must not forget our county fair. We must save the best of everything we have to exhibit. The premium list is rich. Every premium is to be paid in silver ware. Who is there that would not like a set of spoons, goblets, butter knives, forks and other plate, as evidences of their public spirit, and the superior character of the articles they shall exhibit?

It is time to begin to think of our fair. The county fairs of old Sangamon always do her honor. They show the true worth of our farmers, their sons and daughters,—they furnish evidence of the skill and entrrprise of our mechanics—and they create an emulation which is seen in the improvements of crops, of stock and of homes in our county, every year, marked and caeering.

OLD SANGAMON.

-Geo. Seymour & Co., of Norwalk, Conn., estimate their crop of New Rochelle Blackberries this season at from 100 to 160 bushels an acre, which readily sell in New York market at 12.1-2 cts per quart.

WHAT FARMERS SHOULD LIVE FOR .-There is something worth living for besides money. That is very good, but is not all. With the rest let us raise a crop of good ideas. While you are farmers, remember also that you are men, with duties and responsibilities. Live down the old brutal notion that a farmer must be uncouth, uneducated and unthinking—a mere elod-hopper. You are brought into immediate contact with the great heart of civilization. You cannot get out of the buzz of the toiling world. The thrill of the wonder working wires, and the rumble of the locomotive, (the thunder tread of nations,) come to your once secluded hillside. Move toward a better life. Do not keep your boys corn-shelling all the long winter evenings. Make your farms a place that your sons and daughters cannot help loving. Cultivate the trees—they are God's messen-

Care much for books and pictures. Don't keep a solemn parlor into which you go but once a month with the parson, or gossips of the sewing society. Hang around your walls pictures which shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity. Make your living room the largest and most cheerful in the house. Let the place be such that when your son is in distant lands or even perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lonely water of the wide ocean, the thought of the old homestead shall come across the waters of desolation, bringing always the light of hope and love.

Have no dungeons about, no rooms you never open, no blinds that always shut. Don't teach your daughters French before they can weed a flower bed or cling to a side saddle; and daughters do not be afraid of the trowel or the pruning knife; bring to your doors the richest flowers of the woods; cultivate the friendship of birds-study botany, learn to love nature, and seek a higher cultivation than the fashionable world can give you.—Ex.

Tomato Pickles.—Take green tomatoes enough to make two quarts, which have grown to their full size, wipe them, cut them in two pieces, put them into a porcelain or bright tin kettle, scatter a a handful of salt over them; pour on them enough boiling water to cover them; cover them over and leave them to boil. Boil them until a fork will easily pass through them. Have ready two quarts good vinegar, into which some allspice is thrown, boil it until it is hot. Now take your tomatoes, put them into a cullender, drain them, after which place them in a crock and pour boiling vinegar upon them. Thus prepared the green tomatoes makes a fine article.

. THE APPLE BORER.—Young apple trees should be now looked to for the borer. If you see fine dust about the tree, looking like saw dust, you may be sure that that the borer is present. A wire or a pliable shoot run into the hole and worked about will kill him. Be sure and kill him before you leave the tree.

# The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

The State Fair.

The State Fair for 1858 has passed. The history of that fair has been heralded by the press over the land. It was a distinguished success. In some departments the entries exceeded those of any former fair, and in others less, but taking it altogether, we believe it will prove the most effective fair for good that has ever been held in this State.

We do not believe that there has been an exhibition of Durham stock in the West, that has excelled in numbers and excellence, that which was on exhibition at Centralia. The horse exhibition was also excellent; and the show of hogs and sheep was better than at any previous fair. The department of agricultural implements has been searcely excelled. There was some fine fruit on exhibition, but the season has been against the perfection of fine fruit. The department of farm products contained many good specimens, but was not as full as desired. In the departments of textile fabrics, fine arts, and natural history, the contributions were respectable in numbers and some of great excellence.

The plowing match, it seems, did not give general satisfaction. Our opinion is, that if the manufacturers of plows desire a fair and full trial of their plows, more time should be taken for the purpose than can be found at a State Fair. A trial should be got up by the Agricultural Society in some convenient portion of the State, and several days devoted to it—so that a thorough and satisfactory trial can be made. We suggest this matter for the consideration of the executive committee of the society. The plow, in truth, is the most important instrument used by the farmer.

We have said that the fair was a success. The arrangements of the executive committee were nearly perfect; and they were carried out quietly and without difficulty. The holding of a State Fair in the woods,—or rather in a location which dates its first settlement within four years, was a new thing. Many doubted its expediency and others predicted a failure. But the committee who took in hand the putting up the fixture for the fair, carried out their obli-

gations in good faith—the Central Railrood Company gave their assistance at
every point required—the people in the
region round about Centralia, lent efficient and helping hands—the articles for
exhibition came in abundance—the people were present—and the fair closed to
the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

We congratulate our readers, especially in Southern Illinois, on the success of this fair. It will be an epoch in her history.

SEED Corn.—We again caution our farmers not to neglect providing themselves with seed corn the present fall. It would be well to secure several varieties,—early and late. Much land remained unplanted the past season for want of an early variety of corn. The experience of the present year will show which of the early varieties is best for this country—King Phillip, Early Yellow Dent, Yellow eight rowed flint, Denton or New Mexican White. A little care now will save a great deal of loss, trouble and auxiety next spring.

KEEPING GRAPES.—We have seen the following plan for keeping grapes. "Gather them carefully on a dry day, remove all unsound or unripe berries and pack them in small, shallow boxes, with paper on the bottom and between the layers; set them in a cool dry place for ten days, when they will have passed the sweating process, and then close them tight and keep them at a low temperature without freezing. A dry cellar will answer."

We have already seen good specimens of Chinese Sugar Cane syrup,—a great improvement on the syrup of last year. We anticipate a superior article from the Springfield Sugar Mill, and hope the public will at once make a general thing of using it. It will be found to be pure, clear—without the hundred unmentionables which make up New Orleans molasses.

The Chinese Sugar Cane is making a better crop than was anticipated. For the last fortnight it has been maturing finely. The Springfield Sugar Mill will be at work in a few days. It is located at the "Junction." The mill is of such capacity that it can work up all the cane brought to it. J. C. Depew, proprietor.

We do not believe that half the usual amount of land will be sown with wheat, in this region, the present fall. We hope that what is sown, will be put in well. The ground is full of weeds generally, and the roller ought to be used in all such cases.

ORCHARDS.—The earth is in fine order for planting out trees the present fall. The nurseries of Illinois are abundantly supplied with every description of fruit and ornamental trees, and these have made a fine growth the present season.

The Macon County Fair was a very successful one. The entries wer more numerous than before, and there were many specimens of valuable stock. The address by John Davis, on "Anglo-Saxon Destiny," is full of original thoughts.

The Sangamon County Fair will commence on the 5th of the present month and continue four days. It is expected that it will be a great fair. We hope to see all the departments well supplied with articles for exhibition.

See to your young fruit trees this month. Clear away about the roots, and replace with hard earth, so that mice will have no opportunity to nest about them.

the drought is a serious obstacle to the sowing of wheat. In this part of the State, the earth is in fair order, and many wheat fields are already green.

The artesian well in this city is already about 900 feet deep. No water has been struck in sufficient quantities to reach the surface. The company are now boring through mountain limestone.

Experiments for obtaining water on the Southern route for a railroad across the continent, in the region of Llano Estacado, has failed for the present.

Abbott Abiel Cooley, the inventor of friction matches, died in Connecticut, lately. He was a great genius—a good man—but his inventions kept him poor.

Early May wheat the present season, produced the best crops.

- ——Farmers should see to it that the drains in their wheat land are properly opened this fall.
- ——A correspondent writes us that there will not probably be more wheat gathered this season in Rock Island county than was sown the present fall.
- The fair in Logan county, three days, commencing on the 8th September, was well attended, although the weather was rainy. Those present say that there was present some valuable stock.
- The Cass County Fair came off on the 31st of August. There was a fine show as well of stock and agricultural products, as of the people—a much larger number being present than at any previous fair.
- Deep plowing is found to bury the eggs of insects so deep that they will not hatch in time to injure the coming crop. This is a matter worth thinking of.
- ——There was a balloon ascension at the late State Fair. When it returned to the earth, a father, for amusement, put two of his children into the basket. The rope slipped from his hand, the balloon ascended, staid up in the air nearly all night, was found lodged in a tree next morning, and the children safe and unhurt.

Chufas or Earth Almond.—A correspondent suggests new uses for this plant. As an edible root for the genus homo, it will never amount to much. He says that cattle are very fond of the green blades and the plant produces a great many. They would serve as fall feed for stock; and when the blades were taken off, the roots or tubers would afford a large quantity of dainty and rich food for hogs. We hope some one will give the Chufa a trial for the purposes mentioned.

EARLY WHITE WHEAT?—Is there such a wheat? If so, what is its name, and where can it be had?

The wheat crop was fine in Oregon the present season. The crop of apples poor, and many of the bearing trees had died. It was supposed that the moles had done this mischief by eating the small roots of the trees.

- —The Oregon Farmer says that the excitement in relation to the Frazer mines, is fast subsiding there. It supposes that when trails can be found for passing through the mountains, so that men can reach the mines without risking their lives, and provisions can be carried there, the "diggings" will be found to pay fair wages—nothing more.
- —A. R. West, of Kentucky, cautions persons not to let their cattle eat the stalks of sugar canc after the juice is expressed from them. He had lost some stock in this way.
- The Rural Agricultural Society of England have awarded Mr. Fowler \$2,500 for his steam plow. They express the belief that it will save much in the cost of plowing land—from 2.1-2 to 25 per cent. We presume the plow is only intended for large farmers, and that it is not yet a perfect machine. The premium, indeed, may be regarded as a tribute to the ingenuity of Mr. Fowler.

Uses of Insects.---If insects speak to us neither by the voice nor by their physiognomy, by what do they appeal to us? By their energies. By the prodigious destruction which they effect in the over-productiveness of nature; by their colors, fires, and poisons, and by their arts. In all these manifestations, if properly understood, there is nothing but wisdom and beneficence. Even the persecution of domestic animals by flies, constitutes, according to our philosophy, their safety. Without the stimulus given by these tiny persecutors, cattle would remain at times stupidity resigned, till, no longer capable of movement, they would perish on the spot. Flies drive them to running waters, or to more salubrious places. In Central Africa the nam regulates the migrations of whole herds. The tetse, it is to be supposed, is sent by some such similar provision of nature. Even this terrible ant, when it invades a house and expels the inhabitants, does so for wise purposes. They destroy every living thing; mice, toads, snakes, are all devoured—not an insect, nor even an insect's egg is left. The house is thoroughly cleansed, and then the visitors leave it to its master, going on to another. The spiders of the Antilles are such good servants, and so useful in the destruction of flies, that they are sold in the markets as birds are with us.

The potatoe crop in Ireland, the present season, is excellent, and but few are found to be diseased. It is said that 1,250,000 acres are occupied with the crop of potatoes in Northern Ireland.

#### Heroism.

"A marshal of France never surrenders," said Ney, as he plunged into the frozen stream, with the exhausted remnant of the French army, in the very face of a Russian foe much superior in numbers, and fought his way through them into Napoleon's presence. Nothing perhaps in military history has exceeded this fete, the chances of war, the elements, everything being against it. Some of the marshals that France brought forth in her stern conscriptions, were the very beau ideal of all that we can conceive in military glory. Murat would expose his life with as much unconcern as he would take his coffee, daring and reekless his fine person and superb bearing as a cavalry officer were the delight of France, as they were the admiration of her enemies. The sluggish nature of General Larmes was like a flame of fire in battle, he stood for hours at the Bridge of Lodi, before the muzzle of the Austrian eannon, which were cutting his men down as the mower cuts the grass, his enemy, meanwhile, being screened behind the buildings, and carried it against these vast odds. The higher natures of Dessaix and Kleber were full of hope and promise, but they were lost to France in the earlier wars. Junot was the impersonation of bravery, but he was passionate, avaricious, profligate and cruel, a character not unlike that of General Arnold, who was singularly brave in his earlier career. Heroism in the French people stands out as a distinct creation, depends less upon the nobler characteristics, has less conscience in it, or moral power, than honor. Heroism is frequently the only redeeming thing in bad wars, it is to them what the good is in bad men, and makes them to that extent worthy of respect and love. Single combat, the abuse of the duel, the degradation of the prize fight, have something attractive in them. Strength and power were deified in the heathen mythology, and are the expression of congenial spiritual power, as beauty in the natural world is the reflection of that which is celestial. The celebrated Pass or Canon at Thermopyle, where three hundred Greeks under Leonidas, resisted the overwhelming force of Xerxes, broke his prestige and absolutely saved Greece, stands out as an oblation to one's country that mankind have delighted to dwell upon. Do you remember that boy who stood upon the burning deck at the 'Battle of Nile,' and refused to come down at the cry of many voices? 'Father shall I come down,' said the dutiful child, but, alas, the father's voice was hushed in death, and the child perished at his post in the whelming flame. May we in the vicissitudes of our lot, stand firm for duty, truth and right, as did this

child in his uncontaminate years. The spirit of sacrifice and self-denial is the highest that mortal can possess, and whether it concerns the least restraint in our daily life, or requires us to lay down that life, displays in the proper subordination of ourselves to it, the highest perfection attainable in man. 'Thy necessities are yet greater than mine,' said Sir Phillip Sydney, as he passed the cup from his own parched and fevered lips to the wounded soldier at his side, evincing a chivalry that may well be deemed christian as he laid himself down to his final rest. The last hours of life often exhibit hidden treasure; "this day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," revealed character that life had not time to develope; a nobility of soul just then lightening up the vision and opening to it new seenes and a new birth-right.

Andrew Hofer, the Inn-keeper of the Tyrol, marshaled his forces in his native mountains, and offered more effectual resistance to the tyranny of Napoleon than the whole Austrian army, until his own household gods were destroyed and himself hunted down and shot like a dog. General Washington, in two dismal winters of the Revolution, as he sustained his men under hunger, cold and nakedness, tracking their footsteps with blood through the snow, the British army in possession of the cities and the scaboard, Congress faltering, the nation discouraged and almost despairing, himself a rebel, with an untried future before him, stands before the world in collossal grandeur, as radiant with the highest measure of glory. His fame eclipses that of other men more from a predominating goodness of character, which like granite in the structure of the earth sustains the other parts, but is a trait that gives foresight as to ultimate results unattainable by inferior moral development. Sam. Adams would have died at the stake rather than succumb to "stamps" and "writs of assistance," a character as truly heroic as any of the fabled personages who fought at Troy. Such men were our Revolutionary sires, military and civil, men filled with that impulsive nature from whence heroic deeds spring, but subordinated to greater purposes than any that concerned self or the mere glory of their country. Their's was a heroism too serious to be mean, was a struggle less for self than for mankind. Decatur in our naval annals was a hero, but not a safe man to imitate; and Nelson on the other side of the water was of like genius, but more subdued. Mr. Southey relates of the latter, that in one of his great battles, as the fleet was about drawing near the enemy, he ordered his other ships to take the lead of the Victory, but they could not do it as she was the fastest in the fleet, and he would not shorten sail, showing a forgetfulness of self in a great and patriotic purposes; also that on the day of his death he would not disrobe the uniform and insignia he had been honored with by his country, and which were a shining mark to his enemies, the refusal of which has been ascribed to vanity in himself, but we should hope it had a better origin, inasmuch as he was constitutionally a modest man. Joan of Are was a heroine, and so was Grace Darling in another way. Florence Nightingale and Miss Dix are heroines in the pursuit of beneficent purpose under difficulties and hazards, a type of character of which John Howard was the most distinguished representative.

The heroic fortitude of woman has been recently shown in the sieges of Lucknow and Delhi, and in other parts of India during the existing rebellion. In the Scriptures we have the song of Deborah on the murder of Sisera as an especial deliverance, but without as I think the sanction of the Almighty in any other sense than in permitting men to be ministers of punishment on themselves, a retribution which has obtained in all ages of the world. Jeptha's daughter sacrificed her life and all the hopes that a Jewish maiden of her station could have, rather than permit her father to dishonor his vow, showing the stern demands of those times, and how necessary it is for us, under a more searching dispensation, to refrain from idle, eareless, reckless speaking. The seige of Jerusalem showed that the chosen people would suffer anything for their nation, their faith and their hope in the coming Messiah. The Maecabees were unquestionably very heroic men, the three brothers each in their turn fought with unrelenting vigor and preserverance one of the most desperate contests for their soil, their homes and lineage, recorded in history. Daniel preferred death in any shape to the betrayal of his faith and trust in God. The siege of Sebastopol, the late war with Mexico, contests that had not much glory for the powers engaged, called forth, especially the latter, marked instances of this elevated endowment in man. The intrepidity of Dr. Kane, his whole career, as represented in the publications of the day, his energies, nervous, moral and intellectual, in a feeble, attenuated frame, were eminently heroic. But heroism becomes less assuming. In the common walks of life there is much heroism that meets neither appreciation, applause, nor reward. It may discover itse'f in many ways, in going counter to general opinion, in asserting what the multitude disclaim, in meeting obloquy and scorn for conscience sake. We do not dispute that there is an excess of enthusiasm on some subjects that earries with it no respect, that is too ultra to become practicable, that has for its end vanity and notoriety, for itself, or sect or party, rather than any burning, triumphant zeal to accomplish good for its sake alone. The Christian is ever a hero, is not heroic to forgive injuries, to love enemies, to be kind to the unthankful, to do to others as we would have them do to us, but Christendom has gone after other things and her heroes are few. Saint Paul, though an inspired person was left like other men to submit to wrong, outrage and a violent death, will be hailed in a Christian community as the very sublimest model of a

opposite temperament, died at a good old age, but he was at Patmos and had other troubles, and we are constrained to think it is pretty difficult to be a Christian without those crosses that are the emblem of its faith, and which have higher significance in human life than mere happiness. The persecutions of Reformers in all ages may be cited as examples of heroic purpose, no book in the language ean compare with the delineations of De Aubigne on the sacrifices and heroic deportment of Luther, Zwingle and other Protestant Reformers; indeed we challenge the equal of Martin Luther in civil, military or ecclesiastical history for his indomitable will in putting down the corruptions of the Papistry, with its thunderings and its power eager, at any moment to crush him. "Go and tell your master," said he, "that even should there be as many devils in Wormes as tiles on the house tops, still I would enter it," is an expression as full of heroic emphasis as any other ever uttered.

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CENTRALIA, Sept. 17, 1858.

Meeting of the Executive Committee. President C. W. Webster in the chair

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this State, and more especially of Southern Illinois, on the successful close of the sixth State Fair at Centralia.

Resolved, That this success has been achieved, in a great measure by the energetic action of the committee of the citizens of Centralia, in fitting up the grounds for the fair, and securing accommodations, board and lodging, for the large numbers of people in attendance. The demands for lodgings in Centralia were not equal to the supply; the food furnished was ample and excellen.; and, indeed the results of the great fair at Centralia prove that State Fairs can be successful without the compulsory resort to the neighborhood of large cities for their location.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to the citizens of the country adjacent to the fair, and of the towns on the line of the Central and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, for the extensive accommodations furnished by them to vast numbers of strangers during the week of the fair.

Resolved, That the fairs of this State cannot be successful without the aid and co operation of the Ruilroad companies; and that we acknowledge with gratitude the unprecedented liberality of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the great benefit derived from the facilities furnished by the Ohio and Mississippi; the Terre Haute and Alton; the Great Western; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; the Peoria and Oquawka; and the Peoria Extension; the Chicagr and Burlington; the Galena and Chicago, and Fond du Lac and St. Paul Railroads. Whatever secures the settlement and improve ment of the country benefits our railroads. The interests of our people and of these roads are one. May a liberality on the part of both be perpetual.

Resolved, That James C. Clark. Esq., Super intendent of the Central Road, Phineas Peas, Esq., Superintendent of the Southern Division; Thos. Wight, Esq., Freight Agent at Centralia, and other agents of the road located at that point, are entitled to receive, and do receive, our unfeigned thanks for their ready co operation in the efforts of the Executive Committee to make the Southern Illinois State Fair a marked successes and an epoch in the history of Southern Illinois.

community as the very sublimest model of a Resolved, That we acknowledge the liberality Christian hero. Saint John, of an entirely of Messrs O'nielvenny & Gaul in furnishing

for the State Fair their beautiful grounds. A lovelier spot for that purpose cannot be found in our State.

Resolved. That we recognize our obligations to the press of this State for their valuable services in behalf of the State Fair. There are at this time nearly two hund ed papers publish ed in Illinois. They wield a powerful influence for good. We tender our thanks to the reporters who were present for the very fair and interesting manner in which they have presented to the readers of their respective papers the

sights and incidents of the Fair.

Resolved. That in closing our proceedings here the Executive Committee congratulate each other on the distinguished success of this annual Fair. They believe its influence will be felt in bringing Southern Illinois more prominently before the public as a desirable region for settlement and agricultural enterprise-in introducing improved breeds of stock and agricultural machinery, designed to lessen the labors and increase the profits of the farmerin the uniting of the citizens of the North and South in harmonious action for the public good -in satisfying all of us that we are one people -that our interests are one-that our State from its extreme north to its southern termi nation, and from its eastern to its, western boundary, is beyond all others rich in agricul tural resources, and must scon take rank in wealth and population, with the leading States of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Buckmaster.

Resolved. That the President and Corresponding Secretary of this Board, be directed to memorialize the Legislature at its next session, asking that a portion of the seven per cent fund coming from the Illisois Central Rail Road Company, he permanently appropriated to this Society, to promote the great objects of the association.

Resolved That we thank J. A. Fawkes, Esq., for the exhibition of his steam rlow at our fair. It was not as perfect an instrument as Mr. Fawkes designs it shall be, but it settled the question that the steam plow can be made successfully to work upon our prairies. The animated scene presented on its introduction upon the fair grounds will scarcely be forgotten. The steam plow has begun its work in Illinois. Who will limit its future?

Resolved. That we now adjourn to meet in Springfield on the 3d day of January, 1859.

S. Francis, Cor. Sec. Ill. State Ag. Society.

#### Sheep as Scavengers.

Notwithstanding the heresy of the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge about "In and In Breeding," he is yet o good observer and thoughtful farmer. I owe to him my first idea of sheep as seavengers or eaters of weeds. It is well known that sheep eat a larger variety of weeds than any of our domestic animals. With a certain number of sheep then to eat what weeds the horse and ox leave, we have a clear gain of all the mutton made, 'the most wholesome of meats, and the absolute advantage of destroying noxious weeds, which would otherwise increase and root out wholesome grasses. Having sheep in one pasture, and cattle in an adjoining one, I found the sheep continually pressing to pass from a fine blue grass pasture into the pasture where the cattle were, much less Inxuriant. I let them through the gate and watched them; they at once greedily, without

toaching the grass, devoured certain weeds, which the eattle studiously passed over. The true plan is to have few sheep, and change them frequently from one pasture to another; the sheep will then be healthier, and the pasture the better for their presence. But it does not follow, however, that sheep will clear up foul pastures of themselves. They require some grass as well as weeds. Now if a pasture is very foul, the scythe must be used. Suppose fifty sheep will cat in a year, five acres of briars or other weeds, and the one hundred acre field produce six acres of briars or weeds; now if five only be eaten, the other acre will go on spreading and trenching upon the grass, until such time as there will not be grass enough for the sheep, to say nothing of other stock. By using the scythe, if you reduce the six or ten acres of briars to five, then the sheep will cut the other five for you, which is a clear gain, or saving of labor and mutton. But there are numerous weeds in most pastures which the horse and ox will not eat, and which the scythe cannot reach; all the sheep will feed upon.

The true theory then of cleaning pastures is not to rely upon sheep or the scythe, separately, but upon both. They especially are greedy in eating young briars after the seythe has cut the hard and old stalks. And after all we must not rely upon the scythe or the sheep for permanent freedom from weeds, but upon long and thick grass to choke

them out.

I do not doubt that the reason why sheep are so liable to disease is the fact that by over numbers they eat out all the variety which is necessary to their health, but if kept in small numbers, and changed from pasture to pasture, there is no stock more healthy and remunerative for the outlay of capital and carh.

Let every farmer then keep a few choice sheep. C. M. CLAY, Whitehall, Ky.

#### Geese and Goslings and their Management.

Geese set four weeks, the goslings breaking the shell on the 28th, 29th and 30th days. They should remain on the nest as long as they like, and require but little food for three or four days. Crusts of bread soaked in milk, is better food than Indian meal—the latter seeming to sour in their crops. If the weather is pleasant, they may go to pasture, but it generally necessary to keep them separate from other geese at first, as the ganders are apt to weary them by excessive attention. A good pond furnishes the best water, but it is not a necessity in rearing geeso. A shallow vessel, frequently supplied with fresh water, should be provided for the goslings at times, though they are better off shut away from it some portion of the- | Cambridgeshire, purchased for Colonel

day. Too much dabbling in water in jures them.

It is important to have a good, warm, dry shelter for the young geese, especially while the cool nights continue, until they they become pretty fully feathered. There they should remain on eold and wet days, and until the dew is well off in the morning. Feed them frequently with handfulls of fresh clover, and supply water while thus confined. See also that their pen is frequently cleaned and littered.

Sometimes goslings will die, though treated carefully and according to the usually successful methods. This often occurs, we believe, from their eating some poisonous plant, though none such may be known to be within their reach. Perhaps half the half the flock will die, one after another, when no one can account for the same.

Grown up geese are generally hardy, and active in their search for food. They are less likely to be mischievous and wandering, when fed with corn each morning; and this should always be attended to if we desire them to be thriv-

ing and profitable.

The great object of keeping geese is their feathers, although they are nearly as good for the table as other poultry, if fattened and killed at the right age, and prepared in the proper manner. In picking them alive, the proper time should be selected, and that is when the feathers are ripe, and not in the green or pin-feather stage. The feathers grow out and ripen every seven or eight weeks during the summer, and should then be removed in a neat and careful manner. To cure them, place them in a sack of thin cloth, and hang them in an airy place, shaking up and stirring frequently. In this way they become thoroughly dry in a few weeks, without any disagreeable scent, and will keep good in any dry place until worn out by use.—Country Gentleman.

#### Blooded Stock for America.

We clip the following from the Daily Post, Liverpool, England, July 31st:

A valuable consignment of live stock for breeding purposes has just been placed in the hands of Mr. Bell, of the Adelphi-stables here, for shipment to America and Australia. The larger and by no means the less valuable portion of the collection consists of twentyfour fine animals, including six bulls, fourteen heifers and yearlings, and four cows of the Ayrshire breed, purchased in Ayrshire, from the most celebrated breeders, by Mr. Sanford Howard, editor of the Boston Cultivator, for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Several fine Southdown rams, from the herds of Mr. Jonas Webb, Bathraham,

Morris, New York, and two splendid bulls of the Durham Short-horse breed. These two latter are for Adelaide, in Australia. They were purchased at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Chester; one from the herd of Mr. J. K. Farnworth, Cheshire; the other from that of Mr. Jonas Webb. They are both exceedingly fine animals, and though young give unmistakable evidence of fine breeding. Of the Ayrshires, it is only fair to say they are all an exceedingly fine and justly celebrated breed of dairy stock. Twelve of the Ayrshires were shipped on board the Agnes, on Wednesday last, for Boston: the other twelve will be shipped for the same destination in course of the ensuing week. The two Short-horn bulls will be put on board the Bristow, in the beginning of week, for Adelaide.

#### Cleaning Seed Wheat,

John Johnston of Geneva, one of the most thorough and successful farmers in this country, as all our readers know, says that he quit raising chess twentyeight years ago—by never sowing it. He has not raised a bushel of it in all that long period on his extensive wheat farm. Thirty-seven years ago he obtained eight bushels of chess in every hundred of wheat. His mode of cleaning seed is the same in substance that we have practiced thirty years ago, but will bear repetition, and we therefore give it as recently described by him:

"My plan is to take out the fanningmill riddles, some eall them screens; I call the lower one only a screen—it takes out mustard seed and cockle in part. After the riddles are out, take off the shaking rod, or at least the one nearest the wings or fans; then let one man turn the wings or fans by the crank or handle, as usual; let another pour the wheat into the hopper from a basket or any other vessel—a tin-pail answers very well—let him pour the wheat in regularly and not very fast, if much chess. Let the man turning keep up a steady wind; he need not turn very fast. Have a boy, or a girl, or a man, or a woman, if you choose, to take back the clean wheat as it comes down from the mill, and I will guarantee that every chess seed is blown out. The man pouring in the wheat ought to be the boss, to make sure that the man turning does not slack up too much, or that he don't stop turning until the wheat and chess are all out of the hopper, else it may fall down amongst the clean wheat. If the wheat is 60 fbs to the bushel or over, very little, if any, will be blown out with the chess. As considerable will lay on the cockle and mustard screen, when that is going to be put down it is safest to scrape back the upper part with the hand, be-

the wheat, it will be there. Now if this is done precisely as I direct, and if the wheat is not made entirely free of chess, unless three chess seeds should be sticking together, which is sometimes the ease with the top seeds on the main stalk, in that ease there may be such left in the wheat, still a little more wind will blow them out. If any man will try it and cannot do it, send for me, and I cannot do it to perfection I won't ask them to pay my traveling expenses."

We have met with many farmers who asserted that they sowed perfectly clean seed, and yet had an abundance of chess ---but on closely examining such seed, spreading it out thinly, we could always find plenty of the seeds of the chess; sometimes enough to make ten thousand grains in a bushel, and yet pass entirely unnoticed by a casual observer. Traveling once with a friend who "believed in chess," we offered to prove to him that all seed claimed as clean, was foul, and proposed to examine the seed we should find at the residence of a good farmer we were about to call on. The wheat was accordingly called for and closely examined --- handful after handful, but no chess could be found! "What," said we at last in despair, do you never raise any chess here? I do not find any." "No!" was the emphatic answer, "no chess grows on this farm! We never sow any---we have cleared the farm of such foul stuff long ago---and we find it never grows unless it is sown."---Country Gentleman.

#### The Potato Crop.

Editor of the Farmer:—The papers in the Northern part of our State and Wisconsin represent the prospect of the potato crop there as good. In the South part of the State the prospect is only tolerable, and in the American Bottom, from whence the great supply of potatoes was usually raised for the St. Louis and Alton markets, and the country belew, the crop is entirely cut off. In Sangamon county, so far as I have observed, the potato crop planted on rolling ground took well, though I am told the potato fly is doing it much harm. The prospect is that all the potatoes raised in Sanga. mon county will bring a good price, and our farmers would do well to save their whole crop. To do this, they must be dug in season, and if saved on the ground, they should be well covered. Our farmers have lost thousands of dollars by having their potatoes frozen. Last year many were lost. In the fall they could not be had at less than forty and fifty cents per bushel. Some were kept over for higher prices and brought 25 and 30 cents in the spring. Experience shows, that as a general fact, produce should be sold when it is ready for market. Could cause if there is chess anywhere amongst | potatoes have been bought in the fall at

what were considered fair prices, the numerous car loads, brought from the north, would not have come to Springfield. Whenever potatoes cannot be had for forty or fifty cents in our market in the fall, northern farmers will send their potatoes here, which will destroy our market for the home production in the coming spring. This has been our experience so far. Μ.

#### Night Air--- Seasonable Hints.

During the months of September and October, throughout the United States, wherever there are chills, and fever and ague, intermittents, or the more deadly forms of fever, it is a pernicious, and even dangerous practice, to sleep with the outer doors or windows open; because miasm, marsh emanations, the product of decaying vegetation---all of which are different terms, expressing the same thing---is made so light by heat, that it ascends at once towards the upper portion of atmospheric space, and is not breathed during the heat of the day, but the cool nights of the fall of the year condense it, make it heavy, and it settles on the ground, is breathed into the lungs, incorporated into the blood; and if in its concentrated form, as in certain localities near Rome, it causes sickness and death within a few hours.

The plagues which devastated Eastern countries in earlier ages, were caused by the concentrated emanations from marshy localities, or districts of decaying vegetation; and the common observation of the higher class of people was, that those who occupied the upper stories, not even coming down stairs for market supplies, but drew them up by ropes attached to baskets, had entire immunity from disease, for two reasons, the higher the abode, the less compact is the deadly atmosphere; besides, the higher rooms in a house, in summer, are warmer ones, and the miasm less concentrated. The lower rooms are colder, making the air more dense. So, by keeping all outer doors and windows closed, especially the lower ones, the building is less cool and comfortable, but it excluded the infectious air, while its warmth sends what enters through the crevice immediately to the ceilings of the rooms, where it congregates, and is not breathed; hence it is that men who entered the bar-room and dining-saloons of the National Hotel, remaining but a few brief hours, were attacked with the National Hotel disease, where the ladies who occupied upper rooms, where constant fires were burnng, escayed attack, although remaining in the house for weeks at a time.

It was for the same reason that Dr. Rush was accustomed to advise families in the summer-time, not being able to leave the city, to cause their younger children especially, to spend their time

above stairs. We have spent a lifetime ourselves in the West and extreme South, and know in our own person, and as to those who had the firmness to follow our recommendation, that whole families will | escape all the forms of fall fevers who will have bright fires kindled at sunrise and sunset in the family room. But it is to plain a prescription to secure observance in more than one family in ten thousand. After the third frost, and until the fall of the next year, it is an important means of health for persons to sleep with an outer door or window partly open, having the bed in such a position as to be protected from a draught of air. We advise that no person should go to work or take exercise in the morning on an empty stomach; but if it is stimulated to action by a cup of coffee, or a crust of bread, or apple, or orange, exercise can be taken, not only with impunity, but to high advantage in all chill and fever localities.---Hall's Journal of Health.

#### About Milking and other Things.

Editor Farmer:—Your correspondent has touched a very delicate subject, more so, perhaps, than you are aware of. In the families of farmers, where the work of the house and farm is done by the family, and where there are brothers and sisters and father and mother, we have no difficulty about milking. When work is not driving on the farm, and when our men people have little to do before breakfast and after supper, and more especially when the weather is bad, snowy, rainy or blowey, they expect to milk, and do it with pleasure; but when harvest time comes, or when our men have as much or more than they can do in plowing, sowing and planting, indeed, wherever, from any cause, the labor of the farm is severe, requiring the attention during all working hours, then we do the milking. The difficulty is with hired hands; -they generally do as little work as possible, always grumble when they are not surfeited with the best cooking we can get up for them—their whole object being to live well, do little work and get high wages;—I say the difficulty is to get these men to do the milking. Oh, they are above that! They will see us picking our way through the mud and weeds to get to the cows, and they will lay about, perhaps smoking, while we milk and afterward get their breakfast or supper for them. Now this is what we do not like.

I believe that woman has important duties to fulfil in the economy of life. She is to be the "help meet," not the slave of man. Her more delicate frame, and her more delicacy of nature, points out distinctly her sphere of action. We dence and nature have placed us, and we wish that our course may harmonize with our duties, and with the performance of duty by the other sex, make a harmonious whole.

It is a false position, in my opinion, that would excuse woman from the domestic duties and labors of life. Under all circumstances she ought to know what their duties are, and how to perform them. Labor is entirely respectable, and is necessary to health as to happiness. Woman who cannot labor in some calling, is of little account, anywhere—a drone who lives on the labors of others, a blank in God's creation. A mother who does not bring up her daughters to industry—who makes a slave of herself that they may yawn away their time in idleness and dress,—is a simple mother, who has little appreciation of the responsibilities of her position. She is doing her daughters a grievous and irreparable injury. What sensible man would not prefer to see the girl in her neat and appropriate "fatigue dress," in the morning, busy in her domestic avocation, than to find her lolling away her time, perhaps with a volume of yellow covered literature before her,—expecting, perhaps, that others like herself, might chance to give her a morning ELIZABETH.

Home Farm, Aug. 10, 1858.

MISERY AND INDIGESTION.—The longer I live the more I am convinced that the apothecary is of more importance than Seneca, and that half the unhappiness in the world proceeds from little stoppages, from a duck choked up, from food pressing in the wrong place, from a vexed duodenum or an agitated pylorus. The deception as practiced upon human creatures, is curious and entertaining. My friend sups late; he eats some strong soup, then a lobster, then some tart, and dilutes these excellent varieties with wine. The next day I call upon him. He is going to sell hi house in London, and retire into the country. He is alarmed for his eldest daughter's health. His expenses are hourly increasing, and nothing but a timely retreat can save him from ruin. All this is the lobster: and when overexcited nature has had time to manage the testaceous encumbrance, the daughter recovers, the finances are in good order, and every rural idea effectually excluded from the mind. In the same manner, old friendships are destroyed by toasted cheese: and hard salted meat has to lead to suicide. Unpleasant feelings of the body produce correspondent sensations in the mind, and a great scene of wretchedness is sketched out by a morsel of indigestible and misguided appreciate the position in which Provi- food. Of such infinite consequence to

happiness is it to study the body.-Sidney Smith.

#### Wheat as a Staple.

Editor of the Farmer:—I read your article on this subject in the last FAR-MER, with much interest. I like the bold manner in which you speak out; but yet I am sure that our wheat oftener fails in Central Illinois from bad cultivation than from any fault in soil or climate. I agree with you that it is folly to grow wheat as we have generally done—that is, half plowing the land, sowing late, sowing broadcast, and leaving the ground so that rains will stand upon it. Neither our soil or climate can be depended on to make crops of wheat under such circumstances. If farmers will follow this old plan-if they go on scratching their grounds, sowing their wheat broadcast among weeds and litter—if they wait to sow until in October—and more than all, if they sow on level lands, they will not make a good crop of wheat one year out of ten. That's my opinion.

Now, I stand up for our soil in Central Illinois for making wheat; but I would premise that to do this-soils must be plowed deep-ten inches is shallow enough;—if the land is weedy, bury the weeds to this depth-afterwards cross plow your land, not going so deep as to disturb the weeds;—if the ground is not mellow and fine by these operations, harrow it—harrow it—till you effect the object; then drill in your wheat in time —latter part of August or near the first of September. Never fail to have ditches to drain your land. If necessary, make them wide and deep enough to prevent water standing on your field. Do this, and your prospects will be fair for a good crop—say 30, 35 and 40 bushels to an acre.

Is not this better than to scratch over many acres, half do your work, and finally lose most of your crop? If our farmers will pursue a thorough system of cultivation, they will not be likely to complain that our soil is not adapted to the wheat crop. It is the farmer—not the soil---is in fault.

I hope this fall our farmers will be alive to the necessity of thorough cultivation for wheat. I hope to see them running their plows deep---preparing their soil in a fitting manner for the seed ---putting it in properly---draining their grounds; and the next season reaping a rich reward for their labor.

Let them do all these things---and then if in nine seasons out of ten, they do not raise good crops, --- they may complain of climate and soil.

THE BLACK SOIL OF SANGA-"MON FOREVER."

#### Corn Cutting Machines.

Editor of the Farmer :--- I have occasionally seen notices published of corn cutting machines, and, indeed, a machine of this kind received a premium at the last Illinois State Fair. I think the person who entered the machine, gave his residence as Bloomington. But neither that, or any other corn cutting machine, so far as I can learn, has been introduced into practical use. If your knowledge on this subject is different, and there is a corn-cutting machine in use anywhere, please state so in your paper, and you will receive the thanks of a good many of your readers.

We have our corn huskers now, that perform well, and do up a kind of far mers' work that is very laborious. That which I saw on its way to the State Fair last year, was a cumbrous and expensive machine, but I think would work well. That you pictured in your last FARMER, strikes us as being more simple and less expensive. If it will work well, and can be put at a reasonable price, there will be a great market for

them in Illinois.

The State Fair is a proper place to bring all new agricultural machines. There we have farmers from every part of the State, and who will be glad to examine all such machines as will lighten their labor and do work. I would like, indeed to see the Bloomington corn cutter again at the fair, and see it subjected to a fair trial. If it is what is claimed for it, it will be wanted in our State;—and let me say here, if our State Agricultural Society wishes the awards of committees, in reference to agricultural implements to influence the public mind, they must give these implements an effective trial. Nothing else will suffice to make a basis for a proper award.

I have seen several pieces in the FAR-MER recommending a thorough trial of implements at the fair, and the response of Mr. Mills that two days of the fair shall be devoted to the trial of plows. This I regard as a most excellent movement; and I hope the Superintendent on Agricultural Implements will also devote a good portion of the fair week to the trial of the implements in his class.

Yours, &c., C. W. B.

#### The Apple Worm.

Editor Farmer: --- Have you noticed the present season the great destruction of apples, caused by the apple worm? The fruit is fast falling from the trees, and not a single specimen can be found on the ground in which there is not an apple worm. And I have examined the fruit on the trees, and rarely is it the case that an apple can be found which is not perforated by this worm.

Something must be done, or we shall lose our apples as well hereafter as now.

When an apple falls to the ground, the worm soon makes his way out of it, goes into the ground, remains there in winter, goes into the larva state, comes out in the spring in the new form of a miller, crawls up the trees and lays his eggs to form worms, and then has completed his mission. The eggs hatch into worms, go into the apple, and this process is continued.

The mischief is done the present season, the apples are ruined, many have fallen to the ground, and the worm has escaped to make preparations for next spring's operations: What now can be done? Nothing until next spring, unless late in the fall we turn up the ground under the trees, and thus expose the larva to freezing; and this plan to rid ourselves of the evil, will only be partially effectual. But we must kill the miller when he attempts to ascend the trees in the spring, --- or rather SHE, for the female, destitute of wings, does the mischief. A ring of soft tar spread on a strip of cloth fastened round the tree, is partially effectual, --- would be entirely so, but for the fact that rain or cold will harden the tar so that the insects can crawl over it. A patent has been taken out for a trough, which is to be filled with water and fastened tight about the tree, said to be a very ingenious, perfect, cheap and effective contrivance. I have seen this noticed in the papers. Can you tell me Mr. Editor, where it can be had?

It is quite certain that some preventive means must be resorted to, to destroy this insect, or it will be in vain for us to expect good crops of fair and sound apples. The ravages of this insect have been alarmingly increased within the last few years. I would be glad to hear from some of your correspondents their views in regard to these insects, and especially their practice, if they have been successful in preserving their fruit from his depredations.

#### Corn Crop.

The Louisville Journal says that the corn crop has never been so largo in Kentucky as the present promises to be. We hear of fields in the Blue Grass'region estimated at 25 barrels or 175 bushels to the acre, while fields promis ing 75 or 80 bushels are quite common. Consequent upon this, droves of swine from the less prolific regions cross the Ohio river daily at this and other points to be fattened in Kentucky, and the indications now are that we shall have finer and fatter hogs this season than

We also learn from other sources that the corn crop this senson promises much more abandantly than was anticipated some weeks

This may be said with reference to Maryland Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Indiana, and indeed nearly all the Western States. Such is the tenor of information gathered from our various exchanges.—Baltimore Patriot.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Springfield Market—Sept. 30.

WHEAT—70@80 % bu;
FLOUR—\$4 50@\$5 % br!;
CORN—40@60 bu; scarce;
CORN MEAL—75 % bu;
BUCKWHHAT—\$1;
OATS—30c % bu; none;
BEANS—76@100 % bu;
BRAN—10c % bu;
BRAN— Springfield Market -- Sept. 30. TAY—\$\$ \$ ton; TALLOW—\$c \$ lb; SOAP—bar; 61/4c \$ lb; CANDLES—11c \$ box;

PORK—\$4 7:100 lbs; BACON—New hams, 7@8 lb; BACON—Sides, 7@8 lb;

WHISKY—B bl 25@30Bgal; VINEGAR—" 12 B gal; BROOMS—B doz \$1 50@\$2 50 BUTTER—15c@25c B fb.

St. Louis Market .-- Sept. 28.

Flour-inles of 1000 bbls city superfine yesterday and the same quantity to-day, for future delivery, at \$5; 500 do city extra, private.

Wheat-Small lot of very inferior sold at 58c; 562 do poor,

including spring and bleached fall at from 70 to 80c; 101 do bleached white 85c; 631 do ordinary 90c.

Corn—Sales of 57 sacks damaged at 50c; 100 do mixed at 50c; 45 do yellow, delivered, 60c; 90 do white, and 100 do delivered, 65c; \$ bushel.

Unis—8 sacks poor sold at 48c; 450 do new, in two lots, 50c; 492 do do 54c; 100 do 55c 215 do old 59c.

Barley—100 sks fall at 88c; 120 do do 92c; 232 do prime do

105c, sacks returned; 25 do spring 70c, including sacks. Rye-rale of 23 bags inferior at 55c, including bags; 50 do

Whi-ky-Sales embraced 422 bbls at 21c B gallon.
Bacon-We now quote city ribbed sides at 8c-a decline of

Lard-A small lot of 8 pkg country sold at 9c per lb.

Salt — Sale of 300 sks new at \$1.05.

Polatoes—Although the offerings were large, the sales were very light. We heard of 60 sks at 25c; 50 do at 30c, 41 do at 40c; 25 do at 50c.

Onio s-In good demand. Sale of 100 sacks at 90c. Dry Hides—Sales were made at 1034, 1614, and even as low as 160 per ib. A let of 50 was reported to us at 1614c. Bran—A lot of 110 sacks sold at 65c.

bried Fruit-30 sucks of new peaches sold at \$2 75. Tallow—Sale of 15 bbls at 93/c per fb. Finxseed—25 sacks sold at \$1 50 % bushel.

#### St. Louis Cattie Market -- Sept. 25.

The arrivals of cattle for the last week have been light, and The arrivals of cattle for the last week have been light, and the market is nearty bare at present. Good cattle are in demand. Butchers pay for fair to good, 21/43c; for choice, 31/40, eross; interior and common, \$100\$\$\forall \text{phends}\$ bead, as to quality. A light demand for shipment to New Orleans, HOGS-Are selling at prices ranging from \$1\forall \text{265c}\$, in lots; good heavy hols retail at \$1/40\$\$\forall \text{26p}\$ bead. SHEP—The market has been well supplied for the past week, and sold readily at prices ranging from \$1.500\$\$\tilde \text{275}\$; choice will bring \$3. Over 1.000 head were sold at an average of \$2.50 \$\text{phend}\$ head. But few left over unsold.

COWS AND CALVES—But few offering, and fair demand for good cows at \$250.\$\tilde \text{250}\$ bead; common and ordinary \$10.\$\tilde \tilde \tilde \tilde \text{200}\$.

\$11(£320.

#### [Per Telegraph.]

New York Market—September 27.

STOCKS—At first board—ere better, and are still higher sales Erie, since the board—was made, 17%, and NYC 78% Money continues plenty, and is freely offered at former rates sterling ex hange firm at \$1.10; C & R.163%; I C 79%; IC honds 22; M S & R. 123%; NYC 75%; Reading 47%; C & C 90. Mich C 50; Lao & M 4%; Lao graphs 26; C & T 32%; G & C 82%; C & F 7% Pan and \$1.10, Pac mail \$1.04; Pa coal 74, B Co; Erie bonds of 62.31.

PLOUR—Market dull and heavy, but unchanged. For prime, sales 800 bb/s \$3.8004 Ac; unsound \$5.20@5.37; Canadian steady. Sales 350 bb/s \$5.8004 Ac; unsound \$5.20@5.37; Canadian steady. Sales 350 bb/s \$5.8006 50—extra small sales. Rye floar \$3.25@4.10.

WHEAT—Steady. For common, sales 25,000 at \$4c for unsound Chicago spring; \$1.35 good white Canada.

RYE—Firm at 78080 c.

CORN—D-clined 1c.75 bu, with sales 25,000 bn at 71@75 for unsound to good we tern mixed. New York Market -- September 27.

unsound to good we tern mixed.

OATS—Firm at 47 a 17c for state; 10@52 for western.
PORK—Dull and heava. Sales 200 bols \$1685; mess \$14 90

PRIME BrEF-Steady: cut meats steady 71/2. HAMS—1/4/600/4 for shoulders. LARD—Dollined Fales 200 bbls 11@113/c. BU (TER-Strady: 126) 3c Olno; 15/2 20c state. OHEES E-Dall at 5(5) 3c. WHIEET-Lower. Sures 350 bids 25c.

#### New York Cattle Market -- September 22. The cattle at Forty-fourth street were derived from the fol-

lowing sources: <u>Uhio</u>...... 870 Indiane......204

Realn Sy	
Michigon	93
Michigan	1.774
1exas	54
lowa	67
We subjoin a list of droves an	d owners from Illinois:
No. Owners. 98S S Phelps	Salesm-n
98 S 8 Phelps	
32 W Thorn	

96 I R Smith & Co	White & Son.
36 Heath	S W Bowles
111E Virgir	S Ulery
99 Barker & Co	Walling & McMann
31C Holderman	Walling & McMann
55E Virgin	H Myers
73J C Self	J Miller
66J Dalbey	Budlane & Eastman
53J Steele	Budlong & Eastman
79Platt & Co, and others	W II Harria 4
67S G Woodruff	Gillett & Toffey
59 Ranklu & Gillespie	Westheimer & Bro
65Bargdoll & Ballard	Avranit & Bro
80E Virgin	R Murray
49Gillett & Messenger	Gillett & Toffey
25J Steele	() Hurd
83 W F Boyer	D Barnes
85Alexander & Crum	I A Merritt
67 Palmer	S Smith
54Robbins & Stone	M Dalton
31 Gillespie	M Dulton
52J Dalhey	M Dalton
The average prices to day, as com	pared with last week, are

near 1/4c lower. We quote:

BEEF CATTLE.

Premium Cattle	To-day.	Last week.
First quality	.81/m/83/c	81/@53/c
Medium quality	71/673/c	7146080
Poor quality	.61/665/c	71/2@8c 61/2@7c
Poorest quality	41/(a)6c	560.60
General selling prices	. 7@8c	7(0)81/c
General selling prices Average of all sales	. 7@71/4c	71/4@71/2c

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth street. Browning reports beeves at 7@8c. Chamberlin reports beeves at 5@ 8c. O'Brien reports beeves at 5@8.

#### REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The surplus receipts of cattle still continue very large, say The surplus receipts of cattle still continue very large, say mearly 50 \$\mathre{\text{B}}\$ cent. above the average yearly requirements for city consumption. Thus, against the average weekly receipts of 3,143 for last year, we have this week 5,505, last week 4.503, the previous week 5,728, and during the week before 5,040. This gives an average of 5,206-\$\mathre{\text{B}}\$ week during a menth past. Of course, under this continued overstock prices continue to go down; indeed they have now reached a non-paying figure for producers. Many of the cattle yarded at Allerton's to-day were of poor quality—some of them year. non-paying figure for producers. Many of the cattle yarded at Allerton's to-day were of poor quality—some of them very poor. This is partially owing to the lack of hourishment in the prairie grass at the West, after so much wet weather in the spring, and in part to the fact that quite a number of the cattle now coming in are the remnants of droves, or such animals as farmers choose to turn out in payment for debts previously contracted. Some of them, at the low prices—4@6c P ib net—obtained to-day, paid but little more than expenses here, commissions, &c.

T. White & Son, for H. R. Smith & Co. 64 fair Charokas Cat

T White & Son, for H R Smith & Co, 64 fair Cherokee Cattle, rated 6 cwt net, at 7@8e, and 96 quite common Illinois

Cattle in their flesh, at 7c.

Cattle in their flesh, at 7c.
S. Ulery, for the estate of E. Virgin, deceased, 111 fairish Illinois cattle at 7c@8c, and a few at 8½c, rated 7 cwt. net.
Boach & Bray, for D. Burrell, 34 good state cattle at 7c@8c, and 70 Ohio cattle for H. Mills at the same price. 'Also, for B. Johnson, 17 light, thin State cattle at 6c@7c.
Walling, McMann & Co., for Barker & Co., 99 fair Illinois cattle, rated 650 lbs net, at about \$50 \( \frac{1}{2} \) head. Also 31 cattle for C. Holderman, of inferior quality, at \$16@\$30 \( \frac{1}{2} \) head.—These were mostly two year old, light, thin, stock cattle, ranking as scallawags. They brought 4c@6c \( \frac{1}{2} \) lb.

H. Myers, for E. Virgin, 55 rather rough Illinois cattle of fairish quality at 7c@8c.

J. Miller, for J. C. Self, 73 light common Illinois cattle at \$40 \$\pi\$ head, on an estimated weight of \$\frac{5}{2}\$, cwt net. Also, at Bergen, 44 Ohio cattle for J. C. Oary at 60.67c.

Budlong & Eastman, for J. Dalby, 66 thin Illinois cattle, rated 7½ cwt., at 6½c, or \$50 \$\empsyset\$ head. Also for J. Steele, 53 common Illinois cattle, estimated 5½ cwt., at 7c \$\empsyset\$ fb. Barues & Culver bought 75 Indiana cattle of J. McCullum,

at Albany. They were of good quality, rated 7% cwt. net. They brought, to-day, 7c@81%c.

W H. Harris, for tiatt & Co. and six others—gatherings from various shippers—77 Illinois cattle of various grades and different weights, at 6c@9c \$\mathre{\theta}\$ bb, one animal only bringing the letter price. Ing the latter price.

Mead & Holcomb, for A. Warner, 75 good Ohio cattle, rated 7½ cwt, at 8c@8½c.

U. Hurd, for T. U. Willis. 34 fair Kentucky cattle, rated 7½ cwt, at 7c@8½c, and 25 light, thin and very poor Illinois steers at 51/c.

ateers at 51/2c. . Murray was selling 80 of the E. Virgin cattle of medium

quality, at 6c@81/c.
G. Sage sold for Morris & Co. 36 good Iowa cattle, at 7c@

834c. Also, at Bergen, about 126 head of New York and Ohio cattle for sundry parties, at 614c@8c. L. Beers brought in 31 Connecticut cattle, of good quality,

which he averaged at about 81/4c. C. G. Teed sold for J. Bryant 75 good Ohio cattle, at \$65@

\$70 % head; estimated weight of 850 fbs net.

J. A. Merritt sold for Alexander & Crum 85 common, thin

Illinois cattle at 7c@71/2e, on 6 cwt., net. Cows.

Allerton reports receipts of 22 fresh Cows, selling at low

#### prices, say \$25@30 for ordinary, and \$35@40 for good animals. The market is gradually improving. CALVES.

Allerton reports receipts of 347 Veal Calves, selling at 5@ 61/2c. Supply rather short, although the demand is not active. A very few of the finest calves brought 7c gross.

#### SHEEP.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,584 sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½@4, and for a few of the best 4½c 3 lb gross. Lambs are worth 4½@5½c gross, or \$2@4 50 per head. Supply quite equal to the demand, which is tolerably active at former prices.

#### SWINE.

Allerton reports receipts of 3,809 Hogs at the western yards, foot of Fortieth street, selling at 5@5%c for corn fed, and 4%@5%c for still hogs. Market bare

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#### CONCENTRATED LYE! A FAMILY ARTICLE,

For making soap without Lime, and with little or no trouble and trilling expense.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVE-NIENT article ever offered to the public for that purpose. EVERY FAMILY can make all the sone they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye. Nothing

ONE POUND BOX will make 25 gallons of fine soft soap, or nine pounds of elegant hard soap, and several gallons of

A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and cheapness.

PRINTERS, and all others using a strong Lye, will find the "Concentrated" three hundred per cont. cheaper than anything else they can uso.

For sale by all the Druggists and Grocers in the country.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacture ing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who manufacture extra superfine snow white TABLE, DAIRY and PORK PACKERS SALT, warranted free from all impurities, and the only really pure salt made in this country.

Caustic soda, for soap makers, soda ash, refined soda ash, sal soda, bleaching powder, bleaching liquor, manganese, nitric acid, muriatic acid, aqua fortis, chloroform, soda saleratus.

Sept6-daw4m farmer2m

For sale wholesale and retail, by

J. B. FOSSELMAN, Druggist.

#### MOLINE PLOWS.

Manutactured by John Dere.

S THE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING A is at hand, the subscriber would ask the attention of Farmers and others interested, to his large and superior stock of Plows of all kinds, now in use in the West, consist-

ring of
Three sizes of Improved Clippers, made from the best Caststeel, and finished in very superior manner; these lows for ease of draft, and perfect plowing, have no equal in this

Four sizes and qualities of the common form of old ground plows, made from Cast, German and American Steel, which are equal to any plaw made after this style,

Corn Plows of two qualities. Double and single Shovel Plows.

Five Tooth Cuttivators.

Harrows, two styles, reversable, adjustable, and Giddes Double Harrow.

Ox Yokes of three sizes, finished in the best manner,

and a very superior article.

Twelve and Fourteen in Extra Breakers, for breaking Prairie or other sod, with two and three horses—these are very superior breaking plows.

Common breakers of every size and style, on hand, or

The Michigan Double Plows. Cf this I am making two izes for three and four horses. This plow is adopted to breaking, plowing stubble-land, or sub-soiling: and will do anykinds of plowing in the best mauner. No plow has given such general satisfaction wherever it has been used. It should be more generally introduced for deep plowing and

All orders for plows either singly or by the dozen will receive prompt attention.

Sept., 1838—6 times.

All of said articles can be had on application to Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

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T. S. MATHER.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROperty, Farms and Unimproved Lands,

, PAYMENT OF TAXES Collection of Claums.

#### Government Lands

ENTERED WITH WARRANTS OR CASH IN ANY LAND DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS, IOWA. MISSOURI, MINNESOTA OR NEBRASKA

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Agricultural Implements, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE FRANCIS& BARRELL.

Buckwheat and Turnip Seed

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PRESERVING JARS. THESE ARE OF A GLASS, A NEW INvention, very excellent, just received and for eale by aug FRANCIS & BARKELL.

Chinese Sugar Cane Molasses, A MOST EXCELLENT ARTICLE JUST received and for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

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ART OF

# Taming Vicious Horses.

Warranted Genuine.

JUST PUBLISHED, ILLUSTRATED IN-structions in Rarey's Art of Horse Taming, guaranteed the same as practiced in Europe, and entirely different from that described in horse taming books and taught by itinerant jockles. As Mr. Rarey did not disclose the important feature of his system in this country, but which I now for the first time engage to fully reveal. My price has been reduced to \$3, which e.ery man who owns a horse can afford to part with. Any man who knows anything about a horse can operate it. All persons remitting the money must promise over their signatures not to make the secret public or sell it within three months of reception. Address CALEB H. RANEY.

# B. B. LLOYD, DENTIST, OVER J. BAYBURN'S.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARS WARRANTS A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN IEARS WARRANTS him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and nearly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the pro-

motion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velum and would, so as to restore

articulation. Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace: Messrs. Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

#### MAP OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD

SANGAMON COUNTY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

YONTAINING OLD TOWN PLAT AND 64 additions, shewing each Lot and Block, and the numbers thereof, the Streets, Avennues and Alleys, Residences, and the unimproved Lands within, and a quarter of a mile north along the northern limits of said city.

Scale 300 feet to an inch.
Published by WILLIAM SIDES, of Springfield, City Engineer and Surveyor iune10-dwtf

Fruit Trees for Sale. WE HAVE 15,000 TREES, 5 YEARS old, from seven to ten feet high, well branched, (very old, from seven to ten feet high, well branched, (very nice) that we offer this fall at the low price of \$12½ per 100; also 15,000 4 years old, at \$10 per 100, to cash customers. Next spring we shall charge \$15 for 5 year, and \$12½ for 4 year. Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Grade, Currants, Pie Plant, ornamented trees, Shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austrian and Scotch Pines, from three to six feet high, at 25c per foot; Norway, Blue and Whita Spruces, Hemlock, Arborvita, Balsem Fir Enropsen, and American Larghes, with a good

Balsam Fir, European and American Larches, with a good variety of hardy flowering plants. Orders respectfully solic-ited. VERRY ALDRICH. Pleasant Ridge Nursery, Arispe, Bureau County, Illinois.

DERRE'S PLOWS.

far ang-3m

TWO HORSE PRAIRIE BREAKERS. Dauble Michtgan and common plows, of the best workmanship, for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

PRANCIS & BARRELL, SPRINGFIELD, will receive orders for all description of trees from the DuPage County Nurserica, L. Ellsworth & Co., proprietors. These trees are well grown, healthy, and their genuiness is warrante... Orders for fall planting can be forwarded to them at any time from June till November. Catalogues will be furnished those who wish to purchase

trees and shrut bery on application to Messrs. Francis & Barrell, Spriugfield.

QUEENSWARE. LARGE LOT DIRECT FROM THE potterles in England, to be sold at very low prices by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

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ON HAND, FOR SALE, THE BEST FRANCIS & BARRELL. 20,000 FEET OF SEASONED WAL-mayil J. HUTCHINSON

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Wholesale and Retall Dealer in Hardware, IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assortment of

#### Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Mowers, Straw Cutters, Hedge Triumers, Schles, Grass and truning Hooks, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Scoops, Axes (all kinds and makes). Picks, Mattocks, Fun Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing Ma-

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Bulls, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Naits. TRIMMINGS—great variety

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Planes, Saws, Chiscls, Augers, Bruces, Bilts, Drawing Knives. Squares, Trowels, Bevils, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes. Burch and Broad Axes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Steptoe's Morticing Machines, Files, &c.

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# COOPER'S TOOLS. Fine assortment, Knives, Hooks, Planes, &c.

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A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's, Table, Pocket, Pen, Butcher and Shoc Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Currers, &c. Great variety. GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled Enillish and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardware

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Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches to sixty inclusive, furnished at manufacturers prices.

Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings. In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roseates, Rings, Snaffles, Bitts, Punches. Webbing. Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Saddler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

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Brass and Silver Plated, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Handles, Curlain Frames, Turned Cottars, Patent and Enametted Leather, Enametted Muslin. Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Deer and Carled Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, Hamp and Rubber

Orders promptly filled and forwarded. May 1st, 1857.

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JOURNAL OFFICE,

# SPRINGFIELD, ......lLLINOIS

#### UHLER'S PLOWS The Double Curved Upright Steel Mould Board Plow.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR Plow still continues to supply .the great demand which its merits have created. Its combination of rare advantages has recommended it to the agricultural community throughout the State of Illinois, it

is now admitted that it has no equal. The following note is but one of the many testlmonials which have been turnished the manufacturer of the working

of his plows.

We certify that we have lately used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other plows we have ever We cheerfully recommend them to the public.

wised. We cheerfully Wm. P. Lawson, J. J. Short, John W. Beck,

John Kavanaugh.

Wm. Poffinbarger, David Newsom, Uriah Mann, Philemon Stout.

Sangamon county, Jan 17, 1855. From the peculiar form of Uhler's plows they are not excelled by any other now in use. It scours very bright, sheds off stubbles admirably, and runs light and easy to the team. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully in breaking prairie. The limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is tobe pleased with

them.
In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making wrought iron upright ones, and two-horse plows.

Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prairie plew now in use. Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on

hand constantly.
Manufactured by JOHN UHLER, Springfield, Ill., at whose establishment these favorite plows can be had, from a single one to a number unlimited. augi-wlv

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CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4. 1839. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

Secured by a lien on property insured, valued at over

#### \$9.000.000!

THIS company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property within the State, from

#### LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Illinois. Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an as sociation of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. As the indemnification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks, the capital of the company it comparatively exhaustless; and the entire safety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads

the charter.

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render it almost linexensable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

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LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treus. M. G. ATWOOD, Sec'y. An Agent for this Company may be found in almost every Councy of the State.

Application for insurance may be made to

JAMES L. HILL. Agent,

STAR CORN MILL,

at Springfield.



For Grinding Corn, Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILE AT ANY Y peint, or from our wagons, that run through the different parts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price.

which is, for the mill complete, \$60.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

HUNT, PYKE & Co.. Springfield, Ill.

We need but say that where the Star Mill has been used, it has gained credit beyond ail other Mills low in use; and the farmer only needs to see and try it in order to become convinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grinds green as well as old corn, (corn and cob passing through it together.) which no other Mill will do. Farmers and stock-growers can save from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in each 100 by the use of this Mill; (at least we have certificates to that effect.) Persons having once experienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteful practice of feeding corn in

It will undoubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour, and makes an easy draft for two horses

We can produce first premiums, diplomas, and recommen dations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Mills, see eireulars.

N. B .- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill, and also see one in operation by calling at the Agricultural Store of . FRANCIS & BARRELL,

Authorized Agents.

B. S. WILSON, E. W. BROWN, A. C. GODDIN, J. P. HOPKINS BROWN, GODDIN & CO.

#### WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Merchants, Commission

NO. 62 SECOND STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.

Special attention given to the sale of Grain and Country  $_{
m Gm}$ 

Sweet Potato Plants. WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PROper season, for sale by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (See advertisement of early Nansemond potatoes) FRANCIS & BARREL.

# Illinois Central Rail Road LANDS FOR SALE. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Company invites the attention of Agriculturalists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest.

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Himos occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most certile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illenois, Michigan: Wisconsin, Iowa and Nanther Missouri Northern Missouri.

Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters,—ner is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to grazing, can never compete with those of this State.

The lands bordering upon the Missonriand Kansas Rivers,

and upon the lines of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are now selling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of produc-

Looking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth such as Coal. Iron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantages of churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 acres of the best quality of timber land; and the extensive pineries in adjoining States, accessible by the Lakes, firmish Chicago

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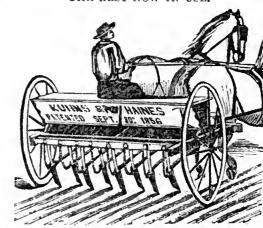
Illinois especially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000 and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railreads; which, with the waters of the Mississippi, Illinois River, the Michigan Canaland Lake communications afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every market. About one million acres of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince he rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. Such is the facility and economy with which these lands can be cultivated, that in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the comforts of old settied farms in the Eastern States; and such is their fertilicy and productiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$30 per acre at six years' credit and three per cent. interest, can be fully paid for within that time, together with all the costs of improvements, by ordinary industry, from the profits of the crops,
Although it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads

in Illinois will advance to \$50 or even \$100 per acre within ten years, yet the interests of this Company are more advan-ced by placing their property in the hands of farmers, to set-He the country, relying upon the business of the road for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations; to the State. These considerations induce the policy of rapid sales, which have been progressing and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued till the lands are finally disposed of. No encouragement is given to speculative pur-chasers, as the Company does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for retual settlement and cultivation. It is evident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere be as well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these innds

For infernation as to price, terms, etc. apply to JOHN WILSON Jy29-dw6m Land Comm'r I. C.R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill. KUHNS & HAINES

PREMIUM DRILLS:

THE BEST NOW IN USE.



THIS DRILL TOOK THE TWO FIRST Premiums at the late State Fair of Illinois, held at Peoria; also at the State Fairs of Wisconsin and Ohio. This Drill will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Duckwheat, Rice, Hemp, Flax, Timothy, Clover and Millet Seed, without any change of fixtures; can be regulated in one minute to sow any quantity or kind of Seed. Warranted for durability and workmanship.

Good and responsible agents wanted in every county in the State Circulars sent to any address. Those wanting drills should order early.

Apply to

mar20 F6m w1t

B. KUHNS & CO., Springfield, Illinois



VOL. III.

## SPRINGFIELD, NOVEMBER, 1858.

NO. 11.

THE

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

S. FRANCIS, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance...... \$1 00 Ten " and one to the person getting up club..... 7 50

Fifteen copies and over, 621/2 cents each, and one to person getting up club.

CASE RATES OF ADVERTISING: One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

For the Illinois Farmer.

A Home Wanted by Every Man.

The desire of getting a home in the country, at some future time, is probably the most common that a business man covets. In the din of the city or town, on the broad sea, at the mechanic's bench, in the buzzing manufactory, the conceptions of men as to the disposal of their later years, tend oftener in this direction than in any other. The poetic sentiment in man, existing often under very rough exteriors, finds its appropriate food in the naturalness of the country: the religious sensibilities, if they have less artificial aid and have more of the benefit derived from the illustration of nature; the quietness of the country is altogether alluring to one's sober days; the expanse that it affords is the symbol of freedom; it forms a surer competence, we are satisfied, in the long run, than any other; and incompetence fares as well, if not better, there than elsewhere. But does actual farming-life reach the high ideal here assumed for it? Go into the country and you will say nay-nay-at every turn. You are altogether disappointed; the illusion has vanished; the man's work visible is preposterously out of keeping with the beauty and order of nature.

It may be that you are in contact with a pioneer, struggling population; but be that as it may, if a man has time to hoe and dig and plow, to exist at all, he has time to make his own abode comfortable; his own doors inviting; to manifest some neatness; to methodize his labors; to put his barn in some order—to have an indoor sitting-room, where the family can congregate, free from the odors of cooking, the paraphernalia of a chamber. If he has it not, let him build one with the first boards he can lay his hands upon, paper it inexpensively, hang pictures about its walls, put flowers upon its tables, decorate it with the commonest things, ever the best, and occupy it, not occasionally, but let the family be frequently found there, as in a refuge where care may be laid aside, and the social qualities be nurtured and strengthened.

Habits thus begun, under straitened circumstances, will be the inception of an improvement that will not end simply in moral and mental results; but will aid practical effort, give a meaning to industry that it never before had; for there can be no collusion between cultivation of character and the efforts of labor. How many men, from their daily toil, at night enter their kitchen and no where else. It may be that they have a parlor, but with their years and increasing means have not acquired those tastes that enable them to enjoy it; sit down without proper change of shoes, ablution or raiment, unsocial as such manners ever must be, and then go to sleep like the beasts that perish, perhaps in the same room. Let such men, if overworked or fatigued, wash their feet, their legs, above the knees, their face

and neck and hands, and see what a transformation it will make; how their weariness will subside and renovation succeed; how their evening may then be spent to some purpose, some social advancement; how it will sooth them during the hours of night. No doctor's prescription is equal to the simple appliances of nature.

Of neglected households, in what are they better than the Hottentots of south Africa? What end has life to them? Their enjoyments of the lowest kind, their aspirations low; they die some day as the fool dieth, without having even possessed those enjoyments that their heart has craved, and have lost this world, the beautiful natural scenery amid which they were placed, nor gained from it one solid satisfaction, a single practical benefit, or acquired that subdued character, those simpler wants that are in harmony with its contemplation. The wife and mother in these homes leads a wretched existence; her fidelity may commend itself to her conscience, but it has been a woeful perversion of the high trust committed to her; a sad example to her children, and no law of our being is better established. than this, that from coarse parents will proceed coarse children, and physiologists believe that the bodily structure obeys the same condition and deteriorates in symmetry with neglect of general And improvement in rural culture. life does not involve expense. We have not in our mind a city drawing-roomif poverty exist let things be as neat and orderly as poverty can make them. The most scrutinizing eye will pass over these imperfections; let every thing be good or fair of its kind. If a Virginia fence surround the premises, the rails at least should be in their place; the

### B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of Engonered in this market. Importing many styles of Edgish goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock ombraces a very large and complete assortment of

### Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualifies. Reapers, Mowers, Straw Cutters, Hedge Trinmers, Soches, Grass and Fruning Hooks, Cradles, Segtles, Snaths, Firks, Hoes, Shovels, Scorps, Axes (all kinds and makes), Picks, Matlocks, Fan Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing Ma-

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Bulls, Horges, Screws, Bolls, Brads, Nails. TRIMMINGS—great variety

Carpenter's and Builder's Tools!

Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Braces, Bills, Drawing Knives. Squares, Travels, Bevils, Hatchels, Hammers, Adzes, Burch and Broad Axes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Steploe's Morticing Machines, Files, dc.

### Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anvils, Viers, Screw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, de.

### COOPER'S TOOLS.

Fine assortment, Knives, Hooks, Planes, de.

### CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's. Table, Pocket, Pen, Butcher and Shoc Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Currers. dc. Great variety.

GUNS, PISTOLS.

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled Endish and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardware

SAWS

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches to sixty inclusive, furnished at manufacturers prices

Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings. In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to

saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roscoles, Rings, Snoffles, Bitts, Punches, Webling, Self-Mjusting and Dennison Trees, Sad-dler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Paded, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Couch Hondles, Cartain Frames, Tarned Collars, Patent and Enancilled Leather, Enomelled Mustin. Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Decrand Carled Hair, Palent Leather and Rubber Belling, Hemp and Rubber

no Orders promptly filled and forwarded. May 1st, 1857.

### HORSE BI PROMPTLY AND NEATLY PRINTED

JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ......ILLINOIS

The Double Curved Upright Steel Mould Board Plow.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR Plow still continues to supply. the great demand which its merits have

created. Its combination of rare advantages has recommended it to the agricultural community throughout the State of Illinois, it is now admitted that it has no equal.

The following note is but one of the many testimonials

which have been turnished the manufacturer of the working

We certify that we have lately used the above plows, more factured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other plows we have ever We cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Wm. P. Lawson, J. J. Short, John W. Beck,

Wm. Pollinburger, Dayid Newsom,

Uriah Manu, John Kavanaugh. Philemon Stout. Saugamon county, Jan 1", 1855.

From the peculiar form of Uhler's plows they are not excelled by any other now in use. It seems very bright, sheds off stubbles admirably, and runs light and easy to the team. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully in breaking prairie. The limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is to be pleased with

In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making wrought iron upright ones, and two-horse plows.

Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prairie plew now in use. Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on hand constantly.

Manufactured by JOHN UHLER, Springfield, III., at whose establishment these favorite plows can be had, from a single one to a number unlimited.

THE ILLINOIS

### Mulual Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS. CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4 1839.

Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

Secured by a lieu on property insured valued at over

\$9.000.000!

1 1118 company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, natural factories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property within

### LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Illinois. Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an as sociation of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. As the indemnification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of rlsks, the capital of the company it comparatively exhaustless; and the entire safety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads

the charter.
The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render it almost inexcusable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

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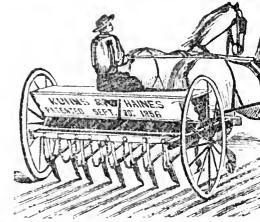
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KUHNS & HAINES!

### PREMINIUM EDELLES! THE BEST NOW IN USE.

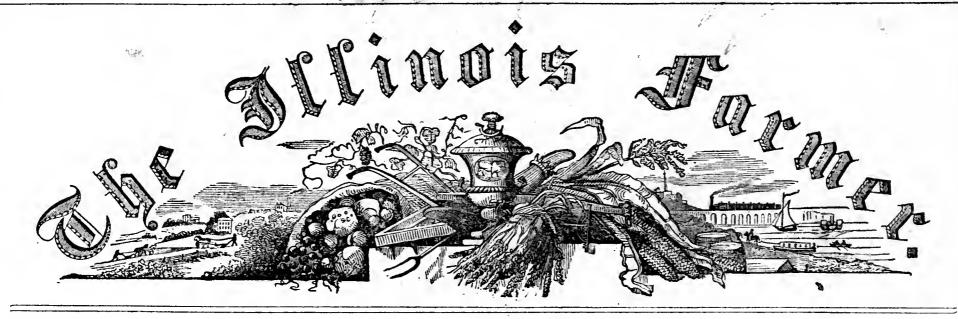


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mari0 F6m-w1t

Springfield, Illinois



VOL. III.

### SPRINGFIELD, NOVEMBER, 1858.

NO. 11.

### THE

## Allinois Farmer,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

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It may be that you are in contact with a pioneer, struggling population; but be that as it may, if a man has time to hoe and dig and plow, to exist at all, he has time to make his own abode comfortable; his own doors inviting; to manifest some neatness; to methodize his labors; to put his barn in some order—to have an indoor sitting-room, where the family can congregate, free from the odors of cooking, the paraphernalia of a chamber. If he has it not, let him build one with the first boards he can lay his hands upon, paper it inexpensively, hang pictures about its walls, put flowers upon its tables, decorate it with the commonest things, ever the best, and occupy it, not occasionally, but let the family be frequently found there, as in a refuge where care may be laid aside, and the social qualities be nurtured and strengthened.

Habits thus begun, under straitened circumstances, will be the inception of an improvement that will not end simply in moral and mental results; but will aid practical effort, give a meaning to industry that it never before had; for there can be no collusion between cultivation of character and the efforts of labor. How many men, from their daily toil, at night enter their kitchen and no where else. It may be that they have a parlor, but with their years and increasing means have not acquired those tastes that enable them to enjoy it; sit down without proper change of shoes, ablution or raiment, unsocial as such manners ever must be, and then go to sleep like the beasts that perish, perhaps in the same room. Let such men, if overworked or fatigued, wash their feet, their legs, above the knees, their face

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gate may have a hinge or some device for opening or shutting; the puddle that the hog wallows in may not be at the front of the house; some mathematical precision, or squareness may exist in the general fixtures and arangements; things may have a place and be kept in their places ("order is heaven's first law,") and all this without extra price or exertion, after a beginning is made and the system is followed up.

It is useless to argue the value of these practical virtues; they pay well. A few trees are desirable near every man's dwelling; they adorn the scene; bear fruit; protect the house, the herds; invite the birds; encourage rain; retain moisture—a condition more need ed generally on the prairies than drainage. Were the proper elevation of farming life attained, it would hold the superior rank assigned it in the imaginations of men—for from the earth we came, and to the earth we must go; from the earth the most that we derive springs, and in its cultivation we shall realize the simplest habits, the best improvement, the highest happiness possible to the race. And it is in this elevation, so prominently forced upon the imagination, and sanctioned by the increasing attention of the times, that the world may look for its best progress.

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first importance.

Let your boy befog his whole being, physical, mental and moral, with tobacco, and however well directed the care bestowed upon him by his teachers, the result of this unfortunate physical habit will pain your heart some time, though you may not know the cause. Let your child go from a highly seasoned dinner of gross meats, mince pie, and coffee, of oysters, sardines, and wine, to the schoolroom, and while this unnatural food is in process of digestion, attempt to study and it is like loading a race-horse with heavy weights before putting him on the course. But to require a child of five, seven or ten years to think vigorously and closely, is like commanding him to cut his own throat. Let children think naturally and freely. Make knowledge attractive to them, but never cultivate the mind at the expense of the body. The prevalent sentimentality that makes it vulgar to regard the well-being of the body, is fraught with ruinous consequences. We want Professors of Physiology, of Romping and Fun, in our public schools, as much as we want Professors of Mathematics, or of the Natural Sciences. Children in their sports, want the vigorous influence of joyful and untrammeled maturity, and they would have it, were there less false dignity in the world. A good scholar, who is nothing else but a good scholar, may exist without health, but a truly noble man, instinct with expanded moral and intellectual life, even in his temper and holy in his emotions, to whom knowledge is a servant and research a pastime, to whom one is not a task-master and the other a task—such an one cannot exist without sound health.

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ENQUIRER.

### The Cane Crop.

Mr. Editor: I have a small patch of cane. It is ripe. It was planted early. I have pealed some of the stalks, taken the pith out, and found that it had a rich and pleasant sweetness, too sweet and rich to eat. In this pith there is nothing of that strong, unpleasant taste which is found in some of the syrups. This bad taste must come from the outside or rind of the stalk. The molasses is not pleasant unless this is removed.

I went to your Springfield Sugar Mill on the 28th of September. The works were not perfectly in order, but some seventy gallons of syrup had been made. It was entirely divested of that vegetable taste, which is so disagreeable; and was as pleasant as any sugar house molasses. I was informed that ripe cane would make such molasses, if the juice was properly clarified. This is the great object. Molasses which contains acid and vegetable taste, must be refined, or it is of no value but for the distillery.

I have great confidence in the success of the trial now going on in the south part of your city The mill is operated by a steam engine, and when grinding it throws off a stream of juice nearly an inch in diameter. The boiling is done by steam; the apparatus was not then perfect; but would soon be.

The cane was coming in rapidly. The early planted cane was in fine order. The mill will soon be going day and

night.

sugar mill.

I feel proud that an experiment on so extensive a scale is being made in Sangamon county, and believing in its success, I feel that an impetus will be given to the putting up of sugar mills and the raising of sugar cane, that in another year will be felt to the great benefit of our farmers. I hope the doubting and distrustful will visit the Springfield

S. W.

**L**ditor of the Farmer: In common with most of my brother farmers, I had a poor crop of wheat the past season. In truth, though I prepared my ground and put in my seed, as well as my neighbors, I did not prepare the ground with that care that I should have done. I plowed in the weeds, harrowed the land, sowed my seed, and let luck decide the rest. The bad weather of spring came, and my wheat yielded only fifteen bushels to the acre. I believe that, had my ground been plowed as soon as I had taken off the previous crop of wheat in 1857, and again in the fall, I should have had a tolerable crop.

This fall I have reduced the extent of | hearted.

my wheat ground, and have put in my wheat well. It is now looking well, and I have great confidence that I shall make a fair crop.

I agree with you that our farmers should divide their crops. They should raise some wheat, a great deal of corn, some oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes. Instead of depending on wheat as a leading crop, they should rely upon stock. Forehand farmers raise swine, eattle and horses and mules with profit. Less able farmers can soon get into a stock of hogs, and hogs always sell at living and sometimes high prices. Even in the present hard times—for hard they are—pickled pork, hams, shoulders and sides, sell at 8 and 12 cents per pound. What farmer can't make money by turning his attention to raising hogs, killing them himself, and putting them up at these prices? And the same prices have ruled for several years.

I am glad that farmers are not sowing wheat now as they did last fall. The wheat, I hope is put in better than it was then. Some I know is put in a great deal worse. If we have a bad winter, I think a good deal of wheat will be lost. I suggest to farmers, where they have not already done so, to plow ditches for carrying off the water from their wheat lands.

I. S.

### The One Crop System.

Editor of the Farmer: A good many of us have been in the habit of depending on one crop, mainly, to make money. Latterly, with many of us, this crop has been wheat. For myself I have abandoned this system. Two years loss of the wheat has satisfied me that it is not a system to depend on. We can grow wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, timothy—we can give more attention to the dairy—we can raise hogs with great facility, and we can raise some other stock and it never was yet known that all these different things failed or that some of them did not fetch fair prices.

We have another year to pass over before we can hope to realize enough to pay up our past indebtedness and to begin the world again fairly. That is my case, and I think it is the case of a great many others. We must make up our mind to change our mode of farming -that is, a good many of us. Two and three years ago I had good crops of wheat and they sold well. The two last years the crops have failed. All my labor and the money I spent on these crops were lost. I dare not proceed any further in this way. I am even nervous on account of the little wheat I have sown this fall.

I want to hear your correspondents on this subject. It may be that a series of disappointments has made me fainthearted. Corn.

Mr. Editor: The wet weather continued so long last spring, that many persons, despairing of the maturity of the common corn of the country, procured and planted early kinds. Now the farmers would be glad to know if any of these early kinds, late planted, produced good crops. Some of them, it is well known, did not. Now if there is a variety of this early corn that matured well, and yielded a fair crop of corn, such a variety must be of great value to our farmers for early feeding. I hope some of those who have grown the different varieties of corn, the past season, will inform the public, through the columns of the FARMER, of their success and the value of the different varieties. I have heard many farmers speak on this subject, and I know their anxiety to hear all that can be said on it.

G---n.

Oats.

Editor of the Farmer: I have been a somewhat attentive reader of the agricultural papers for the last few years, and have been struck with the coincidence of many farmers in the fact that ground plowed in the fall for oats, and the oats sowed early in the spring, in all most every case produced good crops.

Now this is an important item to our farmers. Ground can yet be plowed for the oat crop next spring. It will be in good order for plowing this fall. The plowing will then be done. Spring work generally crowds, and if a few days' plowing can be saved, it will be an object with our farmers.

I think next to securing seed corn in the fall, plowing for oats is an object. Who will try it? I will venture to say a great many will not, and if such lose their oats, they will make a charge against Providence on account of the loss.

M.

### Labor the Creator of Wealth.

A novice in reflection would naturally consider the possession of inexhaustible money, gold and silver, as the greatest sign of wealth, national or individual. The false position money has been permitted to assume as a supplier of the necessities and luxurious tastes of society has begotten the impression that money is the chief wealth. But truly considered how far this conclusion is from fact. Gold and silver bear but a mean relation to those wants of man upon which life depends; intrinsically they are, as an application to his temporal necessities, less valuable than the simplest weeds by the way-side. Can a man eat, or drink, or wear gold? But for the fictitious value allowed to it, what pleasurable impression would it produce on any of the senses more than any other shining substance?

The greatest wealth of a nation, or an individual, does not lie in temporal association or estate to both nations and individuals, but consists in those elements by which the necessities of human life are most surely satisfied. To the wanderer famishing in the desert, the greatest treasure would have been food and drink; he cast pearls aside with disgust, praying they had been dates. The great temporal wants of men and nations are food and raiment, and especially food deprive them of these, and all other possessions would be useless. The capacity to supply these wants, in spite of exigence, is a wealth and power which gold and silver never possesses. Real capital lies in labor, and labor brought in contact with the earth, in its various capacities, is the creator, as it should be the distributor and enjoyer of the most substantial of all temporal wealth.—Ex.

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The impression seems to be general that the cultivation of pears in this country, is a failure. In many locations it undoubtedly is so. In others, it is attended with great success. We are of opinion that, when sufficient trials are made, varieties will be found that will succeed in places where, so far, all varieties yet tried, have been found to fail. At the recent meeting of the U. S. Pomological Society, in New York, President Wilder, in an able address, made the following statements:

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But the immediate question under consideration is, "Can pears be grown at a profit?" We advocate the affirmative, premising that the conditions of success to which we have already referred must be complied with. This inquiry has been satisfactorily answered by pomologists, some of whom I am happy to recognize in this assembly, yet the responsive facts and arguments deserve to be embodied and published under the sanction of this National Assembly. To a record of these as collated from various authorities, so far as they are confirmed by personal observation and experience, I now invite your at-

The Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, composed of gentlemen of deserved integrity and celebrity, some of whom are on this floor, and competent to defend their report, furnish the following instances from that section of the State.

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Similar results have been realized in the State of Massachusetts.

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Similar instances of success, in these and in other States might be multiplied, if time would permit, to prove the age, health, and profit of the pear tree. So deep has the conviction of this truth become, and so uniform the success, that instead of planting trees as in former times, by the single tree or the dozen cultivators now plant orchards of hun dreds and thousands, in firm and reasonable expectation of large income.

Such facts are conclusive, and ought to rectify the false theories which have been advanced on this subject. But it may be objected, that these are instances of success developed by accidental adaptation of kinds, of soil or climate; that such results are neither uniform or common; in a word, that there are counter facts sufficient to justify an opposite conclusion, and therefore to sustain the opinion that pears cannot be made a re liable and profitable crop.

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Will some one of our practical orchardists answer these enquiries?

Editor Farmer: Do you know anything about fall oats, where they can be had, and whether they are superior to spring oats for cultivation and profit?

We have heard of such oats, but neither know where they can be had or whether they would be profitable for cultivation. profitable crop, now is the time to know it, so that another spring we shall know what to do about sowing the seed.

ENQUIRER.

### The Cane Crop.

Mr. Editor: I have a small patch of cane. It is ripe. It was planted early. I have pealed some of the stalks, taken the pith out, and found that it had a rich and pleasant sweetness, too sweet and rich to eat. In this pith there is nothing of that strong, unpleasant taste which is found in some of the syrups. This bad taste must come from the outside or rind of the stalk. The molasses is not pleasant unless this is removed.

I went to your Springfield Sugar Mill on the 28th of September. The works were not perfectly in order, but some seventy gallons of syrup had been made. It was entirely divested of that vegetable taste, which is so disagreeable; and was as pleasant as any sugar house molasses. I was informed that ripe cane would make such molasses, if the juice was properly clarified. This is the great object. Molasses which contains acid and vegetable taste, must be refined, or it is of no value but for the distillery.

I have great confidence in the success of the trial now going on in the south part of your city. The mill is operated by a steam engine, and when grinding it throws off a stream of juice nearly an inch in diameter. The boiling is done by steam; the apparatus was not then perfect; but would soon be.

The cane was coming in rapidly. The early planted cane was in fine order. The mill will soon be going day and

night.

I feel proud that an experiment on so extensive a scale is being made in Sangamon county, and believing in its success, I feel that an impetus will be given to the putting up of sugar mills and the raising of sugar cane, that in another year will be felt to the great benefit of our farmers. I hope the doubting and distrustful will visit the Springfield sugar mill.

S. W.

Lditor of the Farmer: In common with most of my brother farmers, I had a poor crop of wheat the past season. In truth, though I prepared my ground and put in my seed, as well as my neighbors, I did not prepare the ground with that care that I should have done. I plowed in the weeds, harrowed the land, sowed my seed, and let luck decide the rest. The bad weather of spring came, and my wheat yielded only fifteen bushels to the acre. I believe that, had my ground been plowed as soon as I had taken off the previous crop of wheat in 1857, and again in the fall, I should have had a tolerable crop.

This fall I have reduced the extent of hearted.

my wheat ground, and have put in my wheat well. It is now looking well, and I have great confidence that I shall make a fair crop.

I agree with you that our farmers should divide their crops. They should raise some wheat, a great deal of corn, some oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes. Instead of depending on wheat as a leading crop, they should rely upon stock. Forehand farmers raise swine, eattle and horses and mules with profit. Less able farmers can soon get into a stock of hogs, and hogs always sell at living and sometimes high prices. Even in the present hard times—for hard they are—pickled pork, hams, shoulders and sides, sell at 8 and 12 cents per pound. What farmer can't make money by turning his attention to raising hogs, killing them himself, and putting them up at these prices? And the same prices have ruled for several years.

I am glad that farmers are not sowing wheat now as they did last fall. The wheat, I hope is put in better than it was then. Some I know is put in a great deal worse. If we have a bad winter, I think a good deal of wheat will be lost. I suggest to farmers, where they have not already done so, to plow ditches for carrying off the water from their wheat lands.

I. S.

The One Crop System.

Editor of the Farmer: A good many of us have been in the habit of depending on one crop, mainly, to make money. Latterly, with many of us, this crop has been wheat. For myself I have abandoned this system. Two years loss of the wheat has satisfied me that it is not a system to depend on. We can grow wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, timothy—we can give more attention to the dairy—we can raise hogs with great facility, and we can raise some other stock and it never was yet known that all these different things failed or that some of them did not fetch fair prices.

We have another year to pass over before we can hope to realize enough to payup our past indebtedness and to begin the world again fairly. That is my case, and I think it is the case of a great many others. We must make up our mind to change our mode of farming —that is, a good many of us. Two and three years ago I had good crops of wheat and they sold well. The two last years the crops have failed. All my labor and the money I spent on these crops were lost. I dare not proceed any further in this way. I am even nervous on account of the little wheat I have sown this fall.

I want to hear your correspondents on this subject. It may be that a series of disappointments has made me fainthearted. J. N. Corn.

Mr. Editor: The wet weather continued so long last spring, that many persons, despairing of the maturity of the common corn of the country, procured and planted early kinds. Now the farmers would be glad to know if any of these early kinds, late planted, produced good crops. Some of them, it is well known, did not. Now if there is a variety of this early corn that matured well, and yielded a fair crop of corn, such a variety must be of great value to our farmers for early feeding. I hope some of those who have grown the different varieties of corn, the past season, will inform the public, through the columns of the FARMER, of their success and the value of the different varieties. I have heard many farmers speak on this subject, and I know their anxiety to hear all that can be said on it.

G---n.

Oats.

Editor of the Farmer: I have been a somewhat attentive reader of the agricultural papers for the last few years, and have been struck with the coincidence of many farmers in the fact that ground plowed in the fall for oats, and the oats sowed early in the spring, in all most every case produced good crops.

Now this is an important item to our farmers. Ground can yet be plowed for the oat crop next spring. It will be in good order for plowing this fall. The plowing will then be done. Spring work generally crowds, and if a few days' plowing can be saved, it will be an object with our farmers.

I think next to securing seed corn in the fall, plowing for oats is an object. Who will try it? I will venture to say a great many will not, and if such lose their oats, they will make a charge against Providence on account of the loss.

M.

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### Catawba Wine.

Editor Farmer: After the close of our late State Fair at Centralia, I intended to write a few lines to you; sickness, however, interfered and delayed it until now; yet I hope that what I shall have to say, will not be considered too late, nor too personal or local, to to give it a place in your valuable paper.

At that fair I was the only exhibitor of Catawba wine; my wine was passed by as unworthy of notice by the committee appointed to pass judgment on articles belonging to that class; and now, with the intention to vindicate the quality of my wine, I will state a few facts, which tend to show that the committee did not understand much of a good, pure, still Catawba wine. I shall not rely on my judgment, nor on that of other competent persons, "connoisseurs" who are ready and willing to give certificates and make affidavits, if desired. I shall be satisfied to state facts, which are generally known here, and shall at the same time give a short history of my experience in grape cul-

For the last seven or eight years I have been engaged in the cultivation of the grape, and have devoted to it much care and money. My vineyard is in the eastern part of St. Clair county in the Lookingglass prairie, on the southern declivity of a gentle hill which rises some 80 or 100 feet above the level of the prairie, and whose summit is covered with a dense growth of forest trees, and which affords to my grapevines protection against the severe northern winds, which come here sweeping over 40 or 50 miles of level prairie, with nothing to break their fury. My ground has all been trenched with the spade two feet deep, and the vines are planted five feet by six and are trained to stakes. I have not been successful as to the quantity of the wine which I raised, but its quality appeared to compensate me for the defect in quantity. In the fall of 1855, from one acre of bearing vineyard I obtained 200 gallons of wine; I kept some of it for my own use, and sold the ballance to a wine merchant here at \$3,00 per gallon. In 1856 I made not more than 60 gallons of wine, which I sold to | and fermented liquors had been selected | probably, no better way to bring any the same wine merchant at the same price of \$3,00 per gallon. Last fall (1857) I had four acres of vineyard in good bearing condition, which yielded between 600 and 700 gallons of wine, which I have sold also to the wine merchant here at \$2,50 per gallon. Here it may be proper to state, for those who do not know it, that the Catawba grape has been cultivated for a number of years to a considerable extent in this county of St. Clair, and in the adjoining

county of Monroe, and that in 1857 in the former county not less than 20,000 or 30,000 gallons of wine have been produced, and that in the latter county of Monroe the yield must have been much larger, reaching up to near 100,000 gallons. Native wine was therefore plenty last year, and, in comparison to former years, cheap; a good article of pure Catawba wine could be bought by the barrel or cask at \$1,00 to \$1,50 per gallon; and the wine merchants, who generally know pretty well what they do, would not have paid me \$2,50 per gallon for my wine if they had not considered it a superior article. My wine has one rival only in quality and price: it is the wine raised by Mr. Valentine Huff, in his vineyard near Belleville. Mr. Huff is a practical vinedresser and his vineyard deserves to be pointed out as a model to all who intend to engage in the cultivation of the grape. Our wines have been rivals at our county fairs for the last three years, carrying away the first premiums alternately, and not a week passes, without their respective merits being made the subject of private investigation, and of animated discussion between ourselves and our wines' respective friends; yet we have not arrived at a final conclusion as to which of the two wines is the best, but do not despair nor give out, and intend to renew our meetings for that purpose with unabated zeal at regular intervals. Mr. Huff, however, has the advantage over me, that his vineyard combines quantity with quality: he pressed last year (1857) from the grapes of about five acres of vineyard upwards of 3,000 gallons of the aforesaid wine!

I make these statements as a justification or excuse for sending a sample of my wine to our late State fair for exhibition, and taking it (6 bottles) out of the best cask which graced my cellar. The agricultural and other papers published in the State, and the published Report of the Illinois State Agricultural Society have of late said so much on the cultivation of the grapevine, as promising in a few years to become a new and important branch of agriculture and industry, that I supposed it would receive at the fair a due and corresponding attention, and that the committee on wines with a view, to encourage and do justice to it. I was sadly disappointed. The awarding committee evidently was not composed of qualified judges of pure new wines, and before they tasted the Catawba wine they had spent their time and spoiled their judgment by devoting three hours to tasting sweetened compounds exhibited under divers names as wines. It is true, two gentlemen whom I personally knew to be well qualified to

appointed members of it, failed to attend at the fair; yet their vacant places ought to have been filled by others equally well qualified, and this it appears was not done. It is to be regretted that the winegrowers had not taken more interest in the fair and sent in more samples for exhibition; a comparison of different wines would have been a great help to the committee to find out the difference in quality; as it was, it was the more difficult and at the same time the more necessary to do justice to the wine on exhibition and thereby to encourage the cultivation of the grape. If that had been done, we might expect at our next fair fifty or even a hundred different samples of wine on exhibition; now I doubt whether there will be any. I for one shall not again throw away my pearling wine to such an awarding committee. If at our next fair the evil will be remedied, the object of this, my communication, is attained; if it passes unnoticed, as such communications generally do, nothing will be lost except the space in the Illi-NOIS FARMER, which might have been filled with something more useful.

TH. ENGELMANN. St. Clair County, Oct., 1858.

### The Great Object of Education.

Self-instruction is the one great object of rational education. In mind as well as body we are children at first, only that we may afterwards become men; dependent upon others, in order that we may learn from them such lessons as may tend eventually to our edification on an independent basis of our own. The knowledge of facts, or what is generally called learning, however much we may possess of it, is useful so far only as we erect its materials into a mental framework; but useless so long as we suffer it to lie in a heap, inert and without form. The instruction of others, compared with self-instruction, is like law compared with faith; a discipline of preparation, beggarly elements, a schoolmaster to lead us on to a state of greater worthiness, and there give up the charge of us.—Bulwer.

### Sheep Raising.

Editor Illinois Farmer: There is, subject of agriculture before the public than to give them a few facts and figures of the cost and keeping and also of the profit of the same. And in reply to an editorial in the September number of the FARMER, in which my name was mentioned in regard to wool growing, I will give you an estimate on one thousand ewes, worth three dollars per head. I am aware that several have engaged in the business and made a failact on such a committee, and originally | ure of it, and, of course, have come to

the conclusion that it won't pay. But depend upon it there was a screw loose somewhere. They have either had an inferior flock or they were badly managed. There is a great difference in sheep, probably more than in any other stock. While some flocks will shear but 2 to 3 lbs of inferior wool, I know of others that will cut from 4 to 5 lbs of fine wool. So any one can readily see that it is an important matter to start right if they expect to succeed; and I will remark here that if any person intends to commence the business they must give their flock the care and attention that they require, or they had better let it alone.

The estimate I shall make is upon such sheep as are kept in our large fine wooled flocks of Sangamon county.

#### EXPENSES.

To 4000 bushels of corn at 20 cts. \$800,00 To Shepherd and board for one year. 354,00 To washing and shearing at 8cts p. head 80 00 To six barrels of salt at 3 per lb. 18,00 To int'st on capital invested at 10 p. ct. 300,00

\$1,552,00

RECEIPTS FROM SHEEP.

4000 lbs of worl at 40 cts. . . \$1600,00 800 lambs at \$2.50 per head . 2000,00

\$3600,00 1552,00

Deduct expenses

Leaving a balance of \$2048,00

The above estimate may be considered outside of the mark by some, but to such I will say give it a fair trial and I will guarantee that you will raise less wheat and grow more wool.

A. B. McConnell. Springfield, Oct. 25, 1858.

### Beginning the World.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man affoat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim: ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given what will be of more value than the Indies. To be thrown upon his own resources, is to be cast into the very lap of fortune, for our faculties then undergo a development, and display an energy, of which they were previously unsusceptible.

TEXAN WILD GRASSES.—A correspondent writes that "two species are most esteemed above all others, and

greatly sought after by stock. Mesquit grass is found after leaving the low country in great abundance. It is short, very fine and nearly matted, sweet and tender. Cattle, horses and hogs eat it greedily. Grama grass is longer, coarser, and more plenty in dry localities. Its value for stock of all kinds is very great, and some graziers prefer it to the mesquit."

The grain crop of Europe for 1858 is fully reported in the English papers, from which the following statement has been condensed by the Boston Journal:

"In the following countries bordering upon the Mediterranean the crop is variously reported, but upon the whole may be regarded as equal to, if not exceeding, an average. Egypt will furnish a full average. Spain and Portugal will not require any supplies from other countries. In Belgium and Holland there is an average crop, while in the Baltic regions, including Northern Germany and Western Russia, the yield is below an average, although high prices may induce exports to some extent. In France there is a fair crop of wheat and rye, oats being inferior. The cereal crop of England exceeds the average, and a portion of the extraordinary wheat yield of last year still remains in the hands of farmers, to be added to this year's harvest. Other breadstuffs are somewhat under the average. In Ireland all kinds of produce are abundant, compared with recent years. The wheat crop of Scotland is excellent, other crops being medium, and possibly below. On the whole, the United Kingdom will this year require smaller imports of grain than in ordinary seasons. The supplying power of Central Russia is not yet determined."

PINE TREE CULTURE.—Major Phinney, of Barnstable, Mass., has been very successful in the cultivation of pine trees from the seed. Eleven years ago he planted ten acres of wornout and otherwise useless land, the soil of which was productive of little else than lichens, with seed from the pine cone, and the result is that now he has a vigorous young forest of pines, the average height of which is twenty feet, with trunks from three to six inches in diameter.

California Fruits.—Some of the fruits exhibited at the California State fair were extraordinary. Among them were a pear weighing four lbs., a bunch of grapes weighing fourteen lbs., an apple weighing two lbs. three ounces, a peach measuring twelve and one-half, and a strawberry six and one-half inches in circumference.

SUGAR FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Josiah Sawyer, of Tremont, who took the first premium of the State Agricultural Society, on Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup, entered for exhibition at the late fair in Tazewell specimens of both sugar and syrup. The committee appointed to examine the articles, say:

Two specimens of sugar manufactured from the Chinese sugar can, by Josiah Sawyer. Although there was not enough presented to ensure a premium, still, we found one specimen, marked by the manufacturer, No. 2. well worthy of the first premium. That marked No. 1, is a fair specimen of good sugar. A specimen of maple sugar was examined, which was deemed a good, but not a prime article.

Mr. Sawyer gave the following specifications of the manner in which the syrup and sugar were made:

The samples of Chinese sugar cane syrup and sugar herewith presented were made as follows:

Sample No. 1, of syrup. Immediately after the juice was expressed, it was clarified with milk and eggs and boiled down to syrup without further preparation.

Sample No. 2. Pursued the same course, with the addition of two table spoonsful of lime water to every two and a half gallons of juice.

Sample of sugar No. 1. Pursued the same course as with No. 2 syrup, with the addition of two ounces of ivory black to the gallon of syrup, and it commenced to granulate soon after it became cool.

Sample No. 2. Treated as No. 1, with the addition of a small solution of nut galls. It began to granulate in about three days, and about half sugar and the other syrup.

J. SAWYER.

THINGS LOST FOREVER.—The following words from the pen of Lydia H. Sigourney, are full of instructive meaning:

"Lost wealth may be restored by industry; the wreck of health regained by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness; even forfeited reputation won by patience and virtue; but who ever looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time? The footprint on the sand is washed out by the ocean wave; and easier might we, when years are fled, find that footprint than recall lost hours."

Specimens of molasses and sugar from the juice of the Chinese sugar cane, were exhibited at the Rockford fair.

## The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, NOVEMBER 1, 1858.

### State Agricultural Society.

Circular to the Officers, and especially to the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies of Illinois.

> Office Cor. Sec. Ill. State Ag. Society, Springfield, Oct. 23, 1858.

SIR:—The matter required for the 3d volume of Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, is now being collected; and, as an important part of these Transactions should be the reports of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies for the years 1857 and 1858, the undersigned most urgently asks the officers of those Societies such reports for the two years named.

The reports should embrace the names of the officers for the two years, a brief history of the fairs, the pecuniary condition of the societies, their progress, and such county statistics as it is convenient to furnish.

It will be a subject of deep regret if the officers of the County Societies fail to make the returns. It is desired to make honorable mention in the Transactions of every Agricultural Society in the State. How can this be done unless the proper reports are returned to this office? Respectfully,

### S. FRANCIS,

Cor. Sec. Ill. State Ag. Society.

P. S. Returns have been received from twenty-seven Agricultural Societies for 1857, and from three for 1858.

The potatoe crop the present season is a poor one. Our farmers have too few to have them rot in the ground or in the heap. They ought to be gathered at once. If you have not a cellar to put them into, put them in heaps and cover them so well that the frost can't reach them. There is no particular pleasure in opening your holes in the spring and finding your potatoes all spoiled—or in recollecting that you allowed them to rot in the ground because you did not commence digging in time.

A few pumpkins or squashes put away where the air is dry, cool and free from frost, will keep a great while, and furnish grateful food until near March.

The Sangamon County Fair.

This fair was held on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October. The first day was unpleasant and there was but a slim attendance. A threatened storm on the morning of the second day kept many of our country friends away. The third and fourth days there were large numbers of people present. The entries were about equal with those of last year. Probably in every class, save that of fruit, the stock and articles were more choice and select than at the last fair. Some of the best stock, and which took the highest premiums at the State Fair, were seen on the ring.

The weather was fine for the two last days, and the grounds were beautiful. The receipts at the fair were over 1800 dollars, and the premiums paid out amounted to near 1200 dollars. The reduction of entry fees to one-tenth of the amount of premiums offered, and the entry without cost of all articles in the ladies' department, reduced the amount of receipts. The policy, however, has strong advocates, and it is proposed to abolish the entry fees entirely hereafter. It is believed that such a measure will greatly increase the number of entries from all parts of the country, and have the effect of largely adding to the attendance at the fair.

### The Plow Trial.

There was some dissatisfaction at Centralia, we are told, because the plows present could not all have a thorough trial. Though there are no premiums offered for the trial at Decatur, yet awarding committees can be selected, and their decisions can be given. There are now quite a number of gang plows in the country, and the farming community would be glad to see them in operation. If the claims made for them are just, they would go into general use. Mr. Derre, of Moline, has been lately manufacturing a gang plow for breaking prairie, which is said to turn over twenty-four inches with two plows and which can easily be drawn by two yoke of oxen. It is said that two horses have The dynamometer worked with it. shows that the draft is over 700 lbs.—a heavy draft for two horses.

If the weather should be good, there will be a very interesting exhibition at Decatur.

The Central Railroad Company will sell half fare tickets to the plow trial.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

Home, 21st Oct.

Mr. S. Francis: Dear Sir: Are you still agent for Messrs. Lewis Ellsworth & Co's. Nurseries, and can you furnish trees this fall, and would you recommend the planting them out in the fall?

Yours, Yes, we are still agents of L. Ellsworth & Co., and can furnish you with trees from his or almost any nursery you can name in Illinois—as also shrubbery, including raspberries, gooseberries, and the like-and roots, including rhubarb, asparagras, broad leaf sorrel, &c., &c.—flowering plants, such as phlox, larkspurs, &c., &c., and tulips, narcissus, &c., and would say to you that you can set out trees, shrubbery and vegetable roots this fall in good ground, properly prepared, as well and with as good success as in spring; and would be glad to receive your orders.

To Preserve Tender Roses through WINTER.—The China and Bourbon roses are a most interresting class of plants for the garden; but few of them will live through the winter without protection. A writer in the Homestead recommends, that such roses after they have matured their seed in the fall, and as late as it can safely be done, be cut around with a sharp spade, taken up and potted without breaking the ball, pressing the earth down firmly at the sides of the pots. They may be placed in a cool, dark cellar, need a thorough watering when lifted, and again three or four times during the winter, often enough to prevent the shoots from withering, but not enough to make them grow. An occasional sprinkling will also be beneficial. They can be replanted in the spring, after danger of frosts has passed, and after the ground which is to receive them has been thoroughly manured and prepared.

GRAPE CULTURE.—Dr. Grant has a very successful vineyard at Iona, an island on the Hudson, opposite Peekskill. His vines are all vigorous and healthy. This he attributes to a deep and thorough culture on a porous soil; making the soil rich with the sediment left by the river after a flood. No man should visit Iona who does not wish to take the grape and pear fever.

The Springfield Sugar Mill.

Our readers have read in this paper some notice of the proposed establishment, in this city, of a mill for expressing the juice from the Chinese sugar cane, and the manufacture of it into syrup and sugar. In some correspondence with Isaac A. Hedges, of Cincinnati, last spring, we suggested this as the only plan to determine the value of the Chinese sugar cane as a saccharine plant. Mr. Hedges replied that if we would induce our farmers to plant 200 acres of the cane, he would come or send competent persons here to put up such a mill as we had suggested. We went to work, and notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the spring, many of our farmers viewing the matter in the same light that we did, agreed to plant cane. Two hundred acres, probably, were planted. We do not know exactly how much. Many who intended to plant were unable to do so on account of the continued rains and the submerged state of the

Some fields of cane have grown and matured well. That which was planted early and on dry ground, is very good; but a considerable portion has not matured—we hope that enough matured, however, to be used in making molasses. The juice of late planted cane can be worked up into molasses for distilling, if desired, and a valuable alcohol can be made of it.

Messrs. Depew & Hedges have now put up their mill, near the junction of the two rail roads, south of this city. They have a great supply of cane at the mill. It is brought in on wagons from the country, and on cars upon the Railroads. Gov. Matteson, with the view of furthering the great experiment, is bringing on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, small parcels free of charge, and large lots at a small charge. Cane is coming from as far north as Atlantaindeed, we heard that it was intended to bring a lot from Will county. From the south, cane has been sent by railroad from Virden.

We trust the mill will have full employment. It is now running day and night, giving employment to two setts of hands. It will turn out from 250 to 300 gallons of syrup per day. No attempts have yet been made to make sugar. The cane does not show as high a per cent. of

saccharine as last year—when it reached 10 per cent. Lots of ripe cane now average but 7 per cent. The difference, no doubt, was caused by the peculiar character of the last season—the ground, during two-thirds of it, being entirely saturated with water.

The syrup made is a good article. Messrs. Depew & Hedges are thoroughly satisfied, that in good seasons a fine article of cane can be grown here, and the juice manufactured to good profit. We presume that cane mills will be common throughout this portion of the State the next season; and after next fall the demand for molasses will be fully supplied by the domestic article.

### Fall Plowing.

Some of our correspondents have recommended fall plowing for oats. We think the plan would work equally well for spring wheat and barley. In the fall we are not as much hurried as in spring, and the ground is in much better order for plowing. We would recommend, if the work is undertaken at all, to do it well. Plow deep, and cover up the weeds deep, and bury the larvae of worms and insects (which are generally within two or three inches of the surface) so deep that you will not hear from them in time to enable them to do much harm. Plowed ground will be advantageously affected by the freezing of winter, and in spring the soil will be light, and with a good harrowing, will be ready to receive the seed.

If this fall plowing for spring crops is something new to you—and is not recognized by old farmers—try it on a small scale, on ground drained and dry—and see if it will not pay. The best gardens are those where the earth is trenched deep and thrown up in the fall.

### That Seed Coru!

Have you saved that corn for seed? Have you selected those varieties—late, early and earliest? If not, do it at once. Don't let us see you next spring, when mud is knee-deep all over the country, hunting about, as if mad, to find seed corn! "Now's the time" to select your seed.

The Patent Office has sent Major H. C. Williams to New Mexico and Texas, for the purpose of collecting seeds

and cuttings of the grapes of New Mexico and Texas, with the view of testing their adaptation to wine making and table use. Writing from El Paso, in the valley of the Rio Grande, he speaks in high terms of the grapes in that region, which he says are mainly of two varieties, the blue and white. Of the blue grape, he says: "In size of bunches, in size of berries, in exalted sweetness as well as delicacy of flavor, it is unrivalled by any in cultivation in the United States. It tastes like the Isabella, sweetened with loaf sugar. The white grape is a large delicious grape, preferred by some for the table, but the blue grape is supposed to be more hardy and prolific. The El Paso grapes are already successfully cultivated in Pennsylvania. Major Williams will send in samples of plums and apricots, and seeds of other valuable fruits.

FAIR REGULATIONS.—We find the following among the regulations for the U. S. Fair. It should be adopted at all our fairs, and awarding committees by being especially careful to place their ribbons as required, would save the officers of societies from much trouble. Miscellaneous articles are entered for commendation, and not for premium; and no premium can be awarded on such articles without a violation of the rules. If there be an article on the miscellaneous list especially deserving of a premium, the white ribbon should be placed upon it, as upon all articles deserving commendation, and the case especially reported to the officers of the society.

"The books of entries will be delivered to the judges by the Secretary, on the morning of the day on which the awards are to be made; with the ribbons which are to denote the premiums, viz: 1st premium, Blue Ribbon; 2d premium, Red Ribbon; 3d premium, White Ribbon; commendation, Green Ribbon. Animals or articles thought worthy of "commendation" will be reported to the executive committee, who alone have authority to award discretionary premiums in such cases."

The Patent Office has commenced the establishment of a propagating house and grounds at Washington. The object is to make trial of foreign and native plants, fruits, grasses, vegetables, &c. This is doing something for the agricultural interest. Trial of Steam Plows.

A trial of steam plows will take place, under the supervision of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at Decatur, commencing on the 10th of November next. It is expected that three steam plows will be upon the ground, viz: J. H. Fawke's, from Pennsylvania; J. W. Fisher's, from Dayton, Ohio; and Charles F. Mann's, from Troy, N. Y.

Manufacturers of plows, all over the State, are invited to bring their plows for trial.

Adequate arrangements will be made at Decatur to accommodate with board and lodging, the crowd expected to be present.

Plows can be sent by Railroad to the care of Dr. H. C. Johns. The Central Railroad Company will sell half fare tickets to the plow trial.

From "Egypt."

A late letter to the Editor says; "We already see the advantage of having the fair in Egypt. Many farmers are purchasing fine stock; fine class farming implements, &c., that probably would never have thought of such things had it not been for seeing such on exhibition. The fair has been, and will be, of great advantage to the farming interests in Southern Illinois.

"Fawk's steam plow is 'a great and glorious success,' as all who have witnessed its work will testify. We all bid the ingenious inventor—'God speed.'"

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—We give an article on this subject by Mr. A. B. McConnell, Vice President of the Illinois State Agricultural Society. He has placed the advantages of sheep husbandry in a light that cannot be misunderstood. We commend it to the attention of wheat growers.

Now is a good time to look over your young orchards for the borer. The rascals have been hard at work the last summer. You can find them by observing the fine dust about the holes. If you don't like to cut them out, get a wire and punch them to your heart's content.

Mark R. Cockrill, the "Tennessee Shepherd," appeared at the State Fair, at Nashville, dressed in a suit manufactured from wool of his own growth. He had with him a portion of his flock, among them the sheep whose wool took the premium at the World's Fair, at London, in 1851.

Sheep for the West.

FINE SOUTH DOWNS.—We saw two splendid bucks in this city a day or two since, recently purchased by Hon. John Wentworth of Samuel Thorne, of Thorndale, New York. Each of these bucks took the first prize in his respective class at the recent State Fair at Syracuse. The yearling was by "112" from the imported ewe No. "11." She was a first prize ewe at the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1855.

The two year old was also by "112," from a ewe, imported by Mr. Thorne, from the celebrated flock of Jonas Webb. The ram "112" was also a prize animal at the Royal Show of England. He was imported in 1853, and was bred by Jonas Webb, from whom he was purchased for \$650. He weighed not long since within a trifle of 300 pounds. They can now be seen at Mr. Wentworth's farm at Summit in this county.—Priarie Farmer.

SYRACUSE STATE FAIR, N. Y., October 8th, 1858.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH:-

Dear Sir: I forward you, by American Express, to-day, the yearling and the two year old rams that you selected, and am happy to inform you that they each took the first prizes in their respective class. I send their pedigrees, as I do not remember your making a memorandum of them. The yearling ram was by "112" from the imported ewe No. "11." She was a first prize ewe at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1855. The two years old was also by "112" from a ewe imported by me from the celebrated flock of Jonas Webb. The ram "112" was also a prize winner at the Royal Show of England. He was imported in 1853, and was bred by Jonas Webb, from whom he was purchased for \$650. He weighed, not long since, within a trifle of 300 pounds. Trusting they may both reach you safely,

I am yours truly, SAMUEL THORNE.

P. S. I inclose you the two blue ribbons which should have been sent with the rams.

S. T.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.—Jacob Carroll, of Texas, is the largest farmer in the United States. He owns 250,000 acres of land. His home plantation contains 8,000 acres. Col. Carroll has, on his immense ranges of pasture-lands, about one thousand horses and mules, worth \$50,000; one thousand head of cattle, \$7,000; six hundred hogs, \$2,000; three hundred Spanish mares, \$15,000; fifty jennies, \$2,000; fifteen jacks, \$9,900; and five stallions, \$2,500. His annual income from the sale of stock amounts to \$10,000, and from cotton, \$20,000.

From the Indiana Farmer.
Rust—Its Cause and Remedy.

The rusting of the oats crop this year has imparted new interest to the question—"What is the nature and cause of rust, and what is the remedy?" We believe that we understand it. This is our opinion:—

It consists, chemically, in fermentation of the sap. It may occur when the weather is either wet or dry. When it occurs lately, before maturity of the grain, it depends on rain, fog or a very humid atmosphere, in the presence of great heat. Too rank a growth, by keeping the sap thin too long—until very hot weather oocurs, induces rust in a dry atmosphere. Thus early sown wheat, by providing a thick sap and mature fiber, before the weather gets hot is hardly ever rusted. When it does rust it is only in the presence of very moist and very hot weather. In this case we suppose it results from the absorption of external moisture, into the bark sap, thus thinning the semi-fluid sap, and inducing fermentation.

In the latitude of Indiana, wheat sown early is ripe before the sun gets hot enough to ferment its sap. On the other hand, wheat sown late has scarcely finished building the stalk when the hot harvest weather occurs—has not thickened ts fibers, and consequently it may rust in the dryest weather, if the sun shines very hot.

Wheat sown too thin on the ground, although it may be sown early, by producing too large a stalk, continues the stalk building process too late, and is most likely to rust.

Again, wheat sown on new loamy soil, which abounds in unoxydized vegetable pulp, because it over builds the stalk, matures so late that it is nearly sure to rust.

Indiana contains more of the latter kind of soil than any other State in the Union. We allude to our swamp lands when drained. It behooves us then to be the most inquisitive as to the cause of this malady, and its proper remedy.

If, then, we regard wheat rust as a mere fermentation of the sap, we may expect to find other hardier crops rusted under extreme circumstances. We have often seen oats rusted in small patches which contained too much vegetable matter in a high state of fermentation, whilst the remainder of the field was sound. We doubt not nearly all farmers can call to mind similar patches in their oats fields.

In 1842, we rented a clay farm to a German who was to clear up an enclosed 7 acres which had been deadened twenty years, and on which nearly all the timber of a heavy forest had rotted, and returned to earth again.

By seed time a portion of this dead-

ening was cleared up very clean, and with the rest of the field sown down in wheat. In 1843, the season of universal rust, the old ground yielded 20 bushels to the acre, of full grained wheat, 62 lbs. to the bushel, straw very bright and elastic, whilst every straw in the new ground rusted, and not one grain of wheat could be found. A few scattering Blue Stems did not rust, but continued the straw building process until the frost bit them down. By this time the straws had acquired the proportions of small corn stalks, without being unusually high. The next season the field was divided and one half planted in corn and the other in oats. The division of the field left about half the new ground for oats, and although they were well put in, and the ground rolling enough to drain well, every straw on the new ground rusted at about two-thirds its height. The corn did not rust, but produced an enormous crop, two and three ears being common on the stalk. The corn on the old ground "fired," we suppose, for want of "vegetable manure," as "plant food," to keep up the sap, and complete the developmental process. Too much water in the soil prevents the sap from drying, and the fiber from maturing; whilst the want of plant food, incident to super-saturation of the soil, arrests the sap circulation, by withholding the motive power, leaves the sap stagnant and thus invites fermentation. This will rust any plant not aquatic in its character. It rusted oats this year.

We have been thus tedious in stating the cause, knowing that if we are right in this, the remedy will suggest itself to

every man's mind.

Fortunately for agriculture, the "remedy" is in the direct line of every man's interest, if there were no such thing as rust. This is it:

1st. Sow nothing but early wheat.

2d. Sow it early.

3d. Sow it thick on the ground.

We regard these three rules an infallible remedy for nine years out of ten. If in addition to these, the soil is well ventilated, by under-drains, by deep plowing, and kept sweet by rotation, and well supplied with plant food, the mineral always predominating, the remedy will be absolutely infallible for nineteen out of twenty years. This is our opinion.

On very well drained soils, which seemed to be balanced in the elements of plant food, we have seen fine fields of oats, free from rust the present season. We observe in the economy of nature, running through the whole vegetable kingdom, that early growth and early maturity are the conservators of vegetable life.

Put your agricultural implements under cover.

Equestrianism.

BY CAPT. STEWART, LATE OF THE BRITISH LIFE GUARDS.

THE ART OF RIDING.—Modern riding is of two kinds, viz: military and jockey riding, of which the former is the most graceful, but the latter is the most practically useful. In mounting, be careful not to allow your toe to touch the horse's side, which would make him start, in which case you would inevitably fall. In sitting upon horseback, you must not sit stiff nor cramped, but pliable, for by sitting thus, you avoid all rough motions of the horse; your legs should hang graceful and easily from the hip; you should sit upright, and your shoulders well back. When your horse is at all inclined to be restive, you should not throw your body forward, as is usually the case on such occasions, for that motion moves you from your catch, and throws you out of your seat; the best way to keep your seat or recover it when lost, is to advance the lower part of the body and bead back your shoulders. At all flying and standing leaps the rider is most secure in keeping himself well back; have the stirrup-leathers a hole or two shorter in crossing the country than on the road.

Mounting.—Place the whip or switch in the left hand, handle upward; take the bridle between the third and little finger, the latter separating the two sides, and if it be double, the hind half loosely held in one with all the fingers. The buckle being exactly at the top, will show if the sides are of equal length. Carefully examine that the curb-chain sit loose and the girth before mounting. If, in fixing the curb, you turn the chain to the right, the links will unfold themselves and then prevent further turning. Seize a handful of the main with the same hand, and with the other take hold of the crupper-end of the saddle. Take your position with your left side toward the fore-leg of the horse, so that, if vicious, he can neither reach you with it striking forward nor backward, nor with his hind-leg, which you are especially exposed to when standing square with your saddle. Press the side of the knee on the saddle as you place the left foot in the stirrup, and spring up, changing the hand from behind to the pommel as you turn. Sit then as close to the pommel with the fork as possible, and keep the shoulders well squared, and never allow either toe to touch the horse; taking care not to lapse into the prevailing habit of advancing one before the other—to which the left one seems most liable from the pull of the reins.

FALL PLANTING.—A New Englander, traveling in the West, says of an old nurseryman who has been setting fruit trees for seventeen years, that those he

sets in the spring were indifferent bearers; and remarks that his own experience and observation satisfy him that fall setting is much the best, aside from this consideration. They should be well mulched the first winter, to protect the roots from frosts, and the next summer to guard from drought.

Work, and Faint Not.

There are times when a heaviness comes over the heart, and we feel as if there were no hope. Who has not felt it? For this there is no cure but work. Plunge into it; put all your energies into motion; rouse up the inner man—act—and this heaviness shall disappear as mist before the morning sun.

There arise doubts in the human mind which sink us into lethergy, wrap us in gloom, and make us think it were bootless to attempt anything. Who has not experienced them? Work! that is the cure. Task your intellect; stir up your feeling; rouse the soul; do! and these doubts, hanging like a heavy cloud upon the mountain, will scatter and disappear,

and leave you in sunshine and open day.

There comes suspicion to the best men, and fears about the holiest efforts, and we stand like one chained. Who has not felt this? Work! therein is freedom. By night, by day, in season and out of season, work! and liberty will be yours. Put in requisition mind and body; war with inertness; snap the chain-link of selfishness; stand up a defender of the right; be yourself; and this suspicion and those fears will be lulled, and, like the ocean-storm, you will be purified by the contest, and able to bear and breast any burden of human ill.

Gladden life with its sunniest features and gloss it over with its richest hues, and it will become merely a poor and painted thing if there be in it no toil, no hearty, hard work. The laborer sighs for repose. Where is it? Friend, whoever thou art, know it is to be found alone in work. No good, no greatness, no progress, is gained without it. Work, then, and faint not; for therein is the well-spring of human hope and human

happiness .- Cincinnatus.

Stenton's Improved Prairie Breaker.

At a trial of this plow, in our town, last week, twenty-four inches of prairie was broken with two horses, on a draft of 725 lbs, by dynamometer. We have been invited to see the plow that has accomplished this heretofore unheard of feat. It was manufactured by the celebrated plow maker of the West, Mr. John Deere, of Moline, for Mr. R. S. Stenton, of New York, the patentee of the plow.

The plow consists of two of Deere's twelve inch breakers connected at the point by R. S. Stenton's Patent inter-

mediate share which cuts the furrow for the second plow using the landside pressure, for this purpose, of both plows; thus the second plow has only a sod to turn already cut for it by the patent intermediate share, and which also acts as a brace to bind the two plows together.

The result has fairly astonished all concerned. The possibility of making a plow to turn twenty-four inches of prairie sod easily with two horses, was more than either the patentee or manufacturer dared to anticipate. Mr. Stenton affirmed that three horses must and could work the plow with ease, but the actual result—725 lbs. draft on a 24 inch sod three inches thick, shows that hereafter any man using an old-fashioned twenty-four inch breaker, requiring five or six yoke of oxen, will be sadiy behind the age.

This plow will be the easiest working plow for two yoke of oxen ever yet used, and the draft shows that one good yoke can work with it when needed. We are informed that the price will be but little more than what is usually charged for the complete 24 inch breakers, as here-

tofore made.

Our esteemed and enterprising fellow-citizen, John Derre, will be pleased to make these plows for those who are engaged in breaking prairie, or to show the plow and explain the principle developed in its construction, to any one who may visit his manufactory. This is certainly the "Plow of Plows," and cannot fail in coming into general use in a short time.—Moline Paper.

Gov. Wise on Horse-racing.—Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has declined to attend the Horse Fair at Springfield. In his letter he thus denounces horse-racing: "It has been said that nothing else than horse-racing will improve and keep up the breed of fine blooded stock. I am not willing to believe any such thing. Improved agriculture and the wealth it produces will, in my opinion, do far more for the horse than ever the turf did. Race-tracks, with a fashion for the sport of racing among the leading proprietors of a people, will impoverish them and dwindle the horse to a poney. The fine blood ought to be kept pure, in order that it may be crossed on the larger and coarser stock. The thorough-bred stallion crossed on the large Conestoga mare, till the cross attains three-quarters of the blooded stock, is superior, I think, to the Cleveland bays of England. A venerated friend, Alexander Reid, Esq., now no more, of Washington county, Pa., introduced that cross, and I commend it to every man who knows how to make a spire of grass to grow where one never grew before."

AMERICAN TRA.—A Mobile paper states that Mr. D. W. R. Davis, in the vicinity of that city, has been cultivating

the tea plant for several years. He has now quite a number of plants in the most flourishing condition, which seed annually.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON AN ACRE OF GROUND.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator lately published his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following result:

One third of an acre usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From the same bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus, from one-third of an acre and his onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables for the summer and winter use-potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, etc., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, also raspberries, currants and gooseberries, in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees.

The above may appear somewhat chimerical to some, but amateur editors, wide awake horticulturists and gardeners, who are in the habit of doing similar to this "down-easter," might be increased indefinitely.

"You haven't? well you ought to have done, even a month ago. Don't you recollect that the last season the early sown wheat was the best, and that it always is so nine times out of ten? Won't you learn something from your own experience, and that of others."

Turnips to be kept well must be put where they can be kept cool and from the air. Gather them, cut off their tops, throw the turnips in heaps and cover them with the tops. When it becomes colder, cover them again with straw and corn stalks until they are safe from freezing. Save the turnips.

More Camels.—The New Orleans Picayune notices that the ship Thos. Watson and bark Lucerne, the former having eighty camels on board, and the latter forty, have arrived off the South-West Pass, and have been ordered to Galveston. The camels are imported by the Government, and are intended to join those already doing so well at Camp Verde, above San Antonia, Texas.

### Orchard Grass.

The following we clip from the Germantown Telegraph, in testimony of the value of a grass we have often taken occasion to commend. For a permanent upland meadow it is unquestionably the best grass now known to us—taking into consideration both hay and pasturage. Timothy is the popular hay grass, and those who make hay for market must confine themselvos chiefly to that. But for consumption on the farm and pasturage combined, it does not compare with Orchard grass. For pasturage the latter is especially valuable. It springs early and continues later; endures drouth and requires close feeding to keep it in order. With seed enough to put on the ground, it makes a close turf and it never runs out.

Let us give a word of caution, however: the seeding with orchard grass is costly, and it should not therefore be sown except on well prepared ground in good condition.

I have just finished the perusal of a Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants, by Charles L. Flint, of Massachusetts, a second edition of which I found had been recently published by a New York bookseller. It is, in my opinion, an excellent and practical little work which every farmer should possess himself of and study. In connection with the subject, I propose to give my experience of the value of a variety of grass which I think is not understood or appreciated by most of our farmers. It is the Orchard grass or Rough Cocksfoot. Flint says this grass was introduced into England from Virginia in 1764, in which latter place it had been cultivated for several years previously. It is now one of the most widely diffused grasses in England and is highly prized there.

Orehard grass, in my experience, yields a greater amount of pasturage than any other, and is better suited to sustain a drouth than any other grass we are yet acquainted with in this country. In the severe drouth of 1856, in this section, my farm book reads as

follows:

"July 15. Grass fields suffering greatly for want of rain. 20th. Clover and rye grass fields look as if a fire had passed over them. Pasturage in these fields quite gone. The field of green grass of thirty-five acres, but little better, affording scanty pasturage to a few sheep and cows. The orchard grass field of twenty acres, supporting entirely the store eattle, forty head, and still looking green, and our only dependence. If it fails us, we must feed away the sheaf oats."

It did not fail us, but carried the cattle through the drouth, which was not broken until the 15th of August, while the same field had been well pastured during the whole season. When the rains of August started the other grass fields, and we could relieve the orchard grass from duty, it looked as if an invading army had passed over it. But with a little rest and a few showers, in ten days was ready for pasturage again.

Orchard grass is of rapid growth, and a field well set with it affords earlier and later pasturage than any other, green grass not excepted. When cut in blossom with red clover it is said to be an admirable mixture for hay, although of this I have had no experience. For pasturing be sure to keep it well grazed, to prevent it from forming

tufts and running to seed. Every kind of stock I have yet turned upon it in its green state, are fond of it. It is a lasting grass, endures the shade well, and is not as exacting upon the soil as either timothy or rye grass. It succeeds best when sown in the spring, about the same time as clover on wheat ground, say four quarts of clover, crossing with one and a half bushels of orchard grass to the acre. It may succeed in the fall on early wheat, harrowed in very lightly after the wheat is covered. For hay, cut it in blossom in June. From the quantity of seed required, it is somewhat expensive at first, but afterwards the farmer should save his seed himself, which is readily done. The seed is very light, weighing about twelve to thirteen lbs. to the bushel.

In my experience, the merits of orehard grass can thus be summed up; early and rapid growth; resistance to drouth; abundance of return in pasturage; endurance of shade; and in affording earlier and later pasturage than any other grass.

Make Home and Farming Attrac-TIVE.—That is the "platform" for farmers who desire their sons to become contented, successful agriculturalists, instead of leaving the farm for vexatious, hazardous and unhealthy avocations. The best legacy for your sons is a substantial education—moral, mental and physical-including a practical knowledge and love of farming. They should thoroughly understand some occupation which is both useful and healthy, and therefore honorable and measurably reliable. This is of far greater consequence and value than a gift of much money or many acres. Make home and farming so pleasant and attractive that they will become so attached to rural life as to resist all temptations to enter into uncertain and speculative pursuits. financial simoom which has swept over the land the previous year—in numerous instances destroying the accumulations and dissipating the hopes of individuals, families and communities engaged in commercial and speculative pursuits—teaches alesson on this subject which should be heeded by all classes, and especially by the ruralists of America. It proves, that agriculture which feeds all and clothes all, though temporarily depressed, is the most sure and permanently reliable occupation for this life, as well as the best to fit man for that which is to come. Farmers, and farmers' sons, read the lesson aright.

Galls on Horses.—In working horses, especial care should be given to the collar, that it is in good condition, and frequently washed and oiled, together with an occasional pounding, to keep it soft and in good shape; but in case any should be troubled with galls on their horses' shoulders, as will be the case sometimes by putting their horses to hard work in the spring, after a winter's rest, or in commencing the working of colts. I will relate my experience. I bought a team of young horses that had never been put to hard work, and, when I commenced my spring plowing, I soon discovered that their shoulders were getting sore, one of them so that hair had come off, and its shoulder quite raw. I immediately got a quart of | to last while the ground remains frozen.

high wines, and bathed their shoulders three times a day, without ever stopping them from work, and soon discovered the hair coming out nicely, and have never been troubled with their shoulders since.—Ohio Cultiva-

TRUSTING TO A SINGLE CROP.—There is no crop that does not fail sometimes, though there are a few which are never wholly cut off in any one season. Grass, for example, always yields a partial crop, and a person may, if need be, depend wholly upon this product as a means of subsistence. same thing, however, can hardly be said of any other staple crop. Innumerable illustrations might be given of the danger of depending upon a single crop. The result in Ireland of relying upon the potatoe crop is patent. The failure of the wheat crop, in many parts of this country, has involved thousands of farmers in debt, which it will take year's of toil and economy to liquidate. A friend at the West had been so successful in raising peaches that he turned his whole attention to that crop. Last year he realized a large net profit, and looking for still greater results this year, he laid out his plans accordingly and incurred considerable debts to be paid from the proceeds of his peaches. The result is, that from five or six thousand trees he gathered scarcely two bushels of marketable fruit.

A mixed cultivation is the safest, in the long run. If the potatoe crop fails, let there be corn, wheat, barley, or other grain to fall back upon. The chances of utter failure are diminished a thousand fold, where there are three or four different crops under culture. A season destructive to one is likely to be just the thing for another.—American Agriculturist.

### From the Valley Farmer. Gardening Operations for October.

BY CAREW SANDERS.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The late crops will be fast approaching maturity. Some of them, as the turnip, may yet be assisted in their growth by frequent hoeings. Thin out spinage and kale, to a moderate distance apart. It will enable the plants to become large and strong, and stand the winter better.

Continue to earth up celery, in dry weather, as fast as it progresses in growth; and before severe frosts set in, be prepared to store it away in winter quarters, or else cover it all over with soil in the row where it grew; round it off and pat it down to make it smooth and turn the rain, then cover the top with stable litter.

Lifting and storing away the winter root crops, will require attention by the end of the month. Beets and carrots should be dug first; they keep best in sand, in a dry cellar. If kept in soil they will be sure to absorb moisture and the roots will be apt to decay, while they will wither and shrivel if not mixed with something. Parsnips and salsify continue to grow and increase in size till very late, and being very hardy, may be left in the ground all winter, and be the better for it. Sufficient should be taken up

Transplant cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce sown last month, into cold frames, to be covered during winter.

Any leisure time may now be employed in manuring and trenching up vacant ground, ready for spring. Lay it up in ridges if very stiff and clayey, or at least let it be thrown up as roughly as possible, so as to present as much surface to the action of the frost and atmosphere as possible.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The principal work in the orchard will be gathering and storing away the winter fruit -apples and pears. Those intended for long-keeping must have care and pains bestowed on them. Apples are most easily blemished, and must be collected as if they were eggs; when the baskets are emptied let the fruit fall or roll, as it were, over the arm. Have each sort distinctly marked and laid out neatly in single layers; none but those of superior quality and free of taint or speck, should be retained. The early sorts, or such as are being used, may be laid thicker. The fruit room should be so situated that it can be kept cool, airy and dry. A few degrees above freezing, in winter, is all that is required.

The period for trasplanting has again arrived. As a general rule we are most in favor of spring planting, though all deciduous trees and shrubs can be moved in the fall with perfect safety, if done early and well. As soon as the trees have shed their leaves or turned yellow, is the time to commence, and the sooner fall planting is done after that, the better; because if done early, the wounded roots have time to heal over, to callose or to exude their rooty matter, and even to grow; the rains settle the soil firmly about their roots, and the whole tree becomes established and prepared to withstand the effects of winter; whereas, if planted just before winter sets in, none of this can take place. The soil will be loose, the tree will be rocked about by the wind, its roots torn, a large hole made by the trunk in its motions, where water will get in and stand, to the great injury of the roots, and lastly, it will be more likely to be heaved and lifted by frost, than if planted early.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

If the frosts hold off, dahlias will still be in all their glory, crysanthemums will be just beginning to display their beauty; while a few straggling roses and many other things, will keep the garden gay the greater part, perhaps all of this month. Provision should be made to lift the most tender of the bedding plants before we get a killing frost. Dig round them carefully with a trowel or hand-fork and secure as many fibrous roots as possible; pot into as small pots as the roots can be got into; reduce the tops proportionately, and place them in a cold frame under glass; shade from the mid-day sun, and water moderately, and they will soon begin to root afresh, and grow and become established, either for the window, greenhouse or cold pit, or wherever you design to winter them. This practice applies to hiliotrope, lantana, scarlet geranium, cuphea, salvia, &c. Herbaceous plants of all kinds may be divided and re-set this month. Plant bulbs as advised in another place, under the

head of Spring Flowering Bulbs. flower garden cannot be complete without a good assortment of these.

Alterations in the flower garden, lawn, or shrubbery, now may be made, such as making flower beds, new walks, graveling, sodding, &c. The soil is now in a better condition to work, and this is generally a more leisure season than the spring.

Transplanting many of the deciduous trees and shrubs may be done immediately after the fall of the leaf. All fall planting is better done early. If left till just before hard frosts set in, better leave it till spring. Many of the hardiest shrubs bloom earlier and better, the next season, by being planted early in the fall. The pyrus japonica, altheas, syringas, spireas, &c., are of this class.

### Cultivation of Cucumbers.

Last spring a friend of mine and myself were planting cucumbers at the same time. I was planting mine as usual in gardens, by mixing a small portion of stable manure with the earth, and raising the hill an inch or two above the level of the ground. Observing it, he jocosely remarked: "Let me show you how to raise cucumbers." Never having had much luck in raising them, I cheerfully agreed to his proposition. He commenced by making holes in the earth at the distance intended for hills, that would hold about a peck; he then filled them with dry leeched ashes, covering the ashes with a very small quantity of earth. The seeds were then planted on a level with the surface of the ground. I was willing to see the experiment tried, but had no expectation of anything but a loss of seed, labor and soil. But imagine my astonishment, (notwithstanding a dryer season never was known, and almost a universal failure of garden vegetables,) when I beheld the vines remarkably thrifty, and as fine a crop of cucumbers as any one could wish to raise, and they continued to bear for an unusually long time. I will not philosophize on the subject, but say to all try it; and instead of throwing your ashes away, apply them where they will be of use, and you will reap a rich reward.-Exchange.

### From the Rural New Yorker. Gapes in Chickens.

Messrs. Eds.:—Having noticed an inquiry as to the cause and cure of gapes in chickens, accompanied by the remarks of the editor, in a late number of the Rural, I take the liberty to present a theory as to the cause; and also, a sure remedy. As far as my observation extended, the disease is caused by a white "hair worm" (found in chip yards) getting into the throat of the chick, thereby choking it. The remedy is as follows: Fill a pipe with tobacco, as for smoking, and after lighting, (instead of inserting the stem into your own mouth and whiffing the smoke into the atmosphere, thereby poisoning the air you breathe,) insert the stem into the bill of the chick, and by placing your thumb and fore-finger on each side of the bill, so as to force as much of the smoke down the throat and wind-pipe as possible, then blow into the bowl of the pipe and continue to do so until the chick begins to "wilt" and lop its head;

then lay it down and it will, after a time, begin to recover from the effects of the smoke, and being once up again, it will indignantly throw the worms out of its breathing and gastronomic apparatus and be perfeetly recovered from the disease.

J. B. BAKER. East Pharsalia, N. Y., 1858.

#### From the Cairo Gazette. Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

The most important public work for the bencfit of Cuiro, in contemplation, is the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The completion of this road even so far as Bloomfield, Mo. will open to our merchants a heavy trade now centered at Cape Girardeau and St. Louis. The difficulty of access to market has kept south western Missouri and northern Arkansas as it were a "sealed book," the settlers being obliged to make a circuit of nearly one hundred miles to reach a shipping point. Lately, the Iron Mountain Rillroad has been completed to Pilot Knob, thirty miles from Bloomfield and seventy five from St. Louis; this gives readier access to market, and already has produced a market influence upon the country. But still a more direct and accessible avenue to the great marts both east and south is required—one that would put them in communication with New Orleans, the great depot of western products, and this want is to be filled by the Cairo and Fulton Railrord, and which we expect to see in operation as far as Bloomfield, in the month of January, 1860.

The entire length of this road when completed will be eighty miles, twelve miles of which to Charleston, are nearly ready for the ties. Owing to the heavy overflow last summer, operations upon the work were suspended, and some siight damage done to that portion of the road already graded. Three thousand dollars will, he wever, repair all damage, instead of ten thousand, as at first reported. Between Bird's Point and Charleston, a portion of tressel work and piling yet remain to incorporate; the balance of the work with the exception of a few gaps, is in good order, and the track-layers will commence operations early next month.-Iron for thirty miles of the road has been purchased, of which thirteen hundred tons is on the way, and will be here in two weeks at the furthest. Rolling steek, consisting of two locomotives, two passenger and fifteen freight cars, which will be fully sufficient to equip the

The resources of this Company are equal to those of any other road of similar extent in the West, and its affairs have been so admirably conducted that even during the whole of the present financial crisis, its credit remained unimpaired. The projectors and stockholders being men of ample means, wisely refused to embarrass the undertaking by foreing its bands upon the market, but preferred to prosecute the work only so fast as the means in hand would permit, thus avoiding the error upon which so many western roads went to rain, and caused the present depreciation of all manner

first division, have also been purchased, and

will be on the ground as soon as necessity re-

of railroad securities. It is safe to say that the bonds of the Company will more than pay the entire cost of construction and equipment of the road in the most substantial manner. Five hundred and seventy-one thousand acres of the finest land in south western Missouri have been donated to the Company, which, at five dollars per aere—a moderate estimate when the road is completed-will bring in \$2,855,000-while the entire cost of the road, including interests, commissions, discounts on bonds, etc., will not exceed \$2 080,000. In addition to this land grant, the road has paid in stock subscriptions \$52,150, and loans from the State of Missouri

to the amount of \$650,000, having twenty and thirty years to run, at 6 per cent. interest. These State bonds are drawn only as the road progresses, and are applied strictly to the work.

Thus it will be seen that the Company have benefitted—as population pours in, and markets are offered for their products, prices will be enhanced, their lands rapidly increase in value, and all the discomforts and inconvenience of a sparsely settled country be remedied. The Cairo and Fulton road is one of the most important works to the west in progress, and we are pleased that it has fallen into such prudent hands as will assuredly secure its early comple-

### ILLINOIS FARMER FOR 1859.

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The great political excitement will be ended in a few days, and farmers will find it a pleasure to return to the duties of the

We hope to improve on the FARMER the ensuing year, and render it of essential benefit to its subscribers.

We appeal to our agricultural friends to increase our patronage. We have no traveling agents.

October 29, 1858.

### COMMERCIAL.

### Springfield Market -- Oct. 30.

Springfield Mar

WHEAT—70@80 & bu;
FLOUR—\$4 b0@\$5 & br!;
CORN—40@60 bu; scarce;
CORN MEAL—75 & bu;
BUCK WHEAT—\$1;
OATS—30c & bu; none;
BEANS—75@100 & bu;
REAN—10c & bu;
SHORTS—15 & bu;
HUNGARIANGT. Seed \$2 50;
MILLET—\$1 25;
CLOVEK—\$7 & bu;
MUNGARIANGT. Seed \$2 50;
MILLET—\$1 26;
CLOVEK—\$7 & bu;
TALLOW—\$c & b;
SOAP—bar; 61/4c & b;
CANDLES—11c & box;
PORK—\$4 & 100 bbs;
BACON—New hams. 7@8 b;
BACON—Sides, 7@8 b;

rket—Oct. 30.

| EGGS—5@7c \$\tilde{\t

### St. Louis Market .-- Oct. 23.

FREIGHTS-To New Orleans. Flour 60c and Whisky \$110

FREITHTS—To New Orients, Flour our and whisky \$1 to \$1 bbt; pound freight 35c \$100 lbs.
FLOUR—Sales to-day of two lots of 1,000 bbls each of city superfine at \$4 50 \$7 lb 100 country superfine at \$4 25, 100 lb extra on private terms; 50 sks fancy at \$2 25 \$7 sack, and 100 do at \$2 10
WHEAT—Low grades dull—choice in fair request; sales

of to-day include 80 sks poor spring at 45c; 30 and 100 sks do at 50c; 152 sks do at 60c; 50 do at 61c; 51 and 82 sks at 65c; 158 at 70c; 62, 87, 113, 146 and 268 sks spring at 75c; 61 sks do at 77½c; 252 sks club at 78c 62 sks bleached fall at 75c; 206 inferior at 80c; 200 and 120 sks at 83c; 190 at 82½c; 1,000, 140 91 and 350 sks at 85c; 171 sks at 87½c; 75 sks at 90c; 167 sks at 95c; 36, 96 and 132 sks at 96c; 140 sks at \$1; 147 sks at \$1 @1 02: 130 sks at \$1@1 03, 23; 129 and 183 sks at \$1 05; 290 sks at \$1 10 % bushel.

CORN-Slow sale; we only noted sales to-day of 81 sks damaged at 52c; 140 sks at 56c, and 47 and 200 sks white at

58c: 7 bn.
OATS—Sales to-day were 254 sacks at 45c; 189 s s at 50c

82 and 86 sacks at 52c; 76 and 108 sacks at 56c; 100 at 561/2c;

32 and 86 sacks at 52c; 76 and 108 sacks at 50c; 100 at 5072c; 118 at 57c; and 60 sacks at 60c; bu.

BARLEY—Very dull. Sales to-day were 140 and 167 sks spring at 60c; and 131, 209 and 340 sacks fall at \$1 02½.

KYE—Sales of 340 sacks at 55c, sacks in.

BUCKWHEAT—In dull sales; 70c; bu offered.

WHISKY—Steady; sales to-day of 100 bbls at the market, and 30, 37, 25, 45 and 140 bbls at 19c per gall. HAY-Sales of Prairie yesterday at 55c, and prime Timothy

at 771/c per 100 ibs.
POTATUES—The market is well supplied for the present and dull. To day's sales include 113 sks small pink eyes at 85c; 177 do mixed at 90; 33 at 95, and 44 sks at the outside price at \$1 10 per bu.

ONIONS—Rather duli; 18 sks to-day brought 60c per bu. Choice ones sold on Thursday at 75c. BEANS-White range from 60c to \$1 25 for inferior to

choice. Castor \$2.

GUNNIES—Sale of 3000 at 81/c.

BACON—Sales to day of 50 hhds shoulders at 6c; 5 casks city do 61/c; 10 casks clear country sides 83/4. LARD—Sale of 35 k gs country at 93/c.

TALLOW-Last sale of prime, 91/2c.

SALT—Sales to day of 2275 sks Turks Island 80c; G A firm

SUGARS—Sales to-day of 2) hhds good old in lots at 71/20; 7@8c is about the range—choice old is worth 8c. MOLASSES—Old reboiled worth 28c; new 36c.

COFFEE-200 sks (in lots) sold to-day at 11%c. RICE—Sales of 4 or 5 bbls new at 51/4c.

### St. Louis Live Stock Market -- Oct. 23.

Bellevue House Stock Yards

BEEVES-Arrivals of cattle for the week have been heavy and market is well supplied. Prices unchanged since last week. Butchers pay for good to choice 21/2 to 3c, gross, for interior and common \$8 to \$20 % head, as to quality and

HOGS-But few coming in at the present time, good butcher's Hogs are in fair demand at 5 to 51/4c 100 lbs net. SHEEP—everal large droves have arrived this week, and

the market is well supplied. Prices range f.om \$1 to \$2.75

as to quality
COWS AND CALVES—Suitable for shipping are in demand at \$25 to \$35; Common and ordinary sell at \$15 to \$20.

#### Chicago Live Stock Market--Oct. 22.

BEEVES-The demand is fair, but large receipts render the market heavy, and prices are a shade under yesterday's figures. Good to extra choice Beeves, were sold at \$2 50@ \$2 65 per 100 lbs gross; common to ordinary, \$1 75@ \$2 25. Left over, about 800 head.

HOGS—The demand is good, and prices are fair. Fat

heavy Ho s sold at \$4@4 30 per 100 lbs; common lots, \$3 50-@375. Left over, about 8 car-leads. SHEEP—Dull. A lot of Thin Sheep were sold at \$2 per

### New York Cattle Market-October 27.

The cattle at Forty-fourth street were derived from the fol-

New York	1299
	1185
Illinois	925
Kentucky	174
Indiana	171
Iowa	39

$\mathbf{The}$	following are the drover	from Illinois:
No.	Owners.	Salesmen.
67	W J Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman
36	J II Perkins	Budlong & Eastman
20	Robbins	Budlong & Eastman
90	Geo Yunk	0 llurd
	H R Smith	
	G Wells	
62	M C Gibsen	G llett & Toffey
16	Brooks	Doty Church & Co
159	J Nichols	T Wheeler
65	Alexander & Fitch	J A Merritt
95	W. I. Stabbins	Westheimer & Bro

The average prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about 3/4c lower—the closing rates being even more than this.

69......W Richards......Westheimer & Bro

We quote:

### PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last week
Premium quality	none.	91/6@93/c
First quality	81%@9 c	9 (a)91/4c
Medium quality	.8 (a)81/4c	81/5(a) 83/4C
Poor quality	61/2@71/2c	71/2@8 c
Poorest quality	.5 @6 с	6/2@7 c
General selling prices	.7 @8 c	8 @9 c
Average of all sales	71/4@71/2c	$8 @8\frac{1}{4}c$

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brieu's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth street. Browning reports beeves at 7c@9c. Chamberlin reports beeves at 6c@9c. O'Brien reports beeves at 7½c@9½c.

### REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Five thousand bullocks (4,971) again in market for a single week, tells the story of to-day s transactions. Of these 3,583 were offered at Allerton's alone, and nearly all of them tois morning, as there were comparatively few sales yesterday. The sales were slow this morning, and dull at noon, but brisked up a little in the afternoon, as buyers were then able to make about their own terms. The nominal were really below the actual prices, for most of the bullocks will weigh out better than the estimates allowed. We could find no "premium" cattle, and but few lots of prime quality. The highest rates paid scarcely equaled 9c, while pleoty of good animals brought little over 8c, and any quantity went at 71/2c down to 5c for the scallawags. The morning sales commenced at about 1/2c decline from last Wednesday's average,

while the later afternoom's transactions were fully Ic lower. The high Railroad tariff keeps back Western cattle, and this will operate still more strongly if the expected increase of \$10 % car load goes into effect. The Railroad managers will do well to take into account the present unprecedented low prices of beef here before materially charging the present tariff on cattle. When the expenses alone equal 25 or 30 & cent. or more of the entire proceeds of a drove of cattle, there is little inducement for sending them forward. Nothing but lowest possible rates at which cattle can be profitably carried will prevent an almost total cessation of shipping Western cattle until prices are better than now.

MILCH COWS. Fresh Cows, selling at low prices, eay \$25@\$30 for ordinary, and \$35@\$45 for good, with a very tew at \$50@\$60.— Excepting for a few good Cows, the demand is quite limited and low prices only offered.

CALVES. Veal Calves, selling at 4c@6½c, and 7c, for a very few.— Market slow, especially for little calves, of which there is

SHEEP. S cep are selling at 3½c@4c, and for a few of the best 4c, \$\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{ hand.

Selling at \$4 25@\$4 50 for good corn-fed Hogs, and \$4 00@\$4 25 for still-fed. Also, \$64 Hogs at Forty-fourth street, at similar price. Market largely overstocked, and more on the way

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AND ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN HORSES AND CATTLE. The Great Pennsylvania Remedy! NE OF THE MOST VALUABLE MEDIcines saved from our late fire is the "The Great Penn-



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men! It is every man's duty not only to take care of his family, but of his horses. He has

been given to us for our service, nsefulness and pleasure; it is therefore highly essential that we should protect so willing and devoted aservant. The spring and summer campaign is near at hand, the horse must do the labor. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars depend on that noble animal.

Then, take care of him, Mr. FARMER as you value your

crop; see that he is in good condition; let him go forth to the plow head and tail up, having a good appetite, not hide-bound, but full of energy to do the great work, every hair on his hide in the right place.

References—James Stewart, Fancy Creek; Isaac Troxel Brush Oreek; S. A. Jones, Rochester: N. S. Bstes, stage agent Eairfield, Iowa; Josephus Gatton and John Bell. Lick Creek; J.B. Smith, John Cook, John Kavanaugh, M. Wickersham, John Eck, I. R. Diller, R. F. Ruth, I. P. Dana, John Burnap, Ward Dana, Joseph Perkins, Joseph Stockdale, H. P. Cone, Col. A. G. Herndon, S. G. Jones Charles Dunn, Ben. Gray, Geo. Chatterton, Butler & Bros., O. Lewis, Charles Lorch and many others.

Don't be mistaken in the place! Be sure and call on us at E.R. Wiley's clothing store, sonth side of the square, where your will find everything kept in the drug line, which we will sell very cheap.

apr3-daw

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### For Fall Planting.

RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, Roses, Pie Plants, Tulips, Lillies, Peonaes, Spraes Herbaceone Flowering Plants for sale by oct30 FRANCIS & BAKRELL.

Agricultural Implements, F EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE FRANCIS& BARRELL. aug .

Buckwheat and Turnip Seed

FOR SALE BY

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PRESERVING JARS. THESE ARE OF A GLASS, A NEW INvention, very excellent, just received and for sale by FRANCIS & BARKELL.

Chinese Sugar Cane Molasses, MOST EXCELLENT ARTICLE JUST received and for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Fruit Trees for Sale. WE HAVE 15,000 TREES, 5 YEARS old, from seven to ten feet high, well branched, (very nice) that we offer his fall at the low price of \$12½ per 100; also 15,000 4 years old, at \$10 per 100, to cash customers. Next spring we shall charge \$15 for 5 year, and \$12½ for 4 year. Also Pesr, Cherry, Plum, Grade, Currants, Pie Plant, ornamented trees, Shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austrant, and Seatch Pines, from these to six feet high, at 25 energy trian and Scotch Pines, from three to six feet high, at 25c per foot; Norway, Blue and Whita Spruces, Henlock, Arborvita, Balsam Fir, European and American Larches, with a good variety of hardy flowering plants. Orders respectfully solicited. VERRY ALDRICH.

Pleasant Ridge Nursery, Arispe, Bnreau County, Illinois. far aug-3m

DERRE'S PLOWS. TWO HORSE PRAIRIE BREAKERS, Dauble Michtgan and common plows, of the best workmanship, for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

20,000 FEET OF SEASONED WAL-may11 \_\_\_\_ J. HUTCHINSON

### NEW HARDWARE STORE

W. B. MILLER & CO.,

West side Capitol Square, (David Spear's old stand,) SPRINGFIELD, 1LL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Hardware and Cutlery, Guns, Window Glass, Naile,

l'aints and Oils, Coach Trimmings, &c.

Beg leave to call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Builders and others, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. Having the advantage of being solely in the Hardware Trade, we can jurnish goods as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Our object is to make our store a place where persons can always find a complete assortmeniof

### Hardware of All Kinds,

At the lowest prices. We have paid especial attention to the selection of our Goods, being particular to have them of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Builders will find it much to their advantage to purchase their materials here, of which they will always find a complete assortment, as they

will get tuem at l. w prices.

Annexed will be found a short list of the articles to be found in our store. Hoping you will be induced to give us a call and examine our stock.

Farmers.

Full assortment shove's & | Auger and centre bits;

8; 'des
Full seartment hay and manuic 'ds;
Chaint 'es;
Halteral 'reast chains; Scythes, a. kinds, in season; Farming implements; Knives, forks and sprons; Porcelain and Brass kettles; Pots, ovens, spiders, &c; Augers, assorted; Conee mills;

Sadirons;

Axes, hatchets, hammers; Shovel and tongs, pokers:

Nose, shell and spoon bitts; Turnscrew bitts; Counter sinks and reamers; Plane irons, assorted; Bread and post axes, Adzes; Hand, pannel and rip saws; C. S. back and compass saws; Mill and ≥ cut saws; Gimlet point screws; Files, all kinds; Spirit levels, gauges, Wrenches: Drawing knives; Bench stops;

Full astortment of Planes, Oil stones.

Builders.—Butcher's, Beatty's and Witherby's Chisels.— Nails, all sizes; strap and but binges; reveal hinges; shutter fastenings all kinds; bol's, all kinds; turn buckles, eash pulleys and cord; sash weights; locks and latches all kinds. Orders for every thing in the way of Building Hardware so licited, which will be filled to satisfaction of purchasers.

Blacksmiths and Coach Builders supplied with stock and

tools and all articles in their line at low prices. . jel5-w

### CASH FOR Hides, Skins and Pelts

COE & VAN DUYN,
Opposite the Journal Office. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., will pay the highest Market Price in cash for HIDES. SKINS AND PELTS.

A good assortment of Harness and Shoe Leather, Findings, &c., always on hand and for sale cheap for Cash. Springfield, April 17.

head of Spring Flowering Bulbs. flower garden cannot be complete without a good assortment of these.

Alterations in the flower garden, lawn, or shrubbery, now may be made, such as making flower beds, new walks, graveling, sodding, &c. The soil is now in a better condition to work, and this is generally a more leisure season than the spring.

Transplanting many of the deciduous trees and shrubs may be done immediately after the fall of the leaf. All fall planting is better done early. If left till just before hard frosts set in; better leave it till spring. Many of the hardiest shrubs bloom earlier and better, the next season, by being planted early in the fall. The pyrus japonica, altheas, syringas, spireas, &c., are of this class.

### Cultivation of Cueumbers.

Last spring a friend of mine and myself were planting cucumbers at the same time. I was planting mine as usual in gardens, by mixing a small portion of stable manure with the earth, and raising the hill an inch or two above the level of the ground. Observing it, he jocosely remarked: "Let me show you how to raise cucumbers." Never having had much luck in raising them, I cheerfully agreed to his proposition. He commenced by making holes in the earth at the distance intended for hills, that would hold about a peck; he then filled them with dry leeched ashes, covering the ashes with a very small quantity of earth. The seeds were then planted on a level with the surface of the ground. I was willing to see the experiment tried, but had no expectation of anything but a loss of seed, labor and soil. But imagine my astonishment, (notwithstanding a dryer season never was known, and almost a universal failure of garden vegetables,) when I beheld the vines remarkably thrifty, and as fine a crop of cucumbers as any one could wish to raise, and they continued to bear for an unusually long time. I will not philosophize on the subject, but say to alltry it; and instead of throwing your ashes away, apply them where they will be of use, and you will reap a rich reward.—Ecchange.

### From the Rural New Yorker. Gapes in Chiekens.

Messrs. Eds.:—Having noticed an inquiry as to the cause and cure of gapes in chickens, accompanied by the remarks of the editor, in a late number of the Rural, I take the liberty to present a theory as to the cause; and also, a sure remedy. As far as my observation extended, the disease is caused by a white "hair worm" (found in chip yards) getting into the throat of the chick, thereby choking it. The remedy is as follows: Fill a pipe with tobacco, as for smoking, and after lighting, (instead of inserting the stem into your own mouth and whifling the smoke into the atmosphere, thereby poisoning the air you breathe,) insert the stem into the bill of the chick, and by placing your thumb and fore-finger on each side of the bill, so as to force as much of the smoke down the throat and wind-pipe as possible, then blow into the bowl of the pipe and continue to do so until the chick begins to "wilt" and lop its head;

then lay it down and it will, after a time, begin to recover from the effects of the smoke, and being once up again, it will indignantly throw the worms out of its breathing and gastronomic apparatus and be perfeetly recovered from the disease.

J. B. Baker. East Pharsalia, N. Y., 1858.

#### From the Chiro Gazette. Caire and Fulton Railroad.

The most important public work for the benefit of Cairo, in contemplation, is the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The completion of this road even so far as Bloomfield, Mo. will open to our merchants a heavy trade now centered at Cape Girardeau and St. Louis. The difficulty of necess to market has kept south western Missouri and northern Arkansas as it were a "sealed book," the settlers being obliged to make a circuit of nearly one hundred miles to reach a shipping point. Lately, the Iron Mountain Railroad has been completed to Pilot Knob, thirty miles from Bloomfield and seventy five from St. Louis; this gives readier access to market, and already has produced a market influence upon the country. But still a more direct and accessible avenue to the great marts both east and south is required—one that would put them in communication with New Orleans, the great depot of western produets, and this want is to be filled by the Cairo and Fulton Railrord, and which we expect to see in operation as far as Bloomfield, in the month of January, 1860.

The entire length of this road when completed will be eighty miles, twelve miles of which to Charleston, are nearly ready for the ties. Owing to the heavy overflow last summer, operations upon the work were suspended, and some siight damage done to that portion of the road already graded. Three thousand dollars will, however, repair all damage, instead of ten thousand, as at first reported. Between Bird's Point and Charleston, a portion of tressel work and piling yet remain to incorporate; the balance of the work with the exception of a few gaps, is in good order, and the track-layers will commence operations early next month.-Iron for thirty miles of the road has been purchased, of which thirteen hundred tons is on the way, and will be here in two weeks at the farthest. Rolling stock, consisting of two locomotives, two passenger and fifteen freight cars, which will be fully sufficient to equip the first division, have also been purchased, and will be on the ground as soon as necessity requires.

The resources of this Company are equal to those of any other road of similar extent in the West, and its affairs have been so admirably conducted that even during the whole of the present financial crisis, its credit remained unimpaired. The projectors and stockholders being men of ample means, wisely refused to embarrass the undertaking by forcing its bands upon the market, but preferred to prosecute the work only so fast as the means in hand would permit, thus avoiding the error upon which so many western roads went to ruin, and caused the present depreciation of all manner of railroad securities.

It is sa'e to say that the bonds of the Company will more toan pay the entire cost of construction and equipment of the road in the most substantial manner. Five hundred and seventy-one thousand acres of the finest land in south western Missouri have been donated to the Company, which, at five dollars per acre—a moderate estimate when the road is com; lete-i-will bring in \$2,855,000-while the entire cost of the road, including interests, commissions, discrunts on bonds, etc., will not ex-ced \$2 080,000. In addition to this land grant, the road has paid in stock subscriptions \$52,150, and loans from the State of Missouri

to the amount of \$650,000, having twenty and thirty years to run, at 6 per cent. interest. These State bonds are drawn only as the road progresses, and are applied strictly to the work.

Thus it will be seen that the Company have benefitted—as population pours in, and markets are offered for their products, prices will be enhanced, their lands rapidly increase in value, and all the discomforts and inconvenience of a sparsely settled country be remedied. The Cairo and Fulton road is one of the most important works to the west in progress, and we are pleased that it has fallen into such prudent hands as will assuredly secure its early comple-

### ILLINOIS FARMER FOR 1859.

Clubs cannot be made up too early. We appoint every subscriber we have and every post master in the State as Agents.

#### Remember the Terms!

ONE COPY PER	YE	AR		\$1,00.
FIVE COPIES	"			3,75.
TEN COPIES	"			7,50.

FIFTEEN COPIES, AND OVER, 621 cents

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting ten subscribers and over.

The great political excitement will be ended in a few days, and farmers will find it a pleasure to return to the duties of the

We hope to improve on the FARMER the ensuing year, and render it of essential benefit to its subscribers.

We appeal to our agricultural friends to increase our patronage. We have no traveling agents.

October 29, 1858.

### COMMERCIAL.

### Springfield Market -- Oct. 30.

WHEAT-70@80 7 bu; FLOUR-\$4 50@\$5 7 brl; CORN-40@60 bu; scarce; CORN MEAL-75 7 bu; BUCK WHEAT-\$1; BUCK WHEAT-\$1; BUCKWHEAT—\$1;
OATS—30c \(\frac{1}{2}\) bu; none;
BEANS—75@100 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bu;
BRAN—10c \(\frac{1}{2}\) bu;
SHORT—15 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bu;
TIMOTHY SEED—\$2\(\frac{1}{2}\) bu;
HUNGARIANGT. Seed \$2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bi;
MILLET—\$1 \(\frac{1}{2}\);
CLOVEK—\$7 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bu;
NEW POTATOES—65@75;
TAV—\$8 \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton: NEW POTATOES—65@75;
TAY—\$8 72 ton;
TALLOW—8c 73 lb;
SOAP—bar; 61/c 72 lb;
CANDLES—11c 73 box;
PORK—\$4 73 100 lbs;
BACON—New hams, 7@8 lb,
BACON—Sides, 7@8 lb;

| EGGS—5@7c 录 doz; | LARD—8@10c 录 lb; | SUGAR—8@10c 录 lb; | SUGAR—8@10c 录 lb; | SUGAR—8@10c 录 lb; | COFFEE—13@15c 录 lb; | MOLASSES—45@60c 录 gal; | SALT—\$1 75 录 sack; | SALT—\$2 50 录 lb; | HONEY—15c 录 lb; | ONIONS—\$1 录 lb; | ONIONS—\$1 录 lb; | CODFISH—\$5 75 录 100 lbs; | APPLES—Green, 0 50@\$1; | APPLES—Bried, 2 录 lu; | WOOD—\$3 50@\$4 录 cord; | COAL—12c 录 bu; | PEACHES—Dried none; | WHISKY—表 lb 25@50受gal; | VINEGAR—\*12 录 lb; | BRUOMS—表 doz 150@\$250 录 lb. | BUTTER—15c@25c 录 lb.

### St. Louis Market .-- Oct. 23.

FREIGHTS-To New Orleans. Flour 60c and Whisky \$110

등 libt; pound freight 35c 전 100 lbs. FLOUR—Sales to-day of two lots of 1,009 blds each of city superfine at \$4.50 % lb 100 country superfine at \$4.25, 100 fb extra on private terms; 50 sks fancy at \$2.25 % sack, and 100 do at \$2.10 WHEAT—Low grades dull—choice in fair request; sales

of to-day include 80 sks poor spring at 45c; 30 and 100 sks do at 50c; 152 sks do at 60c; 56 do at 61c; 51 and 82 sks at 65c; 158 at 70c; 62, 87, 115, 146 and 208 sks spring at 75c; 61 sks do nt 771/3e; 252 sks club at 78c 62 sks bleached fall at 75c; 206 inferior at 50e; 200 and 129 sks at 83e; 190 at \$212e; 1,000, 140 91 and 350 sks at 85e; 171 sks at 87 %; 75 sks at 90e; 167 sks at 95e; 36, 96 and 132 sks at 96e; 140 sks at \$1; 147 sks at \$1 \phi\_1 22 \text{sks at \$1} \phi\_2 23; 129 and 183 sks at \$1 \phi\_1 25; 290

sks at \$1.10 % bushel.
CORX—slow sale; we only noted sales to-day of \$1 sks damaged at 52c; 140 sks at 50c, and 47 and 200 sks white at

58c: 7 bn.
OATS—Sales to-day were 254 sacks at 45c; 189 s s at 50c

82 and 86 sacks at 52c; 76 and 108 sacks at 56c; 100 at 561/2c;

118 at 57c; and 60 sacks at 60c ⊋ bu.

BARLEY—Very dull. Sales to-day were 140 and 167 sks spriog at 60c, and 131, 209 and 340 sacks fall at \$1 02½.

RYE—Sales of 340 sucks at 55c, sacks in. BUCKWHEAT—In dall sales; 70c p bu offered.

WIIISKY—Steady; sales to day of 100 bbls at the market, and 30, 37, 25, 45 and 140 bbls at 19c per gall.

HAY—Sales of Prairie yesterday at 55c, and prime Timothy

at 771/sc per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied for the present and dull. To-day's sales include 113 sks small pink eyes at 85c; 177 do mixed at 90; 33 at 95, and 44 sks at the outside price at \$1 10 per bu.

ONIONS—Rather dull; 18 sks to-day brought 60c per bu. Choice ones sold on Toursday at 75c.

BEANS-White range from 60c to \$1 25 for inferior to

choice. Castor \$2.

GUNN1ES—sale of 3000 at 81/3c.

BACON—Sales to day of 50 hhus shoulders at 6c; 5 casks city do 61/c; 10 casks clear country sides 83/4.

LARD—Sale of 35 k :gs country at 934c.

TALLOW—Last sale of prime, 91/2c.

SALT—Sales to day of 2275 sks Turks Island 80c; G A firm at 90@95c.

SUGARS—Sales to-day of 23 hhds good old in lots at 71/2c;

7@8c is about the range—choice old is worth 8c.
MOLASSES—Old reboiled worth 28c; new 36c.
COFFEE—200 sks (in lots) sold to-day at 113%c.
RICE—Sales of 4 or 5 bbls new at 514c.

#### St. Louis Live Stock Market -- Oct. 23.

Bellevue House Stock Yards

BEEVES-Arrivals of cattle for the week have been heavy and market is well supplied. Prices unchanged since last week. Butchers pay for good to choice 2½ to 3c, gross. for interior and common \$8 t. \$20 P head, as to quality and

weight.
HOGS—But few coming in at the present time, good butcher's Hogs are in tair demand at 5 to 5½ c 100 lbs net.
SHEEP—everal large droves have arrived this week, and the market is well supplied. Prices range from \$1 to \$2.75

as to quality
COWS AND CALVES—Suitable for shipping are in demand at \$25 to \$35; Common and ordinary sell at \$15 to

#### Chicago Live Stock Market-Oct. 22.

BEEVES-The demand is fair, but large receipts render the market heavy, and prices are a shade under yesterday's figures. Good to extra choice Beeves, were sold at \$2.50@ \$2.65 per 100 lbs gross; common to ordinary, \$1.75@ \$2.25. Left over, about \$00 head. 11008—The demand is good, and prices are fair. Fat

heavy IIo s sold at \$4@4 30 per 100 lbs; common lots, \$3 50-@375. Left over, about 8 car-loads. SHEEP—Dull. A lot of Thin Sheep were sold at \$2 per

head.

### New York Cattle Market-October 27.

The cattle at Forty-fourth street were derived from the fol-

New York	1299
Ohio	
Illinols	
Kentucky	174
Indiana	171
Iowa	39

The 1	following are the drov	es from Illinois:
No.	Owners.	Salesmen.
		Iloag & Sherman
36	J H Perkins	Budlong & Eastman
20	Robbins	Budlong & Eastman
90	Geo ∉unk	O Hurd
55	II R Smith	White & Son
	G Wells	
62	M C Gibsen	G lieft & Toffey
16	Brooks	Doty Church & Co
159	J Nichols	T Wheeler
65	Alexander & Fitch	J A Merritt
85	W L Stebbins	
		Westheimer & Bro

The average prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about 3/4c lower—the closing rates being even more than this.

We quote:

### PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-POURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last week
Premium quality	none.	91/2@93/4c
First quality		
Medium quality		
Poor quality		
Poorest quality		
General selling prices		
Average of all sales	1.4@7½c	$8 @8\frac{1}{4}c$

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth street. Browning reports beeves at 7c@9c. Chamberlin reports beeves at 6c@9c. O'Brien reports beeves at 71/2c@91/2c.

### REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Five thousand bullocks (4,971) again in market for a single week, tells the story of to-day's transactions Of these 3.553 were offered at Allerton's alone, and nearly all of them this morning, as there were comparatively few sales yesterday. The sales were slow this morning, and dull at noon, but brisked up a little in the afternoon, as buyers were then able to make about their own terms. The nominal were really below the actual prices, for most of the bullocks will weigh out better than the estimates allowed. We could find no "premium" cattle, and but few lots of prime quality. The highest rates paid scarcely equaled 9c, while plenty of good animal-brought little over 8c, and any quantity weatht 71/2c down to 5c for the scallawags. The morning sales com-menced at about 1/2c decline from last Wednesday's average,

while the later afternoon's transactions were fully 1c lower. The high Rairoad tariff keeps back Western cattle, and this will operate still more strongly if the expected increase of \$10 % car load goes into effect. The Railroad managers will do well to take into account the present unprecedented low prices of beef here before materially charging the present tariff on cattle. When the expenses alone equal 25 or 30 % cent, or more of the entire proceeds of a drove of cattle, there is little inducement for sending them forward. Nothing but lowest possible rates at which cattle can be profitably carried will prevent an almost total cessation of shipping Western cattle until prices are better than now.

MILCH COWS. Fresh Cows, selling at low prices, eay \$25@\$30 for ordinary, and \$35@\$45 for good, with a very lew at \$50@\$60.— Excepting for a few good Cows, the demand is quite limited

and low prices only offered.

CALVES.
Veal Calves, selling at 4c@6½c, and 7c, for a very few.-Market slow, especially for little calves, of which there is quite enough.

S cep are selling at 3½c@4c, and for a few of the best 4c, 7 lb., gross. Lambs are worth 5c@5½c. gross, or \$2@\$4 50 p head. Sales very dull with more than are wanted on

EWINE. Selling at \$4 25@\$4 50 for good corn-fed Hogs, and \$4 00@\$4 25 for still-fed. Also, 864 Hogs at Forty-tourth street, at similar price. Market largely overstocked, and more on the way

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Chinese Sugar Cane Molasses, MOST EXCELLENT ARTICLE JUST received and for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Fruit Trees for Sale. WE HAVE 15,000 TREES, 5 YEARS old, from seven to ten feet high, well branched, (very

old, from seven to ten feet high, well branched, (very nice) that we offer this fall at the low price of \$12½ per 100; also 15,000 4 years old, at \$10 per 100, to cash customers. Next spring we shall charge \$15 for 5 year, and \$12½ for 4 year. Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Grade, Currants, Pie Plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austrian and Scotch Pines, from three to six feet high at 25c per feet. White Street, Arborytes, Arboryte foot; Norway, Blue and Whita Spruces, Hemlock, Arborvita, Balsam Fir, European and American Larches, with a good variety of hardy flowering plants. Orders respectfully solic-VERRY ALDRICH.

Pleasant Ridge Nursery, Arispe, Bnreau County, Illinois. far aug-3m

DERRE'S PLOWS.

PWO HORSE PRAIRIE BREAKERS, Dauble Michtgan and common plows, of the best workmanship, for sale by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

20,000 FEET OF SEASONED WAL-nutlumber for sale. J. HUTCHINSON

### NEW HARDWARE STORE

W. B. MILLER & CO.,

West side Capitol Square, (David Spear's old stand,) SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

W HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

in Hardware and Cutlery, Guns, Window Glass, Nails,

l'aints and Oils. Coach Trimmings, &c., Beg leave to call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Build. ers and others, to their extensive as d well selected stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. Having the advantage of being solely in the Hardware Trade, we can nurnish goods as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Our object is to make our store a place where persons can always find a complete

assortmeni of Hardware of Ail Kinds,

At the lowest prices. We have paid especial attention to the selection of our Goods, being particular to have them of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Builders will find it much to their advantage to purchase their materials here, of which they will always find a complete assortment, as they will get them at I w prices.

Annexed will be found a short list of the articles to be found in our store. Hoping you will be induced to give us a call and examine our stock.

Farmers. Full assortment shove's & Auger and centre bits; s: ides Full sportment hay and ma-

nure cas; Chaint es: Halteral ceast chains; Seythes, a. Kinds, in season;

Farming im, i ments; Knives, forks at. 1 sprons; Porcelain and Brass kettles; Pots, ovens, spiders, &c; Augers, assorted: Conee mills;

Axes, hatchets, hammers; Shovel and tongs, pokers: Sadirons: Full astortment of Planes

Nose, shell and spoon bitts; Turnscrew bitts; Counter sinks and reamers; Plane irons, assorted: Bread and post axes, Adzes; Hand, psunel and rip saws; C. S. back and compass saws; Mill and cut saws; Gimlet point screws; Files, all kinds; Spirit levels, gauges, Wrenches: Drawing knives; Bench stops;

Mechanics.

all astortment of Planes, | Oil stones.

Builders.—Butcher's, Beatty's and Witherby's Chisels.— Nails, all sizes; strap and butt hinges; reveal hinges; shutter fastenings, all kinds; bolts, all kinds; turn buckles, sash pulleys and cord; sash weights; locks and latches, all kinds, Orders for every thing In the way of Building Hardware so licited, which will be filled to satisfaction of purchasers. Blacksmiths and Ceach Builders supplied with stock and

tools and all articles in their line at low prices.

### CASH FOR Hides, Skins and Pelts

COE & VAN DUYN,

Opposite the Journal Office, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., will pay
the highest Market Price in cash for
HIDES. SKINS AND PELTS.

A good assortment of Harness and Shoe Leather, Findings, &c., always on hand and for sale cheap for Cash. Springfield, April 17.

### B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assortment of

### Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Moivers, Straw Cutters, Hedge Trimmers, Sickles, Grass and Fruning Hooks, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Scoops, Axes (all kinds and makes), Picks, Mattocks, Fun Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing Machines

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Nails. TRIMMINGS—great variety

### Carpenter's and Builder's Tools!

Plones, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Braces, Bitts, Drawing Knives, Squares, Trowels, Bevils, Hatchets, Hummers, Adzes, Burch and Broad Axes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Steptoe's Morticing Machines, Files, &c.

### Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, de.

### COOPER'S TOOLS.

Fine assortment, Knives. Hooks, Planes, &c.

#### CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Westenholm's Butcher's and other's, Tuble, Pockst, Pen, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Curvers, &c. Great variety. GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled En-glish and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardware

#### SAWS

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches to sixty inclusive, furnished at manufacturers prices.

Saddlery Hardwarc and Carriage Trimmings.

In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the munufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrels, Ornaments, Roseates, Rings, Snaffles, Bilts, Punches, Webbing, Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Sad-dler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Filting Thread.

### Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Plated, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Handles, Curtain Frames, Turned Collars, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Curriage Bows, Deer and Curted Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Rubber packing.
Orders promptly filled and forwarded.
May 1st, 1857.

THE ILLINOIS

### Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS. CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4. 1839. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

\$800,000.00, Secured by a lien on property insured, valued at over

\$9.000.000!

THIS company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each, tegether with every other similar species of property within the State, from

### LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Illinois. Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. As the indemnification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks, the capital of the company it comparatively exhaustless; and the entire safety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads the charter.

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render

it almost inexcusable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protoction.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LYMAM TRUMBULL, ELIAS HIRBARD, BENJ. F. LONG. ROBERT SMITH M. G. ATWOOD,

SAMUEL WADE, JOHN JAMES, HENRY LEA,

L. KELLENBERGER, ALPRED DOW, BENJ. K. HART, JOHN BAILHACHE,

NATI'L HANSON, JOHN ATWOOD, BENJAMIN F. LONG, President. M. G. ATWOOD, See'y. LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treas. An Agent for this Company may be found in almost

every County of the State. Application for insurance may be made to JAMES L. IIILL, Agent,

April 1, 1857.

at Springfield.

### STAR CORN MILL,



For Grinding Corn, Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY V point, or from our wagons, that run through the dif-ferent parts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price, which is, for the mill complete, \$60.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

HUNT, PYKE & Co., Springfield, Ill.

We need but say that where the Star Mill has been used, it

has gained credit beyond all other Mills now in use; and the farmer only needs to see and try it in order to become convinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grinds green as well as old corn, (corn and cob passing through it together,) which no other Mill will do. Farmers and stock-growers can save from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in each 100 by the use of this Mill; (at least we have certificates to that effect.) Persons having once experienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteful practice of feeding corn in

It will undoubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

ily use.

The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour,

and makes an easy draft for two horses.

We can produce first premlums, diplomas, and recommen-

dations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Mills, see

N. B.- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill. and also see one in operation by calling at the Agricultural Store of FRANCIS & BARRELL,

Jan 1, 1858

Authorized Agents.

#### UHLER'S PLOWS The Double Curved Upright Steel Mould

Board Plow. THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR

Plow still continues to supply the great demand which its merits have created. Its combination of rare advantages has recommended it to the agricultural community throughout the State of Illinois, it is now admitted that it has no equal.

The following note is but one of the many testimonials

which have been inraished the manufacturer of the working

We certify that we have lately used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other plows we have ever used. We cheerfully recommend them to the public.
Wm. P. Lawson, Wm. Pollinbarger,

J. J. Short, Dayid Newsom,
John W. Beck, Uriah Mann,
John Kavanaugh, Philemon Stont.
Sangamon county, Jan 17, 1855.
From the peculiar form of Uhler's plows they are not excelled by any other now in use. It scours very bright, sheds off stubbles admirably, and runs light and easy to the team. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully in breaking prairie. The limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is to be pleased with them.

In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making

wrought iron upright ones, and two-horse plows.

Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prairie plew now in use.

Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on

hand constantly.
Manufactured by JOHN UHLER. Springfield, Ill., at whose establishment these favorite plows can be had, from a single one to a number unlimited.

### B. B. LLOYD, DENTIS OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

A him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premimotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velom and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace: Messrs. Jacob Loose, J. S. Condoll, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller. June7, 185.

WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PRO-Sweet Potato Plants. per season, for safe by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (See advertisement of early Nansemond potatoes) FRANCIS & BARREL.

### A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH!

### CONCENTRATED LYE! A FAMILY ARTICLE,

For making soap without Lime, and with little or no trouble and trifling expense.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVE-NIENT article ever offered to the public for that purpose. EVERY FAMILY can make all the soap they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye. Nothing

elso is required.
ONE POUND BOX will make 25 gallons of fine soft soap, or nine pounds of elegant hard soap, and several gallons of

A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and cheapness.

PRINTERS, and all others using a strong Lye, will find the "Concentrated" three hundred per cent. cheaper than anything else they can use.

For sale by all the Druggists and Grocers in the country.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufactur ing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who manufacture extra superfine snow white TABLE, DAIRY and PORK PACKERS SALT, warranted free from all impurities, and the only really pure salt made in this country.

Caustic soda, for soap makers, soda ash, refined soda ash, sol with bleaching handless the properties.

sal soda, bleaching powder, bleaching liquor, manganese, nitric acid, muriatic acid, aqua fortis, chloroform, soda saleratus.

sept6-daw4m farmer2m

For sale wholesale and retail, by

J. B. FOSSELMAN, Druggist.

### MOLINE PLOWS.

Manufactured by John Dere.

S THE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING A STHE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING is at hand, the subscriber would ask the attention of Farmers and others interested, to his large and superior stock of Plows of all kinds, now in use in the West, consist-

ing of
Three sizes of Improved Clippers, made from the best Caststeel, and finished in very superior manner; these plows for
ease of draft, and perfect plowing, have no equal in this

Four sizes and qualitles of the common form of old ground plows, made from Cast, German and American Steel, which are equal to any plaw made after this style, Corn Plows of two qualities.

Double and single Shovel Plows.

Five Tooth Cultivators.

Harrows, two styles, reversable, adjustable, and Glddes Double Harrow.

Ox Yokes of three sizes, finished in the best manner, and a very superior article.

Twelve and Fourteeu in Extra Breakers, for breaking Prairie or other sod, with two and three horses—these are very superior breaking plows.

Common breakers of every size and style, on hand, or

made to order.

The Michigan Double Plows. Cf this I am making two sizes for three and four horses. This plow is adopted to breaking, plowing stubble-land, or sub-solling: and will do anykinds of plowing in the best manner. No plow has given such general satisfaction wherever it has been used. It should be more generally introduced for deep plowing and appearing and

subsoiling.
All orders for plaws either singly or by the dozen will re-

ceive prompt attention. Sept., 1858—6 times. JOHN DEERE.

All of said articles can be had on application to Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

## Western Land Office.

T. S. MATHER.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROperty, Farms and Unimproved Lands,

PAYMENT OF TAXES, Collection of Claims.

Government Lands
ENTERED WITH WARRANTS OR CASH IN ANY
LAND DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, MINNESOTA OR NEBRASKA

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Office over N. II. Ridgely's Bank, West side Public Square, Springfield, Ills.

#### AND ORNAMENTAL SHUABERY, &c.

TRANCIS & BARRELL, SPRINGFIELD. will receive orders for all description of trees from the DuPage County Nurseriea, L. Ellsworth & Co., proprietors. These trees are well grown, healthy, and their genuiness is warranted. Orders for fall planting can be forwarded to them at any time from June till Nozember.

Catalogues will be furnished those who wish to purchase trees and shrul bery on application to Messrs. Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

QUEENSWARE. LARGE. LOT DIRECT FROM THE potteries in England, to be sold at very low prices by FILANCIS & BARRELL.

Drills.

ON HAND, FOR SALE, THE BEST varieties grain drills. FRANCIS & BARRELL.

VOL. III.

### SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER, 1858.

NO. 12.

THE

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

" and one to the person getting up club..... 7 50 Fifteen copies and over, 621/2 cents each, and one to person getting up club.

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING: One dollar per square, of ten lines, each insertion.

### Ideas on Progress.

That the world is advancing in all that concerns its material interests, is obvious to all. Agencies, subtle, incorporeal and invisible, are pressed into service, and are made, with little fear of contradiction, a connecting link between spirit and matter that is incomprehensible and inconceivable. The phenomena of spiritualism, a mundane influence so far as the highest and most reliable investigations can reach, shows that man's mind is brought into communion, however erratic and disordered the interpretation, with the physical agencies that surround The electric wire was no sooner laid under the ocean, and man's voice had triumphed over space, than an involuntary anthem of praise was shouted forth to corroborate its connexion with peace on earth and good will to men.

world kept pace with these fearful and propulsive material agencies? The gifted bishop of this diocese in his late annual address said, in an incidental allusion, that it was an open question whether the world was better to-day than it had been in times past, and his hearers must have been impressed with the same unsettled conviction. We might take thirty or forty years since, in the then settled portions of the United States, and how little there was to startle or disturb the staid and sober demeanor of led, women's rights,' and as we accept

the population? How changed now, even in New York city? At that day a murder held the public interest for months, not so now in any sacred estimate of human life,

That the liberal tendency of the times, the emancipation from much religious intolerance that all sects have gradually yielded to, has only been gained at great loss of reverence and respect, is too manifestly apparent. The days of witchcraft and the Inquisition are gone; but there is a license on subjects both serious and and secular unknown to the severe discipline of Loyola or the New England Puritans. We have lost the evil without having attained the good. This may be cited as a type of the world at large. We have missionary enterprises, asylums for all classes of human infirmities, other glorious works of benevolence, but no individual fidelity. We have great and controlling ideas of some comprehensive good; but without specific results, without the induction or the successive steps by which to attain it. We have the completed structure but not the design or orderly arrangement of parts. The old landmarks are broken down without others to supply their place!

In politics we have those who would withdraw all restraint from human action, give slavery and polygamy, for instance, their free course, relying upon that higher law, as we must suppose these respectable advocates hold, that is to subject all human things to its control. There is certainly a disposition to But has human progress in the moral see what unrestrained men may do, for if there are centrifugal there are also centripetal forces to guide him. There are the low deeps of socialism and free loveism, that doubtless originate from pure minded abstractionists; but are caught up by the multitude and become the very pandemonium of pollution, showing that we must keep in this world, use its practical common sense appliances if we desire to gain advantage over the realms of darkness.

There are the labors of women, term-

all that may elevate her, we think much may be done in opening new employments, in protecting her rights and person and property, and that there is a positive progress in this direction amid all the rubbish that is heaped upon it. We may with little abatement then unite in thinking that man has gained but little in the acceptance of influences that when rightly used are to regenerate the world, ever kept in abeyance to the Divine command. We see powers, innovations and disturbances, that are unsettling the existing order of things, and we may well ask, if they are or are not the harbingers of a true progress to come? We see churches filled with communicants; we see the ordinances, the observances, the ceremonies of religion in full vigor: but we do not see the life; we see the symbols, but not the significance.

Innovation is ever perilous and the world is now full of it. The defence of ideas good in their proper use run into excess and extravagance, and we suffer the consequences. But waving this treatment of our subject we would yet say to every young person, believe in progress, shape your views of action as though future time would be better than the present and was holding you in judgment on your present acts. We must think that any member of society loses the best part of his influence, who believes the world is a sort of stationary platform; that his sect has about all the truth it will ever get, his party about all the security there is for freedom or right, his country all the virtue and patriotism, his circle all the decency, &c.

The Scriptures assert, with all due allowance, for metaphor that there will be a brilliant day for mankind, and though man has been .. fickle, empires have risen and declined, a dark age has passed over our favorite Christianity; still we are none the less satisfied that the prophecy will be fulfilled,—believe that the world will be better and it will do not a little to make it so. It was said by a farmer, that if traveling through the air was ever successfully accomplished, the plan would be matured by one of

### B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, 'N ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock

### embraces a very large and complete assortment of Agricultural Tools and Implements!

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### Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, dc.

### COOPER'S TOOLS.

Fine assortment, Knives. Hooks, Planes, &c.

### CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's, Table, Pocket, Pen. Butcher and Shoc Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Curvers, &c. Great variety.

GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled English and German Rifles, Pistots of great variety, together with a general assortion of goods usually kept in a Hardware

### SAWS

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Orders promptly filled and forwarded. May 1st, 1857.

B. F. FOX.

THE ILLINOIS

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CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4, 1839. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

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### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENJ. F. LONG. Robert Smith TIMOTHY TURNER, M. G. ATWOOD,

LYMAN TRUMBULL, ELIAS HIBBARD, SAMUEL WADE, JOHN JAMES, HENRY LEA.

L. KELLENBERGER, ALPRED DOW. BENJ. K. HART, JOHN BAILHACHE,

NATE'L HANSON, JOHN ATWOOD, BENJAMIN F. LONG, President. LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treas. M. G. ATWOOD, Sec'y. Au Agent for this Company may be found in almost

every County of the State.

Example: Application for insurance may be made to JAMES L. HILL. Agent, st Springfiel

April 1, 1857.

at Springfield.

### STAR CORN MILL,



For Grinding Corn, Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY point, or from our wagons, that run through the different parts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price,

which is, for the mill complete, \$60.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

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It will undoubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour,

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We can produce first premiums, diplomas, and recommendations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Mills, see

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N. B.- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill. and also see one in operation by calling at the Agricultural Store of FRANCIS & BARRELL,

Jan 1. 1858

UHLER'S PLOWS The Double Curved Upright Steel Mould Board Plow.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR Plow still continues to supply

the great demand which its merits havo created. Its combination of rare advantages has recommended it to the agricultural community throughout the State of Illinois, it is now admitted that it has no equal.

The following note is but one of the many testlmonials

which have been furnished the manafacturer of the working of his plows.

We certify that we have lately used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other plows we have ever used. We cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Wm. P. Lawsou,

J. J. Short,

Dayid Newsom,

John W. Beck,

David Newsom, Uriah Mann,

Authorized Agents.

John Kavanaugh, Philemon Stont.
Sangamon county, Jan 17, 1855.
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Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prairie plow now in use. Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on hand constantly.

Manufactured by Springfield, III., at whose establishment these favorite plows can be had, from a single one to a number unlimited.

## B. B. LLOYD,

OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEE him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premi-ums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial

and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velom and would, so as to restore

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace: Messrs, Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller, June7, 185.

Sweet Potato Plants. WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PRO-per season, for sale by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (See advertisement of early Nansemond potatoes)
1eb1 FRANCIS & BARREL.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH!

### CONCENTRATED LYE! A FAMILY ARTICLE,

For making soap without Lime, and with little or no trouble and trifling expense.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVE-NIENT article ever offered to the public for that purpose. EVERY FAMILY can make all the scap they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye. Nothing

else is required.

ONE POUND BOX will make 25 gallons of fine soft soap, or nine pounds of elegant hard soap, and several gallons of

soft.
A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and

cheapness.
PRINTERS, and all others using a strong Lye, will find the "Concentrated" three hundred per cent. cheaper than anything else they can use.

For sale by all the Druggists and Grocers in the country.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who manufacture extra superfine snow white TABLE, DAIRY and PORK PACKERS SALT, warranted free from all impurities, and the only really cause all result in this country.

pure salt made in this country.

Caustic soda, for soap makers, soda ash, refined seda ash, sal soda, bleaching powder, bleaching liquor, manganese, nitric acid, muriatic acid, aqua fortis, chloroform, soda sale-

sept6-daw4m farmer2m
For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. B. FOSSELMAN, Druggist.

### MOLINE PLOWS.

Manufactured by John Dere.

S THE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING A STHE SEASON FOR FALL I account of is at hand, the subscriber would ask the attention of Farmers and others interested, to his large and superior stock of Plows of all kinds, now in use in the West, consist-

ing of
Three sizes of Improved Clippors, made from the best Caststeel, and finished in very superior manner; these plows for ease of draft, and perfect plowing, have no equal in this

Four sizes and qualities of the common form of old ground plows, made from Cast, German and American Steel, which are equal to any plaw made after this style,

Corn Plows of two qualities. Double and single Shovel Plows. Five Tooth Cultivators.

Harrows, two styles, reversable, adjustable, and Glddes Double Harrow.

Ox Yokes of three sizes, finished in the best manner,

and a very superior article.

Twelve and Fourteen in Extra Breakers, for breaking Prairie or other sod, with two and three horses—these are very superior breaking plows.

Common breakers of every size and style, on hand, or made to order.

The Michigan Double Plows. Cf this I am making two sizes for three and four horses. This plow is adopted to breaking, plowing stubble-land, or sub-soiling: and will do anykinds of plowing in the best manner. No plow has given such general satisfaction wherever it has been used. It should be more generally introduced for deep plowing and

subsoiling.

All orders for plows either singly or by the dozen will receive prompt attention.

JOHN DEERE.

Sept., 1838—6 times.

Sept., 1808—6 times.

All of said articles can be had on application to Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

## Western Land Office.

T. S. MATHER.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROperty, Farms and Unimproved Lands,

PAYMENT OF TAXES, Collection of Claims.

Government Lands

ENTERED WITH WARRANTS OR CASH IN ANY LAND DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, MINNESOTA OR NEBRASKA.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Coffice over N. II. Ridgely's Bank, West side Public Square, Springfield, Ills.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL SHUABERY, &c.

PRANCIS & BARRELL, SPRINGFIELD. will receive orders for all description of trees from the DuPage County Nurseriea, L. Ellsworth & Co., proprietors. These trees are well grown, healthy, and their genuiness is warrante... Orders for fall planting can be forwarded to them at any time from June till Nozember.

Catalogues will be furnished those who wish to purchase trees and shrul bery on application to Messrs. Francis & Barrell, Spriugfield.

QUEENSWARE. LARGE LOT DIRECT FROM THE potteries in England, to be sold at very low prices by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

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ON HAND, FOR SALE, THE BEST FRANCIS & BARRELL. varieties grain drills.



VOL. III.

### SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER, 1858.

NO. 12.

# THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Bailhache & Baker, Journal Buildings, - - Springfield, Illinois.

### S. FRANCIS, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Five copies, " Ten " and one to the person getting up club..... 7 50 Fifteen copies and over, 621/2 cents each, and one to person getting up club.

CASH DATES OF ADVERTISING: One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

### Ideas on Progress.

That the world is advancing in all that concerns its material interests, is obvious to all. Agencies, subtle, incorporeal and invisible, are pressed into service, and are made, with little fear of contradiction, a connecting link between spirit. and matter that is incomprehensible and inconceivable. The phenomena of spiritualism, a mundane influence so far as the highest and most reliable investigations can reach, shows that man's mind is brought into communion, however erratic and disordered the interpretation, with the physical agencies that surround The electric wire was no sooner laid under the ocean, and man's voice had triumphed over space, than an involuntary anthem of praise was shouted forth to corroborate its connexion with peace on earth and good will to men.

But has human progress in the moral world kept pace with these fearful and propulsive material agencies? The gifted bishop of this diocese in his late annual address said, in an incidental allusion, that it was an open question whether the world was better to-day than it had been in times past, and his hearers must have been impressed with the same unsettled conviction. We might take thirty or forty years since, in the then settled portions of the United States. and how little there was to startle or disturb the staid and sober demeanor of ed, women's rights,' and as we accept

the population? How changed now, even in New York city? At that day a murder held the public interest for months, not so now in any sacred estimate of human life.

That the liberal tendency of the times, the emancipation from much religious intolerance that all sects have gradually yielded to, has only been gained at great loss of reverence and respect, is too manifestly apparent. The days of witchcraft and the Inquisition are gone; but there is a license on subjects both serious and and secular unknown to the severe discipline of Loyola or the New England Puritans. We have lost the evil without having attained the good. This may be cited as a type of the world at large. We have missionary enterprises, asylums for all classes of human infirmities, other glorious works of benevolence, but no individual fidelity. We have great and controlling ideas of some comprehensive good; but without specific results, without the induction or the successive steps by which to attain it. We have the completed structure but not the design or orderly arrangement of parts. The old landmarks are broken down without others to supply their

In politics we have those who would withdraw all restraint from human action, give slavery and polygamy, for instance, their free course, relying upon that higher law, as we must suppose these respectable advocates hold, that is to subject all human things to its control. There is certainly a disposition to see what unrestrained men may do, for if there are centrifugal there are also centripetal forces to guide him. There are the low deeps of socialism and free loveism, that doubtless originate from pure minded abstractionists; but are caught up by the multitude and become the very pandemonium of pollution, showing that we must keep in this world, use its practical common sense appliances if we desire to gain advantage over the realms of darkness.

place!

There are the labors of women, term-

all that may elevate her, we think much may be done in opening new employments, in protecting her rights and person and property, and that there is a positive progress in this direction amid all the rubbish that is heaped upon it. We may with little abatement then unite in thinking that man has gained but little in the acceptance of influences that when rightly used are to regenerate the world, ever kept in abeyance to the Divine command. We see powers, innovations and disturbances, that are unsettling the existing order of things, and we may well ask, if they are or are not the harbingers of a true progress to come? We see churches filled with communicants; we see the ordinances, the observances, the ceremonies of religion in full vigor: but we do not see the life; we see the symbols, but not the significance.

Innovation as ever perilous and the world is now full of it. The defence of ideas good in their proper use run into excess and extravagance, and we suffer the consequences. But waving this treatment of our subject we would yet say to every young person, believe in progress, shape your views of action as though future time would be better than the present and was holding you in judgment on your present acts. We must think that any member of society loses the best part of his influence, who believes the world is a sort of stationary platform; that his sect has about all the truth it will ever get, his party about all the security there is for freedom or right, his country all the virtue and patriotism, his circle all the decency, &c.

The Scriptures assert, with all due allowance, for metaphor that there will be a brilliant day for mankind, and though man has been clickle, empires have risen and declined, a dark age has passed over our favorite Christianity: still we are none the less satisfied that the prophecy will be fulfilled, -believe that the world will be better and it will do not a little to make it so. It was said by a farmer, that if traveling through the air was ever successfully accomplished, the plan would be matured by one of

his profession when holding the plow. He was a thinking man, and no better conductor could be found from the earth to the space above them, this most ancient and useful of all implements,—the composure of the fields, and his own contemplative mind.

We saw a representation of the comet, its relations to the earth and the sun projected by an unlettered farmer, who had mused over the beautiful science of astronomy until he had mastered the wayward progress of this celestial visitant, and with animated features, would explain with mathematical precision its probable course and destiny through the spaces. The kind of thought and investigation here cited, lift us out of our more prosy money making life and make us better men. That the present civilization and knowledge are adding new powers to gain, new conquests to business, new lands and new territories, precipitating us upon luxuries and effeminacies that have hitherto destroyed the greatest nations, should admonish us to cultivate something besides mere worldly interests, sordid selfish purposes that lead by inevitable necessity to sensual gratification and ultimate decay. That the influence of Christianity on progress has not been what it should be, is a misfortune. Through the middle ages it was a corruption. Since then theology and doctrine have occupied it attention, we have had little of its goodness, little of the 'sermon on the mount;' the Parables; the Precept, little of the example and spirit of it: founder. These should form the bond of Christian union and belief in the world, and then human progress would be accelerated and succeed beyond all peradventure.

It is not known how intelligence and knowledge, science and philosophy stand related to moral progress. The intellectual men of France at the close of the last century were infidels; but they had adopted the wild theories of Des Cartes on the Universe; their government had abandoned the Supreme Being and accepted unassisted reason and the vagaries of chance for their guidance; and it is little to be wondered at if they and the nation were affected by such untoward circumstances. Buffon, the naturalist, was one of them, and he hesitated not to advance any thing however improbable, on the subject of natural history that would excite the wonder or tickle the fancy of his volatile reader or listener. Cuvier, greater and better than any of them, that followed the sober induction of Bacon and Newton, who could from the fragment of a bone reconstruct the entire animal, whether of Saurian or later period, was taught by his mother the truths of Revelation, and never advanced one step beyond what facts could estab- population for years to come,

lish in his great study of comparative

If we begin right, reason from established data, we may rest assured that science and philosophy will go hand in hand with revelation in all true progress. Hume and Gibbon, the great historians of England, were skeptics, but the former believed in the divine right of tyrants, was a disciple of the Stuarts, saw history through a false medium. How could be do other than mistrust the miracles of the Scriptures and the fabric of revelation? Of Gibbon we know less, but his ponderous volume is said to be a covert attack upon Christianity wherever he supposed it to be vulnerable. His cold nature delighted in the fame which such recreancy, supported by genius and clothed in all the affluence of learning, would bring him. It is but justice to some of this class of men to say that their skepticism was often more intellectual than moral; and here a question may arise that will add strength to the view that science and learning are mainly enlisted with true progress. We should say then that the physical agencies, especially in their higher manifestations, education and knowledge, mechanical power, do favor man's improvement; but they do it, in their present great impetus, through much radicalism, through the unsetling of old institutions, the uprooting of time honored conservatism, but out of chaos comes light.

### Washington Territory.

Description of the Country-Natives-Agricul tural Advantages-Markets, &c., &c.

Gray's Harbor, Sept. 20, 1858. Editor of the Farmer:—I write you from what you might say the ends of the earth. I do not feel it to be so. But this letter is penned near the mouth of of Chehalis River on Gray's Harbor, Washington Territory. I have been here three months on a contract for surveying lands for the government.

This section of Washington Territory was known little of by the whites until our party came here. It is true that Captain Gray, one of the early American navigators of the North Pacific visited here in early times, but it was simply a visit, and for commercial purposes, and he has not left upon record any description of the country.

The harbor extends some twenty miles inland from the Pacific, has a good approachable mouth, but as it has never been surveyed, it is not possible to state the depth of its waters, though to all appearance it is one of the finest harbors on the Pacific.

The shores of the bay are generally covered with large and fine timber—a source of wealth and convenience to the

The waters are alive with fish of many of the best varieties known to fishermen; and oysters and clams are found in large quantities and of excellent flavor in its shoal waters. It is supposed that this is the most northern point where the shell fish are found in great abundance.

In Shoal Water Bay,—a bay of very large extent,—some thirty miles south of this harbor, a great business is done in gathering oysters and clams, bedding them out, and afterwards taking them up and selling them to coasting vessels, who carry them to San Francisco and other places on that bay and the rivers which fall into it, for market. Some \$150,000 a year are taken by the fishermen of Shoal Water Bay for the oysters and clams gathered by them.

The population of Shoal Water Bay is mainly whites. There are but few Indians left. The small pox a year or two since passed through their villages with desolating effects. Villages were found, after the pestilence had passed over them, without inhabitants, the dead lying in the wigwams, rolled up in their blankets as if they were asleep.

The Chehalis river falls into the head of Gray's Harbor at its eastern extremity. That river is susceptible of navigation for seventy miles. It is crossed on the way from the Cowlitz river, to Olympia, the seat of government for the territory. You will recollect that the Cowlitz river emptics into the Columbia on the north side, about sixty miles below the mouth of the Willamette. The Cowlitz is navigable for boats thirty miles, and within ten miles of the navigable waters of the Chehalis. These facts are important in understanding the geograply and accessibility of this section of the country.

Years ago this country was full of natives. Lewis and Clarke state that there were thousands where there are now scarcely tens; and it is only where they were beyond the reach of the contaminating influence of depraved whites, that they have held their own numbers; and even there diseases of civilized origin are exhibiting their fatal influences. Formerly upon this harbor and Shoal Water Bay, the natives were numerous and had their trails through every part of the country. There were trails from the Willepah river, (running into Shoal Water Bay,) through the mountains and over the plains, to all the upper country. These are now grown over and hardly to be found.

The remaining Indians anticipate their destiny. They feel that they are to be swept from the earth, and they regard their prospects with a sentiment of stoicism. They are diseased;—they raise no families;—they have no ambition; and glad, indeed, to find employment with whites, and to earn something

to keep them in existence. A few gather and sell to the whites cranberries for the San Francisco market, of which plant there are large marshes on the coast.

The lands on the Chehalis river are very fine for the purposes of agriculture. They are alternately prairie and timber.

The current of population in Washington Territory seemed to set towards the harbors of Puget Sound, and consequently there are but few claims taken up on the Chehalis river. There is no telling, however, how soon the tide may set in this direction; and when it does, all the prairie country will be wanted in a short time.

The advantages of this country for farmers, are—that the soil is good, loamy, little of clay—that it is fertile and will produce good crops of every thing which will grow with you except corn—that wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, and vegetables generally, are far more certain crops than with you—that grasses are green all winter, requiring little or no food to be raised for stock—that the country is in reach of market, which will be greatly improved by the discoveries of gold on Frazer river—and that the climate is one of the most salubrious in the world. I have said that Indian corn cannot be grown here; but I have understood that the natives a hundred miles north on Puget Sound do grow a small kind of Indian corn.

There are peculiarities in our climate which you may not understand. Though we are considerably north of you, our winter seasons are much more mild. They are as mild as in the most southeastern parts of Virginia, and I may say as in Charleston. The winds of winter are from the West and Southwest; they bring a mild atmosphere and much rain. We have here very little snow, and that stays on but a few hours. I have a meteorological journal kept in 1853-'54, at Steilacoom, more than 100 miles north of this location. It will show you our temperature. Commencing with November:

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1854Jan.	310	681	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
" Feb.		***************************************		
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" April		05'		,
" MRY		51′		
"June		04'		
"July	65 ⊃	***************************************	45 0	•
" August	650	01′	1× 0 08	١.
" Sept.		07'		
"Oct:		04'		

Thus our winters, in mildness, approximate to those on the Western coast of Europe. They have this peculiarity also -they are rainy. Much rain falls. There are but few comparatively clear days. Much of the weather, however, will not prevent a man from working out Though farmers, everywhere, can always find employment here, they are not compelled to haul fodder and feed | pose to make some improvements, and |

their stock in winter. They should look after them;—have sheds where they can go if they choose;—but the grass is sufficient for their support.

In March there is but little rain; and Spring commences, and after that no. more rain falls than is wanted, until October, and even then and through winter the rains make the grass and the winter crops grow and keep them green. I do not say that every thing is agreeable in this climate. I know it is not in yours, as your letters of last summer show.

I have spoken of the crops that can be cultivated to advantage. Peaches succeed in Oregon and I do not know why they should not in Washington. Other fruits, which have been cultivated on the Hudson's Bay Company farms, have done well. There are two promising nurseries near Olympia, which will furnish almost all the varieties of fruit trees and fruit shubbery that would be called for. I entertain the idea that a nursery here would be a fair investment. A stock would scarcely be raised for sale before there would be a good demand.

You might expect me to speak of game, as this is a new country. There is little game here,—perhaps a few deer, grouse, and many aquatic fowl,—which can be seen in acres up and down Gray's Harbor and other waters. I have told you that we have varieties of shell fish; other fish in our bays and waters, and salmon, excellent as need be, in untold numbers. Most persons, however, have little time to hunt game or fish. These things can always be bought of the natives, if desired, who are now too few and too pusilanimous to be feared, and who can be made useful to themselves by being useful to the whites.

Gov. Simpson, late Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in his remarks on Washington Territory, (then considered as belonging to the British government,) speaks in undisguised admiration of the open lands on the Chehalis river, and of the extraordinary timber found in places upon the same. He says that there are trees thirty-five feet in circumference and 350 feet high—and he mentioned one which had fallen and found it to be more than 250 feet in length.

The country about the mouth of the Chehalis and portions of the shores of Gray's Harbor, used to be considered the "Indian's Paradise." Here they came to gather their stocks of food for the winter-salmon, which they smoked and dried, and clams which underwent the same process. Here on the beach they had their racing grounds—and enjoyed all the pleasures of the savage life.

I have taken, with my son-in-law, possession of 160 acres at the place where there must be a landing for shipping near the mouth of the Chehalis. where I proopen a small establishment for trading with the natives, who will be likely to visit this point from the north, instead of those more distant, for trading. So soon as it will be any object for vessels to visit us, this will be done. The government officer in charge of the surveys on this coast, did not deem it necessary to survey Gray's Harbor, because, as he said, there

were no settlements upon it.

The discovery of gold upon Frazer's river, will change the destiny of Washington and Oregon Territories most rapidly. I know that the gold discoveries are pronounced a humbug. That persons can go to the gold diggings and make fortunes at once, is a humbug, I verily believe. It is a difficult work to reach the diggings. They are a considerable distance up a river of bad navigation and of no navigation at all. They are reached with great difficulty. The country is the wildest imaginable. It is at a great distance from supplies. Supplies have to be taken there at great expense. There are Indians in the vicinity; such as have not been demoralized by intercourse with the whites. They are savage and reckless. All these and other difficulties are to be met by miners. But there is gold to be found there. Enough to satisfy the most sanguine, if they have perseverance, industry, means, and economy and health to carry them through their trials as miners. A great many have come back. These are those who have no means and are destitute of the quality of continuance. The reward is only for those who persevere, and of these there are great numbers remaining. In a short time the mining will be done more systematically, and will pay better. In Washington Territory, about Colville, there is gold as I know, and which will pay good wages when the Indians can be controlled, and food and other comforts can be had there for the miners.

The Frazer river diggings can be reached about as well from your side of the mountains as here. Expeditions can leave the Upper Mississippi in the spring and reach the diggings in time to take advantage of the low state of waters in the fall.

I will write you as I have opportunity. We have no mails here; but will have them as soon as our settlements are organized.

I am now looking out upon the Pacific. Its blue waves are rolling upon the shore, and far out as the sight can reach there is nothing to be seen but the waste of waters. They remind me of the great ocean of eternity to which we are all hastening. If I do not meet you here on earth, I shall meet you there—and I remain, yours truly,

Prairie Creek Postoffice, Logan county. has been reëstablished, and John Tyler r.a. pointed Post Master.

For the libnois Farmer.

Contents of November Number.

"Every man wants a home!" Nothing more true. And every man, of any account, will try to get a home. What else is it that causes the young and ambitious to leave parents and all Eastern ties, to come and settle in the Great West?

"The true wife" of the farmer, is the woman that unites with her husband to overcome the evils and trials of life, and to make the home pleasant. One that encourages him when he falters with trials or misfortunes; bears with him in his adversities, and rejoices in all his prosperity. Such is the true wife, and her love and her happiness should be guarded by you as the apple of your eye!

"Physical Education," the education of the body and the limbs, first, before all other education. It is the basis to build upon. Let the education of the mind follow.

"The Steam Plow," and what of it? Will it lessen the toils of the common farmer? Can be avail himself of the advantages of this instrument on his few acres? Or, is the steam plow alone for the rich? Who answers?

"Hungarian Grass." No farmer has yet spoken of his experience in raising Hungarian Grass. Are they bitten by its cultivation last summer, and, by their silence, wish others to be bitten? Or has the crop been good and profitable, and they wish to keep the facts to themselves?

"The Cane Crop." The papers of the North and West tells us that the cane crop is good; that the farmers are crushing it with their wooden mills; that they make good syrup, and the whole country seems to be rejoicing. Well, it is a matter upon which we should rejoice. We shall no longer depend upon the South for sweets. The drain of money and means from the country, for that object, must cease.

"J. S." tells us that last year he put in his wheat badly, and it failed. This year he has taken more care in plowing and sowing. We hope his experience and practice will be a warning to other wheat growers.

The "One Crop System," is a bad one, whether it be corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, or any other field crop. Mixed husbandry is best. If one crop fails or brings little in market, another produces well and brings a good price. Like Betty, in another matter, the farmer had best have two, three or more strings to his bow.

"Oats." The ground should be plowed in the fall. What farmer knows the benefit of a good crop of oats, and will

not try, even upon a small scale, this practice?

"Labor is the Creator of Wealth." No man can obtain the good things of this life, and truly enjoy them, without earning them.

"Pear culture is successful," where knowledge and industry is applied to the cultivation. The pear should be planted on high and dry ground, should be protected from eattle, from insects, from careless men. With these precautions practiced, we have faith in pear culture.

"Planting of orchards," if not done, better be omitted till spring. If you have the trees on hand, lay them in trenches, cover over all their roots and half of their bodies with earth, working the same into the interstices all about the roots, and then throw litter on the tops of the trees. They will come out bright in spring.

"I have heard of fall oats." They are of little value.

"Catawba Wine." I think Mr. Engleman has reason to complain. The wine crop in Illinois is worth thousands. It is a great and growing interest. One who has tasted the sweetened compounds of blackberry jnice and sugar, elderberry jnice and sugar, elderberry jnice and sugar, will lose the fine taste required for testing the delicate Catawba wine—a wine now regarded as among the best in the world.

"Sheep Raising,"—a capital article. It shows that the raising of sheep, properly managed, must be a profitable business. Here are the figures There is no mistake in these. Thank you, Mr. M'Connell, for your statement on sheep raising.

"The grain crops of the world." These show that we are not likely to have great prices for grain in this country. Our "home market" is pretty much all that we have. Cannot it be made better?

"J. Sawyer, of Tazewell county," takes the premium for molasses at the Tazewell fair, and would have done so for sugar, if there had been more of it. Press on in the good cause, Mr. Sawyer.

"The Springfield Sugar Mills." I have tested some of its products. They are fine. The next census will show Illinois to be among the sugar producing States.

"Save your seed corn!" Haven't you already? If you have not, experience and preaching have done you little good. I don't think you take newspapers, and if you do, you don't pay for them.

"Rust; its cause and its remedy." Its cause is late sowing. Its remedy is early sowing. Does every farmer hear?

"Stenton's Improved Prairie Break-

er." Before I buy one I must see itsubjected to another trial. A draft of 735 lbs. is a heavy one. What is the draft of Derre's 12 inch two horse breaker?

"Orchard Grass." This should have a thorough trial. If it is better than any other grass for pasturage—if it starts earlier and keeps green later—it will prove a valuable grass for our farmers. Hadn't they better test it in small quantities?

"The vegetable garden" in the fall should be taken care of. Take up your vegetables: store them away. Trench up vacant grounds. Plant out asparagus and pie plant now. Cover them well with the manure. Trim gooseberries and currants, if you have them. Trim the cuttings into proper form for transplanting—plant them out, or bury them in your cellar for spring planting, as you like. Shrubbery can be planted out now if you choose; but it had better be done in the spring.

"Gaping chicks" should be compelled to smoke. Put the pipe stem into their mouths and blow the smoke down into their wind pipes. Sickness will follow: they will wilt, (like other chickens in their first attempts at smoking) and will cough, and throw up little worms from their wind pipes, and be well in a few minutes. We are glad that we have found out that some good can come from tobacco. We close. REVIEWER.

### The Sugar Cane Crop.

Mr. Editor:—It seems that our whole season is to be one of mishaps and misfortunes. The rains continued so late in the spring, that we could not plant our cane seed in time. And now, (Nov. 6,) when we want to work it, (after a rain of fourteen days) the roads are too heavy to haul and there is some danger of the cane souring.

I have been at your Springfield Sugar Mill, and have made myself pretty familiar with the work there I am sure that it is a success, and that hereafter the sugar cane is to be one of our staples. But we have much to learn in regard to its cultivation yet. The poorest land in Illinois is the best for growing it. - The land should be high and dry. We want stalks possessing most saccharine. These come from dry land. To be sure they will not be as large as those raised on heavy wet land, but they will be better: and when common prairie land is to he used, it should be ridged and the cane planted on the ridges. There is no fear of the cane being injured in dry weather. The roots run down four feet where they have a chance and until they reach water.

A great many will raise sugar cane next year that have not done so this. To such I want to say,—Don't plant more than you can work, and as soon as

your seed comes up go about getting your mill and fixtures. They will not come to you without bidding; and you should have every thing in order to go to work as soon as the cane is ripe.

I say, don't plant more than you can work. An acre yields an immense amount of stalks, if the cane is good. One acre will yield 40 tons, 80,000 pounds! It is a very heavy article to handle. You can't make a business of hauling it even three miles. You must have a mill nearer. And you better have a good iron mill, and then you will know

what you are about.

There are two of Hedge's mills in Sugar Grove. These are of small size, but they are strong and they will work up six acres each. They cost \$56. These were obtained through S. Francis, Springfield. If you want any more than six acres you must get a larger mill. There is no mistake in this fact. 80,000 pounds of cane multiplied by six will show you what you have got to do if you work up six acres of good cane. Our farmers should be cautious in this matter. They must not leap in the dark. They must count the cost and not waste their time and money.

Six acres, well managed, good cane, will make 1,500 gallons of molasses, and there will be refuse enough to make perhaps 4J barrels of vinegar, or more be-

My idea is from what I have seen this year, that the true way to make sugar cane profitable and available, is for farmers to raise their own cane, to get mills of sufficient capacity to work it up, and to be sure and have these mills ready for work by the middle of August. They should also have their barrels ready in which to put up the syrup.

Mr. Hedges, at Springfield, told me that he would have the process of making syrup made so plax, and published, that no man need make a mistake. He could make good syrup, and if he wanted a refined article, there ought to be refineries in the cities to do this. Such esestablishments need not cost over \$2,000, and could be made to yield handsome

profits to their owners.

I have written this, Mr. Editor, for now is the time to agitate this matter. We are done, I think, in depending on wheat as our great crop. We can make molasses, and I believe sugar, for exportation. Farmers who are able, should raise their own cane, and have their own mills to work it up. Next season there will be a regular market for the syrup in a crude state for refining and making into sugar.

Our people have got along wonderfully in finding out the value of this new plant. In Louisiana, the Jesuits did not make a passable article of sugar until fifteen Going to the Country. -

Mr. Editor: Do you know of a farm in the country that I can get hold of so that I can quit the town? I am quite tired of living here; and you would not wonder if you had half my troubles. "I have a tolerably-snug house and as good a wife as anybody; but she is so intolerably neat and particular, that I believe she will be the death of me. I am not very particular myself, though I have had the best schooling for the last ten

Now, for one branch of my troubles and a small specimen. Haven't we had rains lately? And didn't they make mud? Could you go anywhere out of the house without going into the mud? Well, home I come in the rain after working all the forenoon, stamp at the door to get off the mud and wipe away for dear life at the mat—feel literally sure of being right on the understandings, when I hear the voice of my dear wife from within-"He's coming! get the slippers! don't let him come in with the dirty boots! run! run!" Well, there I stand at the door, the rain pouring down, and at last the door is opened, the slippers presented, and my boots have to be pulled off. But I said that there was no need of changing the understandings, "I know better—I see the mud on them clear from here—take them off," and off they go, and mud comes off with them! Olr, horrible! I can't faint, Mr. Editor. It is impossible for me to faint! It isn't my nature. But the slippers are on and with my umbrella collapsed, I move into the room. "Take away your umbrella—it is running with water! Take it away!" I do it soon as I can, of course, Mr. Editor, and seat myself, pretty nearly out of breath and tolerably near out of patience. "Do you think," says my fair one, "that Mr. Thompson, your neighbor Thompson, came in here to-day, with his boots muddy, and I haven't got out all the mud yet, though I have been rubbing and scrubbing all the morning? I knew it would be just so when I saw him coming. I wonder what kind of a wife he's got?" "A very pleasant, agreeable woman," said I "A pleasant, agreeable — You would love to live in dirt, ankle deep, I believe. Pleasant, agreeable woman! This is all I get for trying to keep things clean. Oh, there are some men who would be suited to live in a stable!"

That's the way of it, Mr. Editor; only it is sometimes worse and sometimes better. In the midst of my troubles, I ejaculated that oft quoted line of Shakespearc---(I wonder if he had, a wife)---"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilder-

Now, Mr. Editor, I am determined to go into the country, where I can live in years after its introduction there. J.G.S. | freedom; and stand to that determina-

tion at the least until we have good DEBBY'S HUSBAND. weather.

### Traveling Pedlars.

Editor of the Farmer: Is there any way of arresting these nuisances about the country? Illinois is thronged with with them. It would really look to me that in Yankeedom, whenever a stout, able-bodied man with a glib tongue gets out of business, he is employed to come to Illinois and sell all sorts of wares and merchandise. Some of them retail silk thread at two cents a skein; some have a new kind of soap that takes grease out of silks; some have a most valuable book that you must subscribe for when you have no money and pay for it when you have; some have a very important article to cement broken glass and China; some have trees that are a great deal better than any which can be had in this State; some have grape roots that produce grapes as large as tomatoes; some have a peculiar kind of salve that will cure cuts, and burns, and salt rheaum; and toothache, and night sweats, in ten minutes; some have the roots of blue roses and the China Rainbow plant, of which only one plant was ever permitted to be taken from the flowery kingdom; some have the ready reckoner, by which you can calculate the interest on one of your notes which is out, and which you have to take up or besued, from January last until the year 2000. All things you can think of are brought around by these pedlars. They come in upon you when you are eating, when you are undressing for the night, and when you honestly wish them all in-a better country. Well, what can we do to check these nuisances? I tell you, sir, when any man peddles, ask him for his license, and if he don't show it to you, complain to the nearest proper officer. And if there is not law enough to make these men take licenses, let the Legislature finish up the business. A tax for a license would keep a good many of these chaps out of the State, and those that did come would be compelled to pay something for the support of the gevernment which protects them while engaged in their prowling operations. JEDEDIAH.

Sugar Cane for logs.

Mr. Editor: Some of your farmers would do a very good thing, if they would furnish the public with a satisfactory trial of sugar cane stalks for fattening hogs, comparing cane with corn. It should be done in this way. Take two hogs of about the same size and weigh them. Put them into pens and feed sugar cane chopped to one of them, as much as he wants; and to the other as much corn as he wants. At the end of six weeks weigh them. Publish the result in the FARMER. This would tell the story. Who will do it?

### Plant Trees.

Editor of the Farmer:—I think an agricultural newspaper will do most service "by saying the right things in the right times." It is now the right time to plant many seeds of our forest trees. Acorns, black walnuts, hickory nuts and the seed of the ash, should be gathered and planted where you wish to have the trees grow. On prairie farms a grove near the dwelling-not too near —would add great beauty, secure great protection against the heavy prairie winds—shield stock—add healthfulness —and other advantages to a farm and its occupants. What is now to be done in this matter, must be done immediately, before the frost binds the earth in chains.

That man who has located on a prairie, and designs to make it his home, should not lose a single season in laying the foundation for a grove. He can do it; he can do it without much expense; in a few years he can enjoy his grove, and those who follow him "will rise up and call him blessed." Nov. 10. A.

### Gooseberries and Currents.

Editor of the Farmer:—Last spring I obtained about a hundred gooseberry cuttings, and after trimming them and cutting them into lengths ten inches long, I planted them out in my garden, a foot apart, pressed the earth hard and close about them, and now without a single exception, as I believe, they all grew and are good plants for spring planting.

It is now a fine time to get cuttings of gooseberries and currants, and to preserve them well, bury them in the ground for setting out in spring. They should be set out as early as the ground can be put in order. Currant cuttings will grow as freely as those of gooseberries.

The fruit of these plants is excellent and cost but little trouble or time to secure it in abundance.

Can't our farmers now spend three or four hours to get the cuttings? If they are to be bought, a little money thus expended will secure a good interest.

DEMPSEY.

### Raspberries.

Mr. Editor: I have never failed to obtain a crop of raspberries when the plants were properly cared for, whether they were the Antwerp, the Faslolf, the Franconia, or the raspberry which is cultivated about the country, and which I believe is a native of New Hampshire.

Old plantations are not likely to do well. Those of from two to six years old, will, if taken care of. And what is the care? Simply in the fall to lay them down and cover them with straw, litter or evergreen branches, to keep them from destruction by the hot sun that some-

times comes in February and oftener in March, when such as are exposed to its influences breeze and thaw so often that the vitality of the stalks is nearly destroyed. If you will take the pains to protect your plants, you can always have fruit. It is not the intensity of freezing, but the changes of temperature in February and March and sometimes in the early part of April that disappoints you in your anticipations of luscious crops of raspberries. It is not now too late to protect your plants.

RIBES.

### The Chryanthemum.

This interesting plant is a native of China. It has been greatly improved in this country by increasing the varieties and producing many of great beauty. It blossoms with us when the flowers of the garden are gone, in the dreary months of November and December.

The Chryanthemum is of the easiest culture. Cuttings of matured wood, set out in the spring in the garden, will form beautiful plants by fall. In the spring, too, the roots of the plant can be divided; a small piece with a bud, set out in a flower pot, that flower pot set in the ground, and the plants will grow beautifully, if occasionally watered, and make a fine show in the last of October, November and December,—the pots being raised and placed where they can have some heat, rain and air.

So soon as they have done flowering, set the pots in a dry, cool cellar till spring,---water them but little. In the spring commence propagating the plants.

### The Shubbery.

Editor Farmer: There is often a great mistake made in crowding small gardens with shubberry. If it is determined to have many varieties, the shrubs should be constantly cut back, and made to grow in small, snug, beautiful shape. They should not be suffered to grow at random. Pinching in the growing sprouts, and cutting them back with shears or the knife (the knife is best) should be attended to in the spring, summer and fall seasons.

It is not uncommon to see roses run and spread, as they will in gardens, by which wildness they disgust one of true taste, instead of pleasing, and fail to produce the best flowers. In small gardens the strong growing shrubs should have no place. Why should the old coarse lilac be grown when a far more beautiful and neater growing and blossoming plant can be found in the Persian? Why should the large, coarse rose bushes be found in your gardens, producing flowers once in the season, when you can have the Dutchess of Sutherland, the Yoland de Oregon, the Madam Laffay,

and that class of roses, which blossom most of the summer and autumn and make neater bushes and occupy less room?

And this choice of plants runs through the whole list. A few handsome plants in the shrubbery are more beautiful that three times the number of the larger and coarser ones.

Now is the season to throw out many of your coarse plants, trim out your roses and get some of the new varieties if you can. It is always pleasant to be improving, and to do this we should aim to obtain new varieties of approved excellence.

ROSEA.

### The Wheat.

The heavy rains have filled the ground sowed with wheat. They may freeze up with the water on them. What then becomes of your wheat crop? When I see large fields of wheat sown on level prairies and no attempts made to drain them, it looks to me as if the owner was tempting Providence. It is the business of the farmer to do his duty by his lands. His experience and his reason were given him for useful purposes. If he does not use them, let him not grumble if his crops are destroyed.

OBSERVER.

### Ornamental Deciduous Trees.

Editor of the Farmer: A few hints in regard to some of our deciduous trees, adapted to the lawn or pleasure grounds, may be of use to some of the readers of the Farmer.

Among the great numbers of well known trees, there is no want of kinds to create a variety in ornamental plantations of any extent; but for the more elegant and refined description of landscape beauty, such as the lawn or pleasure grounds, there are many new trees of recent introduction and less known, that add greatly to the finished character and deserve to be extensively planted. We shall briefly name a few.

The Cut-leaved Oak, (Quercus pendernlulata Hetrophylla,) a variety with deeply indented leaves; but not so strikingly distinct as the beech or maple. It is, however, a very fine tree.

The Cut-leaved Beech, (Fagus Hetrophylla,) is one of the finest cut-leaved trees. It possesses the fine habit and general character of growth of the English beech, though, perhaps, a little more compact, and the foilage is deeply and finely cut or divided, like that of a fern leaf,—having a very attractive appearance.

The Cut-leaved or Eagle's Claw Maple, (Acer Plantanoides lasciniatum,) is another curious leaved tree, with foliage so deeply indented, that, with its fine sharp points, it bears resemblance enough to an eagle's claw, or hawk's foot, to give

it that name. It is rather a slow growing tree; but its habit is free and hand-some, and its masses of foilage render it a fine variety.

The Cut-leaved Lime, (Tilia Europa Lascinida,) is not quite so beautiful as the above sorts, as its foliage is not so deeply cut; but it forms a fine variety, and its more formal habit contrasts with the looser growing heads of other trees. t does not attain a large size.

The Cut-leaved Chestnut, (*Æsculus Lasciniata*,) a remarkably curious tree and very interesting from the contrast of its finely divided leaves with the head and ample foliage of the parent. No one would scarcely believe it was a horse chestnut.

The Curled-leaved Elm, (Ulmus Montana Crispa,) a handsome variety, with very thick green foliage, finely indented and curiously curled or crimped on the margin of the leaf,—a slow growing tree, and an attractive addition to any plantation.

RURALIST.

Central City, Ill., Oct. 26, '58.

### The Cherry Currant.

Editor of the Farmer: The cherry currant has been introduced some five or six years, and is now somewhat extensively cultivated; for, notwithstanding it is scarcely so fine a fruit as the Old Red Dutch, or the Victoria, the very large size of the berries, the showy appearance of the buuches, and fertility of the plant, will always render it a favorite in any collection. The fruit attains a large size. We have grown them so that some of the berries measured seven-tenths of an inch in diameter.

The bushes are very vigorous, making strong, stout wood, with large, thick, dark green foliage. We add a description of the fruit.

Fruit very large; five to seven-tenths of an inch in diameter, round; clusters medium size, usually containing from eleven to thirteen berries; color, bright red, semi-transparent, showing its large seeds through the surface; juice abundant, but rather acid; seeds large.

The currant needs some attention to raise as fine specimens as those named. The bushes also require annual pruning in order to set strong wood.

RURALIST. Central City, Ill., Oct. 26, 1858.

THE HOLLOW HORN.—This disease causes the death of many animals. The Frankfort Yeoman says: "The disease is spinal, caused by the hide of the animal adhering to the bone of the back and preventing circulation, and may be cured as follows: Rub with the hands with as much force and friction as possible, the hide of the animal on the backbone, from the tail to the horns, thereby restoring the circulation."

From the Illinois State Journal.

The Culture of the Grape--Native Wines.

In the columns of the St. Louis Democrat of a recent date, we find the following article in reference to the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of native wines:

GRAPE CULTURE.—Although this cultivation has been in progress to some extent for sixty years past, yet it may still be ranked as an agricultural hobby, or classed with fancy farming. But the time is fast approaching, when it will take a stand as one of the permanent and staple crops of our country.

Upon the first discovery of this continent, the grape vine attracted the particular attention of the early adventures to its shores. The vine was found in profuse variety and luxuriance from Florida to New England, and the great number of species discovered, induced travellers and emigrants to believe that, for the production of wine, the New World would not only rival, but surpass the Old. These expectations have not thus far been realized; and al-

duction of wine, the New World would not only rival, but surpass the Old. These expectations have not thus far been realized; and although wine was made in Florida, according to Sir John Hawkins, as early as 1585, and since that period to the present in different parts of the United States, in a small way, yet it is only within the last fifteen or twenty years that it has been extensively cultivated as a remunera-

The grape vine is now cultivated for wine making in twenty States in the Union, and it is rapidly on the increase. Between the 32d and 40th parallel of latitude, is supposed to be the most favorable for its cultivation, but no doubt some varieties may be found suitable to higher or lower latitudes.

We are as yet in our infancy both in the culture of the grape and also the making of the juice into wine. As a general thing the culture of the grape has heretofore been pretty much in the hands of our German friends but now all classes are giving the subject thought and attention.

The production of the grape in a series of years has proved it profitable beyond almost any other one crop—and it is from this dollar and cent view we must look at it to continue the arguments in favor of increasing the growth. The result in the matter of producing temperance, by substituting the native wine, the juice of the grape, for strychnine whisky, as a beverage to a certain class of the population, is one easily seen by the looker into futurity.

The grape requires care and attention during the whole season—and farmers who have large farms devoted to corn, wheat, or grazing, cannot be expected to make vinting an item of their profitable pursuit; but every farmer who has regard for his family, will not fail to cultivate more or less of the grape for home consumption. Some large families there are who devote one acre or more to the grape, hiring one extra hand for the purpose of caring for the grap crop alone, and make a profit by so doing

Any supplies of grapes or grape juice have, and will always find a ready market in any of our principal towns and cities. As a remunerative crop, the West and Southwest, wherever a fair trail has been made, now answer in the affirmative.

It is with great pleasure that we notice the increasing preparations making throughout the United States for the culture of the grape, for the purpose of providing the American community with a healthful and reliable wine. There is not a single reason why wines can not be produced in our own country, of equal strength and value with those really manufactured in the vineyards of France. The experiments which have, for several years past, been made by the grape growers around Cincinnati and other parts of Ohio; at Hermann, in Missouri, and by the German-Americans around Belleville and Highland, in this State, prove conclusively, not only that a superior quality of wine can be manufactured from our native |

grape, but that the business can be engaged in with profit to the producer. In fact, three fourths of the families in the Uniced States, with very little trouble and expense, may lay by, once a year, a barrel at least of very excellent wine, from either the grape or the currant, both of which are easily produced, and within the reach of all who have even a small patch of ground: We have heard the opinion some. times expressed that the heavy soil in this part of Illinois was not favorable to grape culture; but in disprool of this, we would state that, at our last County Fair, there were exhibited specimens of Isabella and Catawba grapes, equal to any, for table use or for wine, that we have ever seen grown in other more vaunted localities. All that is necessary is care and attention; and for the very moderate sum of from five to ten dollars, any family may obtain, by a very simple process, from thirty to fifty gallons of wine, which, if preperly and carefully preserved for a moderate length of time, will be quite good enough to set before a King or a Queen. On account of the difficulty of obtaining a genuine article of foreign wine, except at an extraordinary price, is would be well, both on the score of economy and health, if the attention of every owner of a garden patch could be turned to the manufacture of domestic wines-either from the grape or the currant, both of which are vastly preferable to the trash manufactured abroad out of different kinds of liquids, exported from the United States for the purpose, and returned to the United States again under the heretofore popular foreign

It would indeed surprise many a pretended connoisseur of fine wines, which bear upon their face a French or a German impress, but in reality had their origin within some of the many subterranean vaults in the city of New York-to notice the vast difference between a genuine grape wine of American manufacture, such as may be found down at Belleville and Highland in our own State, and the spurious French wines which are so admirably produced in the New York cellars and actics in generous abundance. A superior domestic wine, however, is more easily drank than manufactured. A good deal of care, experience and patience are requisite to produce the finest quality; but when all the difficulties have been overcome, the gain far exceeds the time and the money expended. A fictitious article, on the contrary, is almost instantly produced by the aid of peculiar and powerful acids, which, when taken into the human system, are extremely detrimental to health, and which often goad the consumer on to madness or death. The consumption of domestic wines will be found conducive in an eminent degree to temperance and moderation. It is these spurious brandies and wines which are concocted out of the most deadly poisons, that are the cause of so much intemperance and excess, and keep the public mind constantly excited at reading the daily accounts of murders and other crimes committed among us.

Grape culture in the West, we are glad to observe, is getting to be a subject of increasing importance. We trust the time is not far distant when private families will generally know how to produce their own wines, and thus drive away entirely those base imitations which materially assist in shortening life and making it miserable.

EARLY ONIONS.—Persons desiring to have onions early next spring, should plant out the small bulbs now. A bed should be made in a warm part of the garden and the little onions set out in drills. So soon as the weather becomes at all severe, they should be covered with litter, to be taken off early in the Spring.

## The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 1, 1858.

#### ILLINOIS FARMER FOR 1859.

We shall avoid the common practice of sending agents into the country to introduce the Illinois Farmer among the farmers and to solicit subscriptions. The low price of subscription, if there were no other cause, would not justify the expense. The Illinois Farmer has been published for three years, and with reasonable success. We are often in the receipt of notices of approbation of its management, and of promises of enlarged support.

Our aim is to publish a paper that shall be useful to farmers. Our soils and our climates require different] systems of farming from those practiced in the old States. Hence we endeavor to present to our readers all the important improvements in Western farming.

We have yet much to learn in Illinois in regard to the best modes of cultivating our soils and securing crops. The past two years has furnished a painful and instructive school to many of us. The great questions now presented, are---can we secure paying crops under all the vicissitudes of our seasons?---and if so, how is this to be done? These questions have to be answered, and we believe to a considerable extent, it can be satisfactorily done. And this is by thorough farming; --- by adopting plans which shall secure the growth and perfection of vegetation, not only in favorable, but in unfavorable seasons. We do not suppose that this can be altogether accomplished; but much can be done. He who makes discoveries to this end, carrying them into practice, will accomplish a great good.

We are sure we are right when we say that there is a greater spirit of inquiry and investigation among our farmers than has been known in any former fession requires the employment of mind, quite as much as any profession, to render themselves successful. They are educating their children---and giving employment to thought, --- for which there is an ample field around them. They are beautifying their homes,---making them pleasand desirable.

path of the cultivators of the soil, is the humble aim of the ILLINOIS FARMER; and to strengthen our hands and give us power to be useful, we ask the kind assistance of the farmers of Illinois. We hope to improve the FARMER in the coming year, and to render it of essential benefit to its readers. We desire every subscriber, every friend and every postmaster to aid in getting up clubs for this work.

### REMEMBER THE TERMS.

 One copy per year
 \$1 00

 Five copies at 75 cents each
 3 75

 Fifteen copies at 62½ cents cach
 9 37

 Fifty copies to one address
 25 00

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting ten subscribers and over.

In New York wheat does not freeze out on underdrained land.

Mrs. Loudon, the talented author of a work on gardening, recently died in England.

The Freeport Journal says that "the Chinese Sugar Cane is a success there. It will pay better than wheat."

Fawke's machine will unquestionably go right ahead with the moleplow as an underground drainer. It ought to make twenty miles of drain a day. Wouldn't that do something for Illinois?

III. Prather's plow for deep culture is believed to be a capital implement. We hope he is not in advance of the times. Deep and perfect cultivation will pay in Illinois.

An extraordinary head of six rowed barley was discovered in Yuba county, California, in 1854. The product the next year, with the increase, till last spring, was own, and the crop the past summer amounted to 5,440 bushels.

GOOD CROP OF SWEET POTATOES .period. They are feeling that their pro- M. A. Low, of Madison county, the present year, on one-fourth of an acre of land raised one hundred and one bushels and three pecks of sweet potatoes. "The potato plants were set out on ridges, eighteen inches apart, and the ridges three feet from each other,--next scraped, then plowed down, and thrown back and hoed no more till dug." To assist and to throw light on the Who can do better than this?

Com Osage Orange Hedge can be set in the fall. Generally the farmer has some spare time now which can be given to that purpose.

Tender roses should be protected as soon as there is a freeze. Lay them down, cover them over with leaves, and lay a board over them.

A farmer stated to the writer that his land, plowed with the Double Michigan Plow, yielded from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of corn more than his ground plowed with the common plow.

The Chinese double-flowering peach, when in blossom, is very beautiful. The flowers are double, and resemble the flower of the Camelia. What is strange, these trees often produce double peaches, though not of good quality.

There is a shrub growing on the Rocky Mountains that produces a fruit like a small apple, very red, and eatable. It might be improved by cultivation.

Montana is the name of a new "Yankee town," at Pike's Peak. There is gold there, but as everywhere else, the man who gets it must work for it.

The Chinese sugar does not succeed well in New York. No matter, Illinois can supply New York with all the sweetening she wants within the next five years.

There is a great scarcity of vegetables in this market. Of cabbages, there are but few, and are sold at 8 and 10 cents each, and potatoes at 80 cents per bushel.

Farming tools of every description should be placed under cover for the winter. They will lose 25 per cent of their value by being exposed to the weather.

The Country Gentleman has offered a reward of \$500 to any person who will bring to that office a root of wheat on which stalks of chess and wheat are growing-the person claiming the award to deposit \$100 as forfeit, in case he does not make his claim good.

The Delaware Grape ripens some weeks before the Isabella and has a most agreeable flavor. It is the best American grape known.

State Fair Trial of Implements and Machin-

We commend the following circular to the attention of all manufacturers of machinery and to the officers of all agricultural societies. We have in our humble way protested against the system of awarding premiums at fairs for implements and machinery without subjecting them to trial. And trials should be made with deliberation, and the judges on such occasions should be men who thoroughly understand their business. We often find implements and machinery presented for exhibition, whose greatest merit, apparently, is their exquisite finish. These machines may operate well; but their fine finish will on trial, be of no importance to them. We do believe that such trials as are desired can be had under the auspices of our agricultural societies; but we question whether this can be done at our usual fairs. Men there have too little time to investigate the principles of machinery. wish to see everything on exhibition and can devote but little attention to one department.

We are aware that the time has passed for the holding of a meeting on this subject as called in the appended circular at Cincinnati; but the facts embraced in that circular, and which are important to all manufacturers of implements and machines, requires its publication at this time. We regret that it was not received by us until near the middle of November:

Newark, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1858.

At a meeting of delegates appointed by Meehanics and Manufacturers in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, held at the State House in Indianapolis, on the 17th day of October, 1858, the undersigned, as Chairman and Secretary, were directed to address you on the subject of a great and general trial of machinery and implements in the Northwestern States during the summer of 1859.

It has long been the opinion of the most observing and successful of our artisans and builders of agricultural machinery, that there is not enough attention paid on the part of agricultural societies, to this important and indispensible adjunct of farm labors; that the position given, the premiums awarded, and above all, the manner of making awards, are not calculated to encourage the exhibitor, or give the public any adequate idea of the true merits and value of im-

excellent machines do not exhibit them, failing to see proper inducements for undertaking the labor and perplexity of exhibition where the rewards are so uncertain and inadequate. For these reasons initiatory steps have been taken for organizing at some suitable point in the Northwest, during the next summer, an exhibition and trial of implements and machines, under such supervision and rules as shall insure the most thorough examination and comparison of all which shall be offered, and to this end, as we would in no way interfere with existing organizations of State or National Agricultural Societies, we now address you on the subject, desiring that you may give us your views of the subject in writing, or send from your association a delegate who shall efficiently represent the views of your officers, at a Convention to be held in Cincinnation Wednesday, the 17th day of November next.

This meeting will decide as to the advisability of placing the trial in whole or in part in the hands of some existing organization, or of arranging for an independent prosecution of the enterprise.

We do not attempt to give details of plans to be adopted for securing the results which we so sincerely desire, but leaving such details to the decision of those who shall assemble at the time appointed, only premise that we repudiate the awarding of premiums, or the expression of anything but facts elicited by the trial, and embodied in a full and clear report, which facts shall relate to the same points in all the machines of any particular class.

Conceding, then, the necessity or utility of the undertaking, the main points for discussion, at the November Convention will be those relating to the direction and supervision, the organization of a competent committee, and of finances. These are thought by some to be clearly adjustable, and we approach the community with confidence that such a programme will be offered as shall invite the confidence and favor of all interested.

We hope to hear from you in good time, and that we may have your favorable approbation and support.

Please address J. E. Holmes, Secretary, Newark, Ohio.

ARTHUR PETER,

Chairman, Louisville, Ky. J. E. HOLMES,

Secretary, Newark, Ohio.

LARGE PEACH CROP .-- The brothers Loughry, of Adams county, Ohio, raised this season thirty-six hundred bushels of peaches, which brought them in Cincinnati, an average of three dollars per bushel, or an aggregate of over \$10,000. Deducting the expense of gathering and plements shown, while many who build marketing, the net product was \$9,000.

#### THE STEAM PLOW TRIAL.

The steam plow trial, under the supervision of the State Agricultural Society, was held at Decatur on the 10th instant. There was but one plow on trial. Three others expected were not present. The proprietors say that they will hereafter appear on our prairies. The plow exhibited belonged to J. W. Fawks, and was the same that was at Centralia. On the morning of the 10th, it was fired up, for trial. The ground selected was south of the Depota blue grass sod. The plaws were not calculated for our soil, being eastern plows. Nevertheless, the engine moved forward as rapidly as men could conveniently walk, drawing six plows, cutting a foot each, and doing the work satisfactorily. When the engine reached the end of the field, it turned in three-quarters of a minute, and returned, plowing, to the point from which it started. The engine seemed to be under perfect command.

On the day following, it also worked very satisfactorily.

Mr. Fawks does not regard his machine as perfect, but believes, with a few improvements, it will do all that can be done by a locomotive steam machine. It can now be used for threshing, sawing, grinding, &c. Mr. M T. Soott, of McLean county, has engaged Mr. Fawks and his machine for a year on his large farm at Chenoa. It is supposed that the machine can break up 20 acres of prairie a day, at an expense of fifty cents the acre. Some two or three thousand persons were supposed to be present at the exhibition, who all appeared to be much gratified with the performance.

On the evening of the 10th, the Executive Committee met at the Barnum House, and adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That having witnessed the performance of J. W. Fawks' "Steam Plow," we deem it our duty to record our opinion, that this ingenious machine is well adapted, as a stationary engine for farm purposes, and that with improvements it can be made useful for plowing on our prairies; but that it is not as yet such a machine as will entitle it to the premium offered by this society.

Resolved, That in consideration of the expenses incurred in exhibiting this machine at Centralia and Decatur, the Corresponding Secretary is hereby authorized and required to draw an order on the Treasurer of the Society in favor of J. W. Fawks for the sum of five hundred dollars.

But a few plows were present for trial. The committee adopted the following resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine them and report upon their performances:

Resolved, That Dr. II. C. Johns be appointed a committee to further superintend the trial of steam and other plows, and that he have full power to call to his aid any scientific or practical skill he may require, and on behalf of the Executive Board, award any commendations said plows may merit.

Dr. Johns appointed the committee, who made the examinations, and made the following report:

We the undersigned committee, appointed by the Illinois State Agricultural society, to examine the plows upon trial at Decatur, on the 10th and 11th of November, 1858, report, that:

We have examined the "Gang Plow and Seed Sower,' invented by Joel Lee, of Galesburgh,

and, in our or inion, it is an improvement on most other similar plows; and we believe it is worthy the attention of farmers generally.

We have also examined the Gang Plow manufactured by C. H. Dawson, of Jacksonville, and pronounce it a great improvement on the old plow in common use.

We also examined the single plow with wheels, manufactured by H. Prather, of Decatur—which we think will be valuable for deep plowing and for foul ground.

S. M. Parsons, Ezra Marquesse, F. May, T. B. Hoppin, D. S. Stafford.

### The Imphees as Sugar Plants.

It will be recollected by those who are conversant with the history of the Chinese Sugar Cane, that soon after its introduction into France, Mr. Wray, of South Africa, discovered in that country, of which he then was resident, several varieties of Millet, which he believed, on experiment, contained saceharine properties to a large amount. Mr. Wray came with the seeds into France, there made experiments, which appeared to satisfy him, that the Imphees yielded more saccharine than the Sorgho or Chinese Sugar Cane. Mr. Wray came to the United States, on invitation, bringing his seed, which was planted and crops produced on Gov. Hammond's farm, of South Carolina. Gov. H. believes it a more profitable article for molasses than the Sorgho. He has raised it extensively this year; but we have seen a late letter from him, in which he states, that he made nosugar.

The Imphee seed, to some extent, was planted in this State last spring. A farmer in Grundy county made sugar from the juice without difficulty. But we have had no such certain and conclusive evidence of the value of the Imphees, as saccharine plants, before this time, as will be found in the following communication, from Mr. R. KIM-BALL, an old and respected citizen of Tazewell county. The statements made by Mr. Kimball can be fully relied upon. We hope however, he will furnish us with some more particulars. We wish to learn whether the Imphee comes to maturity sooner than the Sorgho. We wish more particulars in regard to the conversion of the syrup into sugar. We doubt not, as he says, that he prefers the Imphees to the Sorgho; but we want to know all the causes of this preference.

We here give the letter of Mr. Kimball, and will only further remark that the experiments of Mr. Kimball do him great credit, and we believe will be useful to the country.

Delayan, Tazewell Co., November, 15, 1858.

Editor Illinois Furmer:—With your permission, I will now answer your request, to know how I came out with my Imphees, (African Sugar Cane.)

I desire to say, Mr. Editor, by way of in-

troduction, that I have always been a lover of sweet things. I have often wished, when rearing my family, that I had a hogshead of sugar just to go to, and use as we desired. Sugar has always agreed with me. I have always been fond of sweet cake, good family gingerbread, pies of all descriptions if made good and sweet, and, in short, all those good articles that pass under the appellation of pastry cooking. Such things are a vast saving of other articles of food, besides being far better for the physical system, and much more satisfactory to the mind.

Last year I was a mere beginner in making molasses from cane. We kept about two barrels for our own use and had plenty to go to the whole year. I sent three samples to Springfield, made after the cold freeze. The committee said it was very pure, but had a bad flavor. Our folks thought, however, that it was very good, and so did all our visitors that eat of it.

Not being disheartened on account of the opinions of great men, I have still persevered in trying to improve, and do better, if possible. Accordingly I obtained nine varieties of Imphee seed (African Sugar Cane) of Mr. A. O. Moore, of New York city. I planted five varieties the first of May, a few days before the wet weather set in. The other four varieties I planted May 29th. All the varieties ripened well; nor did the wet kill a single plant, although some stood in the water most of the time for a month. On ripening I found the canes very sweet and sugary.

My first attempt in making sugar was on No. 1, (Oom-see-a-na.) I dreaded the trial, as I knew nothing about sugar making, except what I had read. And then I had not half the materials or implements that I wanted. I, however, made about twenty-five pounds of moist sugar.

I next worked up the other varieties of the Imphee simultaneously, and made a batch of about fifty pounds of good, moist, rich sugar. I then made a small batch of what good cane I had left, and used more bone black. This was delightful in flavor, and the best I had ever seen, (although, I suppose other folks have seen better.)

Perhaps I ought to say that in making the first batch from No. 1, I selected the best stalks; and afterwards worked up the poorer stalks, together with some of No. 10, (Sorgho-ka-baie,)—a good deal of this also granulated.

Last of all, I worked up No. 4, (nce-a-zana,)—in which I had no faith—to ascertain if that also, contained sugar. I clarified it better than any other parcel I had worked. It appeared beautiful in syrup. I boiled it down to the consistency of sugar; but there was no sugar in it, nor was the syrup of a pleasant flavor. I threw all the seed away as worthless.

My experiments prove to my mind two hings:

1st. The Imphee (African Sugar Cane) is very prolific in sugar; and

2d. That I am not an experienced sugar maker, although I made sugar every time I tried. My only difficulty is in separating the molasses from the sugar.

I came very near burning the first batch, in trying to get the heat up to 238°; but could not do it. Perhaps the fault was in the therville, Ky.

mometer. It was a 225° thermometer—marked to 240°.

One remark, and I have done. I have kept all my varieties of Implies seed separate; put up in bags and marked; but my remark is,—that the Imphee is bound to take the place of Chinese Sugar Cane in this State. It has already done so with me. I am confident that it is far better than the Chinese Sugar Cane, and that it contains much less mucilage, and consequently the juice is much more easily clarified. I have some seven or eight bushels of the seed of the eight good varieties.

Respectfully, R. KIMBALL.

The editor of this paper has made arrangements with Mr. Kimball for his Imphee seed. It will be put up in papers by him, and sufficient to sow two square rods will be sold for five cents.

### The Cattle Market.

The attentive observer of the cattle market in the Eastern cities, must be struck at the large amount of stock sold there from Illinois within the past six months. The pressure of the times here has forced this stock into the market, and the sales have been made close. We have not a vast amount of stock left which will be suitable for the market next season;---from which we infer that after next spring cattle will be high in Illinois. We know the vastness of the amount of our resources in this respect, still we believe our conclusions will prove correct.

### Sheep Raising.

The conclusive statement in our last number, by Mr. A. B. M'Connell, of this county, of the profit of raising sheep, has drawn the attention of many of our farmers to the subject; and we doubt not will be the means of increasing the number of flocks in this county. Sheep raising and wool growing here—by those who know how to manage them—has always been profitable;—while wheat raising has generally brought the farmer in debt.

### Two crops of Isabellas.

We have seen the second crop of Isabellas grow and mature tolerably well the present season. In trimming the vines, much was cut off so as to throw out fruit on the fruit buds designed for the coming year. The position was favorable, and the fruit would have ripened perfectly but for the cold wet weather which continued nearly two-thirds of October and a part of November.

We presume that our Tennessee subscriber can obtain Orchard Grass Seed at either of the seed stores in Louisville, Ky.

### Illinois Nurseries.

These are amply sufficient to supply all the demands for trees and plants which can be made by the farmers of our State. These nurseries are generally situated convenient to railroads, and trees can be delivered at all leading points in the State in two or three days from the nurseries. No sensible man can believe that for our soils and climate, trees and plants raised in the State are not better adapted than trees and plants raised in other soils and climates.

With all these truths plainly exhibited, our nursery men do not supply one-tenth of the trees and plants purchased by our farmers. Nurserymen of other States have their agents scattered all over Illinois, so that a farmer scarcely escapes from their drummers, and they hang on to him, tell a "slick" story, and urge him until they get an order-and then he must take the trees when they come, like or dislike them, and he must pay for them. There may be eases where these trees have succeeded well. These, however, are rare. Where are the hundreds of thousands of trees scattered over this State by the Eastern nurseries? Echo answers, "Where?" They are not in existence. Still the farmers will buy them until repeated failures cure them of their folly.

Do our farmers subscribe for the agricultural papers? Do they read them? If they do, they can easily learn where they can obtain all the trees they want. They can get them from responsible nurseries and responsible men;—they can get good, sound, flourishing trees, not covered with insects or put up in straw filled with Canada thistles. They can get trees accustomed to our climate and soils. They can foster an important business in our State,—a thought worthy the consideration of our citizens,—and build up a business that will add wealth to our community.

In this State there are numerous large nurseries, in which large capitals are employed. These capitals are taxed and the taxes go to support our State government, schools, &c. The stocks sent into our State by foreign nurserymen,—who employ salesmen at so much a month, pay no taxes here. They are brought into competition with the stocks of our nurserymen, to the injury of them and of our farmers, who purchase the foreign articles. We propose to do one thing in this matter, which is just and right, to all parties concerned. When a pedlar comes into the city to sell goods for a few weeks, we make him pay a handsome license fee. Our proposition is this,—that the sales of these foreign agents shall be considered and that they shall he made to take out licenses and pay for them in such sums as will place their stocks in the market on an equality with our nurserymen. This is just and right, and ought not to be complained of. If the nurserymen of this State would memorialize the Legislature for this object, we believe the Legislature would pass such a law as will answer the purpose desired.

Our readers will notice a communication on this subject in the present number of the FARMER:

### Mr. Morrill's Land Bill.

The bill granting lands to the States for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, will come up in the Senate in the regular order of unfinished business, at the coming session. We feel a deep interest in the passage of this bill through the Senate.

And why? Because we wish to see the profession of agriculture elevated to its true position. Mind as well as muscle should be employed in the operations of farming. These qualities cannot be had or combined without education; and the farmer wants precisely that education that will fit him for his duties. He should be a chemist, so far as the principles which affect his business are concerned. He should understand the laws of physiology, for on their observance depend the life and health and growth of all animal and vegetable nature. He should have some knowledge of the veterinary art, learned from competent instructors. He should understand botany, horticulture, geology, mineralogy, meterology, mathematics, penmanship, book-keeping, map and perspective drawing, and the operations of machinery.

These branches of education, so necessary to an accomplished farmer, cannot well be learned in our schools. Farming is the great interest of the country, and in the establishment of educational institutions, why should not this great interest be provided for? We have our medical colleges, law colleges, divinity colleges—and why not farmers' colleges? Precisely because farmers, placed in the back ground by customs and usages and institutions of the country, have been unable, had they the disposition, to stand up for their rights. It has been constantly kept before them that farming was a business only requiring physical power, to plow and sow and to gather the crop. They are learning now that science added to labor, enlarges crops, lessens toil, and preserves the value and fertility of the soil. New light is illuminating his path, and new interest and new pleasures are urging him on to improvement.

Let Mr. Morrill's land bill pass and an era will commence with our agricultural population, that will soon be seen in the improvement of the country—and which will place our farmers in the community where they ought to be—fully equal in all respects to the other professions which from time immemorial have looked down upon them as the "mud sills of society."

### Sugar Cane Seed.

Col. M. Pierson, living in the vicinity of this city, raised this season something like an acre of sugar cane. It perfectly ripened its seed, and he is firmly of the opinion, that those of his hogs, living on it, grow quite as fast and fatten quite as rapidly, as those fed on corn. His cattle are very fond of the stalk, eating it with great relish. He believes that as a crop for stock, sugar cane is fully equal to corn. Now, here is an opinion that our farmers can rely upon.

### Fall Planting of Trees.

On account of the extraordinary amount of wet weather the present fall, it may not be expedient to plant out the trees ordered from nurseries. It will not benefit the trees to have their roots stand in ground perfectly saturated with water for five or six months. We suggest that when the trees are received late that they shall be put into ground by the heels, and kept till spring. For this purpose select a dry and high piece of soil, digatrench two feet deep, lay down a few trees in the trench, so as to have half of their tops come above ground, throw in the dirt carefully on the roots, so that every portion of the roots shall be covered; then lay in more trees, and continue on in the same manner until all are put away, and then if you cover over the trees with s slight covering of straw it will be all the better for them. We have tried this plan with great success.

### Upland Rice.

We have successfully cultivated the Chinese Sugar Cane and have used it profitably in making a rich syrup. A few years will make us entirely independent of other countries for sweets.

We propose that our farmers shall make a trial of a Southern plant, which we are quite sure will be grown successfully here—Upland Rice. Mr. A. Conner, of Carbonnale, had some, of very fine quality, on exhibition at the State Fair. John Russell, Esq., of Greene county, Illinois, has successfully raised this rice, the present year, on his farm. Rice, raised in this State, would be a very pleasant and healthful article of diet.

Cotton was formerly produced in considerable amounts in the Southern part of the State. Cannot this be started in hot beds and transplanted into the fields? We do this successfully with sweet potatoes. We would like some of our sriends to try it.

### Sweet Potatoes.

The Early Yellow Nansemond Sweet Pototoe, introduced into this section of the State, the last spring, proves to be a very superior article—productive, sweet, dry, and keeps well. Now, our farmers having this stock, should take measures to preserve the seed and keep it pure. We lose a great deal by neglecting proper cautions in preserving the purity of our vegetable seeds.

Club, there was a few days days ago, an interesting discussion on butter making. There was one important point of consideration, not often thought of. It is the case of hard and soft water in working butter. Facts were presented showing that soft water should always be used, and that hard water injured the butter.

A hint for sugar cane growers.

A year ago the present fall, Lucius C. Francis, of Germany Prairie, about four miles from this city, by accident or design, we don't know which, scattered some ripe sugar cane seed on a patch of dry ground, which in fall and winter was trod into the ground. That seed germinated early last spring, grew well, was not injured by early frosts, and the cane was matured, if we recollect right about the middle of August.

We repeat that the plants came up early in the spring and were not injured by frost.

Those who are going into the business of sugar cane growing need not be informed of the advantage of having a portion of their crop mature early. If the seed can be planted in the fall, and the plants come up early in the spring, remain uninjured by the frost, and thus secure the maturity of the crop by the middle of Angust,—these facts are very important and should be heeded by sugar cane growers. We know that the foliage of certain plants, young and tender as they may be, are not injured by early frost,—though when near maturity they are killed at once by frost. The same facts may apply to the sugar cane,

We suggest to those who design to grow sugar cane the coming year, to prepage a small portion of ground this fall in a dry warm place, and plant a few rows of sugar cane. It if succeeds, as we hope it may, an important question will be settled—of great value in the cultivation of sugar cane. The trial will cost but a few hours labor.

P. S. Professor Turner has had some experience on this same point. Chinese sugar cane seed was left upon his farm last fall, and it sprouted in the spring and made good cane; but he suggests that last winter was unusually mild.

### Hogs.

Hogs are now bringing \$5 per 100 fbs nett, in most of the Western markets. This is a fair price, and would be a great price if we had our usual stocks of corn. We allude to the fact here for the purpose of again calling the attention of small farmers to the business of hog raising. Hogs have paid well in this market for years—sometimes giving the farmer a very large profit and in no case, as we recollect, failing to give him a fair profit, when he raised the hogs himself. We do not speak of those, who, anticipating very large prices for hogs, in some seasons, paid extravagant prices for hogs to fatfen.

With a little attention, a farmer can soon get into a stock of hogs. He can have his pastures; he can have his rye fields; he can grow very early corn to feed and fatten them, and later corn, if he wishes to bring them into market late. But to do all this successfully, there must be care and system. There must be suitable shelters, yards, water, conveniences for breeding. The farmer must make it one of his principal objects—keep it always in view to get the best stock;—he will soon take a pride and pleasure in it—will be interested,—and everything will be ikely to go on right. If a farmer could

have two hundred Berkshire hogs, or of any other good variety, as large and fat as those taken to market last year by Job Fletcher, Jr., of Sugar Creek, in this county—it would make him feel tolerably comfortable in these severe times.

### Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

As this is the best period for setting out the rhubarb roots, some remarks on the subject will not be out of place. Some twenty years, or more ago, the word rhubarb had anything but a pleasant sound. Some person, however, in England, tested the plant for sauce, and found it had, in some degree, a pleasant taste and acidity, which he thought could be improved by cultivation. In its natural state, the stalks were small, wirey and hard. The seed was planted, the growth of the plants stimulated, new varieties were introduced, until but little of the character of the original plant remained, and until Myatt's Victoria was produced. This fine plant, in this country, was followed by Downing's Collosal, and Cahoon's Mammoth. In England, again, was originated Scotch Hybrid and Linnæus. All these varieties have their admirers. Myatt's Victoria is excellent where it succeeds. Downing's Collosal is very large and fine. Cahoon's Mammoth Seedling, is the largest that grows—a sour, coarse plant. The Scotch Hybrid is quite large and produces wonderfully. It is claimed for the Linnaus that it is the best. All these varieties are distinct. There are many others in market. We like them all better than Cahoon's.

The cultivation of the Pie Plant is simple. The ground should be trenched deeply before planting and filled with manure. The ground should not be heavy or wet. The plants should then be set out, four feet apart, one bud on a root in each hill. The next season you may carefully pull off a few leaves. Every fall manure your plants. By this mode of cultivation you will have immense crops of large and fine stalks.

### Sugar Cane as a staple crop.

Many farmers will grow sugar cane next year as a staple crop. Its value as a saecharine plant is now known; and its cultivation and the working up of its juice into syrup can be made as regular and as safe a business as any other. If grown for stock, no more care is needed in growing it and saving it, than corn. If it is grown to work up into syrup, whoever does this, must take time by the forelock and have his apparatus ready to work as soon as his cane is ripe. He must regulate the quantity of cane he proposes to raise by the means he has to work it up. few realize the amount of good cane on an acre of ground. It will yield forty tons, or eighty thousand pounds.

W. H. Ladd, of Ohio, recommends farmers who wish to preserve their oats from rust, to be prepared to sow the seed without plowing next spring.

#### The Steam Plow.

Editor of the Farmer:—I have seen the veritable steam plow. I have seen it at work; plowing up six furrows at a time of strong blue grass sod; turning about as readily as a team of two yoke of eattle. I certainly admired the results of the genius of man. He had even made fire and water do the work of the ox and the horse; and he had shown the ability of increasing power to any extent required.

I went home, Mr. Editor, and did a good deal of thinking while my horse plodded his weary way through the mud. The improvements of the age are wonderful. It is scarcely safe for any man to say where these shall have their limit. I have seen much and heard much of the project of steam plows. I now believe the steam plow will succeed. It can be made to break up our prairies. It can do a vast deal of work when the machine is perfected and when all circumstances, water, fuel, suitable condition of the soil, favor the work. Twenty acres a day can be plowed by these machines. I believe it. So much for the prairie. And more, I believe it can be made to work on stubble ground, though it did not work at Decatur. Vast improvements will be made in these steam plows. How much time was spent even in making a plow to scour in our prairies? Who does not remember the old Carey? How little little like its successors,--which are seen almost everywhere, and especially the beautiful Derre Plow?

Believing that this steam plow is to succeed,—succeed after a good many improvements and trials,—what is to be the result? The plow is to cost \$2,500. Common farmers will hardly want such plows. It appears to me that the rich can only use them successfully. A man who has two thousand acres of prairie and has loose capital enough, can own the plow—can have have his engineer-can use the machine to ditch his grounds,—to force the mole plow under the ground and drain it, to throw up immense embankments on which he can plant his fence, to move his threshing machine, to saw his lumber, to grind his corn and wheat, to cut his wheat, and do many other things. Doing all these things successfully, he can raise crops far cheaper than his poor neigh. bors, that have to do their work with horses

Now all these things are so; and what is to be the result? Are the rich to swallow up our small farmers, the "bold and hardy yeomanry," always the richest to a country? Who can tell?

Mr. Editor, if all that is anticipated of this steam plow and others in prospect, (for I am told that in this country there are already *pive* steam plows that promise to be a success.) I ask what is to be the result upon the farming and general interests of the country? I wish some of your correspondents would give their views upon the subject. If the steam plow succeeds, great revolutions in farming are to take place upon our prairies. These revolutions are not to be confined to Illinois, There are millions of square miles of prairie in the United States that have not been touched by the plow. HOMO.

### Best Ground for Orchards.

Editor of the Farmer:—I notice an inquiry by "M." in the November number of the FARMER respecting the proper soil for an orchard. He says: "On my farm I have black loam, some a little inclined to sand, and some barrens in which there is a large intermixture of clay. The black soil is level prairie, sandy on ridges, the barrens on high land." It is difficult to tell which of these soils would be best for an orchard without seeing them. In this section I should prefer the high barrens, providing it is of a good corn soil. Barrens that are high and little rolling are the best for an orchard. The fruit crop is more certain on high land than low. Black prairie soil is good for orchard if it is sufficiently dry at all seasons of the year; trees on such soil will grow more vigorously and not fruit so young as those on barren land. Our own orchard is in the edge of the barrens, and is the admiration of all that see it. The oldest part, 200 trees, are 12 years since set; the balance, making 1,700 trees, have been set the last two, three and four years, many of them just ready to fruit. If you think Mr. M. will be benefitted by this you can publish it or any part.

> Yours truly, VERRY ALDRICH.

### The Physical Training of Girls.

It is a matter of common observation that English women belonging to the higher classes unite with their mental accomplishments a far greater robustness and strength of physical constitution than are usually found in the females of this country, and all are ready to admit that the human form, in classic anz tiquity, far exceeded in the perfection of symmetry and vigor the ordinary development of the present day. The race that gave to the world a Venus and an Apollo is still regarded as furnishing the best examples of physical strength and heauty; and perhaps those who are familiar with the social customs of the ancient world will concede that this perfection was the result of the systematic training and exercise of the body, then made an essential part of education. In the ages of chivalry, too, when a man held it a greater honor to excel in feats of arms than in scholarship, we read of wonderful achievements of physical strength. But all the lessons of the world's experiences in such matters seem to have been lost in our modern civilization; at least in America. Look at the women of our higher circles, with their thin and willowy forms, their pale and sallow faces, their inability to endure the slightest exposure or fatigue. Observe in all classes how early the cheek loses its youthful freshness; how common are complaints of "delicate health;" how universal the appearance of fragility. It is true that public attention has, within a few years, been in a degree awakened to this subject; but as the light in Milton's infernal prison only served to make curkness visible, so this attention has only exposed the utter and fatal neglect of the dutya neglect almost everywhere apparent.

If a panoramic view of the evils growing out of neglect of the proper physical training of children could be presented, the horror and alarm created by such a survey would drive fond parents into the adoption of a better system. Mothers who now compel their infant off-priog to live as prisoners, pitting in vain for fresh air and invigorating exercise, because Mary or Biddy can not find time to take them out, would not only make the servant perform this duty every day, letting the house work go rather than omit it, but would make some ar-

little ones allowed to play half the day out of doors, running and wrestling "at their own sweet will " need no gymnasia to develope their strength; but city bred unfortunates will be Lenefitted by Calisthenic practice. The increase of institutions for this purpose is a good sign. A lady who presides over a large one in this city, appropriated exclusively to women, and where there are now thirty invalids informed us she received three years and a half old, and would warrant the manifest improvement of their health in three months. Amusement she makes an essential element of these exercises; for as all the museles of the body should be brought into play, the powers of the mind, so intimately and mysteriou-ly connected with the physical frame, should not be inactive.

We would advocate, or rather insist upon, the attachment of a gymnasium to every school; and if one were in every house, it would trove an actual saving of more than its cost, in physicians' bills, medicines and nurses' wages. A frolic every day with the "reclining board" or the "parallel bars," would put to flight many juvenile ailments, banish the physic bottles from the shelf, and shed a glow of cheerfulness throughout the household. The benefits that would result to the community and to turne generations from such a system are absolutely rangement for more thorough exercise of all the limbs than a mere walk can furnish. The invalentable

The evils of a hot hed education, where culture of the mind is attempted, with neglect of physical development, are not so universally recognized as they should be. The old adage—"mens sana in copore sano"—shows the ancient climate of the parallel culture of body and brain. The dependence of the integrity of the brain on the health of the body—the need that organ has of rest as well as exertion, ought ever to be borne in mind. Nature should be allowed her bent in harmonizing the employment of the intellect with physical activity, by alternate exercise. And no school deserves patronage where this subject has not had due consideration.

It was never designed by our Creator that the life of a human being should be made miserable by ill health. Strict observance of his wise laws will secure health; indeed, we would not be afraid to say that any child born of healthy parents, allowed ahundance of exercise in the open air through childhood, and pre-erved in youth from injurious habits, may be sure of immunity from disease, till nature's great debt becomes due in the course of events. Entire freedom from headaches and indigestion, with its train of diseases, will be his portion whose early life has had this judicious training. Think of this, mothers and teachers, we entreat you! and when you opine that an infant "must have worms," or note symptoms of languor in a popil-ask yourself if the young creature is not suffering from privation of the blessings God gives freely to the poorest, and which can not be denied without entailing a train of miseries upon such a portion of life as your negleet may leave to the child under your care.-N. Y. Express.

The fall season has been much against tree planting. It is not a very good plan to plant trees so as to have their roots stand in water all winter. They had better be heeled-in in a dry garden. This is done by digging a trench, placing their roots into it about a foot in depth, and filling in the fine earth, so that the earth will come into contact with all the roots.

From the Illinois Journal, Dec. 1. The Hog Business.

During the last week the hog business has been prosecuted in this place with considerable activity. The weather, however, has been unfavorable a great part of the time, being almost too mild for safe operations, while the rain and the impassable condition of the roads have been a serious drawback to business.

II. Jacoby reports that he has up to this date packed 11,000 hogs and has now 1,000 in the pens, with 4,000 contracted for and yet to arrive.

J. L Lamb reports that he has packed 10,-000 with two thousand now in the pens, and 4,000 to arrive.

The price for good hogs remains at \$5@5,-50 net, dividing on 200 pounds.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday, says: The weather is too warm for packing, and few only are offering. Only one slaughter house going today. Holders are firm at 64c @64c, and buyers offer 6@64c, dividing on 200ths.—

A few were taken yesterday at the first figures,

but no sales were reported this morning.

The Louisville Journal of the 27th, says: The market continues by yant; but few sales have transpired. At tof 1700 heavy hogs sold on Wednesday at \$6.75, and ye-terday 100 head at \$6.65.

the Falls, was over 100,000 head, and nearly all the pens were full. The number estimated to be killed around the Falls this season will not exceed 280,000 head. It is generally believed that the season here will close by the 10th proximo.

In confirmation of what we have already mentioned, in regard to the great falling off in the weight of hogs in Indiana. Illinois, and all the North Western States, we are enabled to state, from a letter from Springfield, Ill., that 8000 hogs killed there this season, show a falling of of 30 pounds per head over last year's weight.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says: "We heard of no sales of extra heavy above \$6.75@6.80, although holders to a very considerable extent asked \$6.75 for the former and \$7 for the latter.

Last year, for the week ending December 1st, the receipts were 35 172, and the total for the season to that date 95.081. This season, the receipts so far are 137 821.

The Chicago Press and Tribune of Saturday,

'The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, for the last forty eight hours, foot up 10,258. The market for live hogs is quiet, with scarcely any demand for light hogs, which seem to preponderate. Heavy hogs, however, hold their own, and the yards are pretty we'll cleaned out.—Sales of heavy, range from \$4.55 to \$4.75 gross and light at \$4.64.20 gross.

The entinued mill weather operates against Dressed Hogs, and the market is not so brisk. Light Hogs range from \$4.75@5 and slow sales at that; and heavy hogs at \$5.40@5.60

At Decatur, I'l., a place well situated for receiving hogs by rai road, the Chronicle of Thursday says 9,000 head have been packed this season, and that over \$100,000 has been paid out there the present month for Hags.—About \$5@5 50 net is paid.

At Pekin, Ill., oh Friday, packers were busy: hogs arriving rapidly and selling at \$5.50.—Beef packing was also under way, \$2 gress and \$4 net being paid for cattle.

The last season in many orchards at the East, the apple was attacked by the curculio insect, and the fruit destroyed.

Tree Peddling.

Editor of the Farmer:—No sooner is the spring planting of trees and shrubbery finished, than the whole country is alive with the professed agents of foreign nurseries, who make it their business to visit almost every family in the country, and wheedle them into the purchase of nursery articles, or to sign orders for them. These pedlars succeed in inducing a vast number to give them orders. The orders are filled and the trees, &c., come in the fall. There can now been seen at most of the railroad stations piles of Rochester trees. The "knowing ones," will not purchase; but those who have not much experience of the ways of tree pedlars, will.

We have law to protect merchants against the competition of pedlars who would trade about the country, and because they do not have to pay rents here, or taxes on their stock, or support their families, can sell goods cheaper than regular merchants, and carry them to the people's doors. The same protection should be given to our nurserymen. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in nurseries in this State, and much more would be if they could go into the market with a fair competition with nurserymen out of the State. Our laws discriminate, but it is against our own people and against home industry. We tax our nurseries; they pay heavy taxes to support the government and other institutions of the country. These foreign pedlars pay no taxes, no license, they are under no responsibility, but come in fall and spring as plentifully as the frogs once were in Egypt, and enter, if not the bread-troughs of the people, into all their houses, and generally annoy them until they get their orders for trees. The orders are sent off-the trees come-the money is collected and sent out of the State. Our own nurserymen are deprived of a market; and our people have no security that the trees are of any account or the varieties that they ordered.

In the purchase of trees from home nurseries, responsible men are dealt with: they are responsible for the goodness of the trees purchased and their varieties when coming into bearing. They have always a reputation to sustain, which is of very great importance to them.

Now, our opinion is, that the least our Legislature can do, is to give our nurserymen a fair competition in the market. They pay taxes and so should the foreign tree pedlars. Their stock cannot well be taxed, but they can be required to take out licenses in every county where they sell, paying a just amount for the same; and also be compelled to furnish satisfactory security, to be valid for six years, that not more than—per cent of the trees and shrubbery shall die the first year, and that when in a bearing state, their fruit shall conform to the original bill.

By adopting such a system a fair competition will be secured, and the people protected from imposture.

While there are thousands of dollars paid here to these pedlars for trees and shrubbery, all the same articles in a healthy condition, accustomed to our climate and soil, can be purchased at less prices than paid to the foreign pedlars, at nurseries in our own State—some of which can be found in almost every county.

We suggest this matter to the consideration of the Horticultural Society, which is to meet in Bloomington on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of next month.

### The Chrysanthemum.

Editor Farmer:—I have been often surprised that no more attention has been paid to the cultivation of this plant. The flowers now embrace all colors, perfectly double, and very numerous. Their propagation is very easy. Take up the plant very early in the spring, and separate it so as to have one bud on a a root and plant them out in the garden about ten inches apart. They will grow and make fine plants before fall, and if you wish them to flower late in the garden, and make a gorgeous show when the leaves are falling from the trees, and the general appearance of the garden is desolate, you have only to plant them out in some warm sunny border. To have plants for the parlor, the single root may be set out in a pot, and that pot set into the ground for summer growing. By seeing that the plant has sufficient water, pinching it back so as to make a good shaped plant, you will have beautiful pots of flowers in the fall months. There is danger when you take the plants from the garden in the fall that you keep them too warm in the house. The consequence will be that they will soon get through with flowering,—whereas if you kept them in a cool place the flowering would be prolonged for two months. I was fond of this flower when a child, at which time we had only one, a pink variety. Now we have many, and the flowers are larger and more beautiful than they were thirty-five years ago, when the only name I knew the plant by, was

ARTEMISIA.

### Agriculturaļ Colleges.

The Penusylvania and Michigan colleges are now in successful operation. The walls of the Maryland college are now being put up. A meeting to take measures for establishing an Agricultural College in Missouri, was lately held in St. Joseph. Measures are in progress to establish a college of the same character in Iowa.

We have received a few parcels of Polish wheat (sometimes called Grant Rye) for distribution. The grain is very large and fine, and we desire to put the wheat into the hands of men who will give it an effectual trial.

THE C. A. & St. L. RAILROAD.—The public are generally aware that ac effort was being made in the U. S. Court at Chicago, to take above road out of the hands of Gov. Matteson, on the alleged ground that he had misapplied the funds. The evidence to the contrary was overwhelming; and the case abandoned. Gov. Matteson's friends anticipated the result.

The State Agricultural Society.

We received the following communication just as our paper was going to press:

Having in view the interests of the people of the State whose chief pursuits are agricultural, and with the wish to aid and extend the great and important benefits which have been rendered by the efforts of the State Agricultural Society by their Fairs and publications, and by exciting the interests and competition of our producers and stock-breeders, as well as draws ing forth from the minds and pens of many intelligent citizens, valuable essays and addresses on subjects intimately connected with the objects of its endeavors. Acknowledging all these, we present herewith a plan which, if adopted by the State Society, and assisted and fostered by the representatives of the people, must, in our opinion, tend greatly to increase the efficiency, benefits and usefulness of the Society, and promote the interests of the great source of our wealth and power, which is agricultural.

The plan proposed is, that as near as can be made by not dividing counties, a geographical division of the State shall be made into four districts or departments, representing Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Districts; and that at some accessible and prominent point in each district be located Fair Grounds, buildings and fixtures, and that in each year in such district a Fair shall be held, open for the competition for all citizens in the district, and to all other States, and that a central State Fair shall annually be held at Springfield as soon as may be possible after the close of the District Fairs, at which Central Fair any animals or articles which may have received premiums at any of the District Fairs the same year, may be entered to compete for the grand State premiums which may be offered. That all these Fairs shall be under the administration and government of the State Agricultural Society, and controlled by laws and rules instituted by the State Society. We would recommend, for the purpose of carrying out this plan, if adopted, an application to the Legislature, by the State Society, for suitable appropriations from the State Treasury to place the establishments on an efficient footing, and at as early a period as may be possible.

Many arguments can be advanced which we think must be conclusive of the advantage to be gained by the proposed change, among the most important of which will be the cutting off the great annual expense now incurred by the present plan of yearly changing the location of the Fair. One of the rules of the State Society declares, "That this Society will hold its Annual Fair at no place which will not pay the entire expenses of the grounds, fixtures and police;" and to thus secure the location, it is necessary to raise from seven to nine thousand dollars from the citizens of the town at which the Fair may be held. It must be apparent to every one that this heavy tax, though self-imposed, must in time become an onerous one, and does each year call for an expenditure of money for which no adequate return is made, or at least, which might, if used in a different way, go much further to carry out the objects of the institution. By this means the Fairs may, and probably will, be precluded from people and sections, where great beneft might be rendered, by the inability of the people to raise the required sum demanded by the State Soci-

Here the Fairs proposed by us once permanently located, they would at once become self-sustaining, and the premium lists could be greatly enlarged, and the inducements, tending to the improvement desired, be greatly extended. Each District Fair would be better, both in the number of entries and people in attendance, than are the present State Fairs, as the interest in them would become localized and centralized, and the real advantages would reach a greater number of people. It is the case with our State Fairs, that in all departments except

horses and cattle, and, to a great degree, even in these, there is little interest manifested, and but little contributed to the exhibition beyond a limited section surrounding the location of the Fair. People living at great distances, having valuable animals or articles, or rare and valuable works of art or mechanism, will not, except in a small degree, incur the cost and risk of taking such animals or articles to the Fair. This fact—which will be Joubted by none—we consider strong in establishing the evidence of the advantages of the propo ed change. The Fairs, as now held, are, to a great degree, merely local exhibitions, and interest but small sections, while the District Fairs would excite each the same interest, and extend its influence and benefits in its owa section more than can be done by the present mode. The objects of the Society in holding Fairs is, to promote the interests and extend the influ ence of an improved and constantly improving system of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, mechanics, arts and domestic industry, and to encourage improvements in implements, breeds of stock, &c., and the diffusion of useful That great information among the people benefits have been conferred by the State Socicty is evident; and it must be manifest to all that it may be made capable of extrnding this influence to a great extent by the adoption of the proposed plan. The object is to reach each year, by the attractions of our fairs, the greatest number of our citizens, and bring them within the reach of its benefits by making them accessible to the greatest number. No one can doubt the good judgment which located the last State Fair in the Southern part of the State, where never before had such an exhibition been seen, and the good which must result from it can not be calculated; but could such Fairs be held in that section each year, the interest would be constantly kept up, and such an arrangement would greatly accelerate the advance of the people in their improvement, aided by the organization of the institution; while if a number of years should elapse before the Fair was again held, much thought and interest which have now been started or brought out would lose much of its power and efficiency for the need of proper stimulation, and such must be the case should our State Society continue the present plan of its Fairs. In our opinion, the plan we have proposed would do more to bring up all sections of our State towards a standard of perfection more rapidly and surely than can be done in any other way.

The matter will be brought before the State Society at their next annual meeting, and we hope the County Societies will send repressn'atives there, that full and free discussion of the plan may be had, and the best course be pursued.

North.—Booone, Bureau, Carroll, Cook, De Dalb, DuPage, Grundy, Henry, JoDaviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall; Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Marshall, McHenry, Mercer, Ogle, Putnam, Rock Island, Stephenson; Whiteside, Will, Winnebago-25.

East.—Champaign, Clark, Clay, Coles; Crawford, Cumberland, DeWist, Edger, Effingham, Fayette, Iroquois, Lawrence, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Richland, Shelby, Vermillion, Woodford, Tazewell, Livingston-22.

South. - Alexander, Bond, Clinton, Edwards, Franklin Gallatin, Hamilton. Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson; Madison, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, St. Chir, Union, Wabash, Wash. ington, Wayne, White, Williamson-28.

West.—Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Chris tian, Fulton, Greene, Ilancock, Henderson, Jersey, Knox, Logan, Macoupin, Mason, Mc-Donough, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Peoria, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Warren—25. ADAMS COUNTY.

### COMMERCIAL.

### Chicago Market -- Nov 27.

There is no inquiry for Corn and no sales to report. O ts quiet, but firm, with a fair demand for old crop at 53@54c in bags. Barley more active with a sale of No. 1, at 67c. in

WHEAT-Sales are 200 bu No. I, Red winter at 90c (upper warehouse), 600 bu. No. 2 spring at 55c; 300 bu. at 54c; all in

FLOUR-Continues firm with the following sales: 75 bbls choice Spring X at \$4,05; 60 bbls do at \$4,25; 160 bbls "Winnebago' Spring Extra at \$3,88; 50 bbls "Atlantic" do

LARD-Is firm with an upward tendency. We quote 9½@10c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 9@91/4c.

DRESSED 11:105—Sales are 7 head av. 210 lbs; \$5 50; 9 head av. 266 lbs. \$5@5 60; 5 head av. 225 lbs, \$ 50.

#### St. Louis Market--Nov. 27.

FI.OUR—Yesterday an advance took place in city brands, with increased activity; and sales of 2,000 bbls superfine took place at \$4 50 delivered, and 500 bb's at \$4 40 and 100 \$4 50. To-day 200 bbis city fancy sold at \$4 50, and country flour sales embraced 40 bags superfine at \$2,100 bags extra at \$2.75: 250 bbls fine in lots at \$3 50; 550 bbls superfine, in two lots at \$4 20.

WHEAT—Yesterday an advance of from 3@5e per bushel

was had; owing to the activity in flour and small receipts, with sales of several lots choice tall at as high as \$1 20. To day's market was again depressed, but no material change in prices; sales of 11 sks sprine at 80c; 140 sks common full at 85c; 100 sks at 90c; 164 at 92½c; 77 and 120 sks at \$1; 150 at \$1 05; 72 at \$1 08; 34; 127 and 174 sks prime red at \$112½; 128 and 188 do at \$1 15 \$\bar{7}\$ bu.

CORN—Yesterday corn was in excellent demand, with light appears with some 1300 the sold at 70 to 73c \$\bar{7}\$; bushed

light supply, with some I300 sks sold at 70 to 73c ? bushel. To day the market was nuchanged; firm, and little offeredsales of 68 sks yellow at 78c; and 121 and 400 sks at 79c ?

OATS—Receipts have been very small, with few sales, and at high rates. Yesterday 400 sks sold at 69 to 70c ? bushel. To day, offerings were still smaller, with sales reported only of 50 sks at 70c; 50 at 75c and 34 sks at 76c ? hu.

BARLEY—Market has been steady, at 50 to 55c for spring

and 95c to \$1 for fall. To-day the market was dull, with sales of 55 ska spring on private terms, 51 sks do at 55 and 278 sks good fall at 90e ₹ bu.

RYE-Receipts and sales are extremely light. Yesterday 27 and 65 ske sold at 65c, ske returned, and to-day only 30 sks at 70c. sks returned.

BUCKWHEAT—21 sas sold to day at 70c ? bu WIIISKY—Market firmer, with an advancing tendency, with sales of 250 bbls in lots at 23c per gallon; and 54 bbls on private terms.

SALT-G. A. is selling at 971/2 to \$1, and Turk's Island at 75 to 80c per sack, a decline.

### St. Louis Live Stock Market -- Nov. 27.

Bellevue House Stock Yards.

BEEF CATTLE—There is a moderate supply of good cattle offering, with a good stock of common and superior on the market. Butchers pay for good to choice 5/26 6c, net; for fair to good 21/2@3c, gross; superior and common sell at 11/2@

2c. Shipping demand fair at 5 /c for good quantities.
1.0GS—Are coming in more freely and in good demand. Packers are paylug \$6@6 40, butchers pay 51/4@51/2 for heavy, well fatted hogs. None left on the market unsoid. SHEEP-But iew coming in at present, and demand light.

Good sheep are selling at \$2 50@\$3.
COWS AND CALVES—A moderate supply offering. Good cows suitable for shipment are in demand at \$20@\$35 per

### New York Cattle Market -- Nov. 27.

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the

ionowing sources:	
Ohio	935
New York	
Illinois	728
Kentucky	
Indiana	482
New Jersey	42
Michigan	120
Connecticut	

### PRICES OF REEF AT PORTY-POURTH STREET

FRICES	OF BEEF AT PORTI-	TOURTH BI	MEEL.	
	To-day		Last w	eek
Premium Cattle	none		91/2c	@93/40 @91/40
First quality	9e @91/4c		9c.	(a,91/4c.
Medium quality.			8c.	(a 81/40.
Poor quality	6½c @,īc.		7e.	@71/2c
1 ourest quality	4½c.@6c.		5c.	@61/2c
General selling p	ric 86 1/2 c.(a, 8c.	*	7c.	(a)S1/2C.
Average of all sal	es7c @—		71/4C	.@71/2c.
At Browning's	Chamberlin's and	O'Brien's		

materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street ing reports Beeves at 6c@9c, Chamberliu reports Beeves at 6c@9c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 6½c@8c

- REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET. There never was, in our recollection, a good market for cattle on the week following Thanksgiving--we doubt if there ever was a poorer one than that held at Forty-fourth street to day. And no wonder. What do we want of the 4.298 beeves brought to the City this week-a majority of them poor eating--when there is and has been any amount of good fat turkies offered all over the city at 10c@12c ? fb; and from that all the way down to 4c. for medium qualities and for those which have been killed long enough to be tender, and which, though not at all spoiled, have yet been kept long enough to make the holders think it about time to "shove them off at some rate." Prices were not so much lower to-day than they have been-and that is not saying much, for they were thought to have reached the lowest possible point weeks ago—but the fact is, there were few buyers at any price.

Allerton reports Cows, selling at \$25@\$30 for ordinary, and \$35@\$40 for goed, with a very few at \$50@\$60. Few Cows in market, and very little inquiry after them at

VEAL CALVES. The Calf trade scarcely differs from last week. Good Veals sell readily at 6½c, and a few choice ones at 7c. "Bobs" are plenty, an 1 sell slowly, (we should be glad to see no sale) at \$1 25@\$1 50 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS Mutton has been as low as 3c@6c. 7 lb., in Washington Market. Live stock is dull, at 3½c@4c. 7 lb., gross weight, or 50c@75c. 7 hesd less than last week. Sheep are worth more in the country than here just now. Large numbers remain unsold.

	Live.	Dend.
eavy Western Corn Hogs	51/2@55/8	634@7
ight Western Corn Hogs	5 @ 1/4	61/2(0 63/4
onimon Corn Hogs	41/2@5	6 461/2
istill-ry Hogs	.43/4(0.5	6 661/4

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### NEW HARDWARE STORE

#### W. B. MILLER & CO.,

West side Capitol Square, (David Spear's old stand,)

SPKINGFIELD, ILL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Hardware and Cutlery,

Guns, Window Glass, Nails, Paints and Oils, Coach Trimmings, &c.

Beg leave to call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Builders and others, to their extensive at d welt elected stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. Having the advantage of being solely in the Hardware Trade, we can jurnish goods as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Our object is to make our store a place where persons can always find a complete

Hardware of All Kinds,

At the lowest prices. We have paid especial attention to the selection of our Goods, being particular to have them of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Builders will find it much to their advantage to purchase their materials here, of which they will always find a complete assortment, as they will get them at low prices.

Annexed will be found a short list of the articles to be found in our store. Hoping you will be induced to give us a call and examine our stock.

Full assortment shove's & | Auger and centre bits; B: ides Full seartment hay and manuit cks; Chaint es; Halterar breast chains; Scythes, a. Einds, in season; Farming implements; Knives, forks an ! speons; Porcelain and Brass kettles; Pots, ovens, spiders, &c; Augers, assorted; Coffee mills;

Axes, hatchets, hammers; Shovel and tongs, pokers: Full astortment of Planes.

Turnscrew bitts; Crunter sinks and reamers; Plane irous, assorted; Bread and post axes, Adzes; Hand, pannel and rip saws; C. S. back and compass saws; Mill and ; cut saws; Gimlet point screws; files, all kinds; Spirit levels, gauges, Wrenches: Drawing knives; Bench stops; Oil stones

Nose, shell and spoon bitts;

Builders.—Butcher's, Beatry's and Witherby's Chisels.—Nails, all sizes; strap and butt hinges; reveal hinges; shutter fastenings, all kinds; bol's, all kinds; turn buckles, sash pulleys and cord; sash weights; locks and latches, all kinds. Orders for every thing in the way of Building Hardware so-licited, which will be filled to satisfaction of purchasers.

Blacksmiths and Coach Builders supplied with stock and tools and all articles in their line at low prices.

Fruit Trees for Sale. HAVE 15,000 TREES, 5 YEARS old, from seven to ten feet high, well branched, (very nice) that we offer this fall at the low price of \$12½ per 100; also 15,000 4 years old, at \$10 per 100, to cash customers. Next spring we shall charge \$15 for 5 year, and \$12½ for 4 year. Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Grade, Currants, Pie Plant, ornamented trees, shrubs r ses, evergreens, &c.; Austran and Scatch Pines, from three to six feet high, at 25c per three and Scatch Pines. trian and Scotch Pines, from three to six feet high, at 25c per foot; Norway, lilue and Whita Spruces Hemlock, Arborvita, Balsam Fir. European and American Larches, with a good variety of hardy flowering plants. Orders respectfully solicited.

VERRY ALDRICH.

Pleasant Ridge Nursery, Arispe, Bureau County, Illinois.

### B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE I one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assortment of

### Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Mowers, Straw Culters, Hedge Trimmers, Schles, Grass and Fruning Hooks, Cradles, Seythes, Snaths, Firks, Hoes, Shovels, Scoops, Axes (all kinds and makes), Picks, Mattocks, Fun Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing Machines.

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Lalches, Butts. Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Nails. TRIMMINGS-great variety

Carpenter's, and Builder's Tools!

Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Braces, Bitts, Drawing Knives, Squares, Trowds, Bevils, Hatchels, Hammers, Adzes. Burch and Broad Axes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Sleptoc's Morticing Machines, Files, &c.

### Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Sercw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, de.

COOPER'S TOOLS. Fine assortment, Knives, Hooks. Planes, dc.

CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's, Table, Pocket. Pen, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Shears, Cissors, Curvers. de. Great variety. GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled English and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardware

S.A. WYS

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches to sixty inclusive, furnished at manufacturers prices.

Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings. In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roscutes, Rings, Snaffles, Bilts, Panches, Webbing, Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Saddler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

### Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Pialed, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Handles, Cartain Frames, Turned Collars, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Deer and Carled Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Rubber

packing.

\*\*D Orders promptly filled and forwarded.

May 1st, 1857. B. F. FOX.

THE ILLINOIS

### Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS.

CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4. 1839. Amount of premium notes in force February

1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

\$800,000.00, Secured by a lien on property insured, valued

at over \$9.000.000!

THIS company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each, tegether with every other similar species of property within

### LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE!

The Directors feel justified in recommending this company to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Illinois. Every one insured becomes a member, the company being an association of customers-each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. As the indemnification fund augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks, the capital of the company it comparatively exhaustless; and the cutire safety of the institution must be apparent to every one who reads

The cost of insuring in this company is so low, as to render it almost inexcusable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, ELIAS HIRBARD, L. KELLENBERGER, SAMUEL WADE, ALFRED DOW. BENJ. F. LONG, R)BERT SMITH JOHN JAMES, BENJ. K. HART, TIMOTHY TURNER, HENRY LEA.
M. G. ATWOOD, NATH'L HANSON JOHN BAILBACHE, JOHN ATWOOD, M. G. ATWOOD, BENJAMIN F. LONG, President. LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treas.

M. G. ATWOOD, Sec v. An Agent for this Company may be tound in almost every County of the State.

Application for insurance may be made to

JAMES L. HILL. Agent. at Springfield,

### STAR CORN MILL,



For Grinding Corn, Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY point, or from our wagons, that run through the different parts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price,

which is, for the mill complete, \$60.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

HUNT, PYKE & Co., Springfield, Ill.

We need but Say that where the Star Mill has been used, it has gained credit beyond all other Mills low in use; and the farmer only needs to see and 'ry it in order to become convinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grinds green as well as old corn, (corn and cob passing through it together,) which no other Mill will do. Farmers and stock-growers can save from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in each 100 by the use of this Mill; (at least we have certificates to that effect.) Persons having once experienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteful practice of feeding corn in

It will undoubtedly make good meal of shelled corn for fam-

The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour,

and makes an easy druft for two horses.

We can produce first premiums, diplomas, and recommendations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Mills, see

N. B.- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill, and also see one in operation by calling at the Agricultural Store of FRANCIS & BARRELL,

UHLER'S PLOWS The Double Curved Upright Steel Mould Board Plow.

MIE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR Plow still continues to supply. the great demand which its merits have created. Its combination of rare advantages has recommended it to the agricultural community throughout the State of Illinois, it

is now admitted that it has no equal.

The following note is but one of the many testimonials which have been furnished the manufacturer of the working

We certify that we have lately used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other plows we have ever used. We cheerfully recommend them to the public.
Wm. P. Lawson, Wm. Pollinbarger,
J. J. Short, Payid Newsom,

John W. Beck,

Uriah Mann, Philemon Stout.

Authorized Agents.

John Kavanaugh, P. Sangamou county, Jan 17, 1855. From the peculiar form of Uhler's plows they are not excelled by any other now in use. It scours very bright, sheds off stuboles admirably, and runs light and easy to the team. The largest sized two horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully in breaking prairie. The limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is tobe pleased with

In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making wrought iron upright ones, and two-horse plows.

Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prairie plew now in use. Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on hand constantly.

Manufactured by Springfield, Ill., at whose establishment these favorite plows can be had, from a single one to a number unlimited.

# B. B. LLOYD, DENTIS ST., over J. RAYBURN'S.

DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARS WARRANTS A BENTALPRACTICE OF FITTED A FAMILY AND A bim in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several prominently performed.

ums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had many city of the United States

or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velum and would, so as to restore

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphin; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace: Messrs, Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

Sweet Potat Plants. WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PROper season, for sale by the hundred or thousand, at fair prices; (see advertisement of early Nansemond potatoes) FRANCIS & BARREL.

### A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH! CONCENTRATED LYE!

A FAMILY ARTICLE, For making soap without Lime, and with little or no trouble

and trilling expense. THE CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVE-NIENT article ever offered to the public for that purpose. EVERY FAMILY can make all the soap they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye. Nothing

else is required.
ONE POUND BOX will make 25 gallons of fine soft soap, or nine pounds of elegant hard soap, and several gallons of

A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and cheapness

PRINTERS, and all others using a strong Lye, will find the "Concentrated" three hundred per cent. cheaper than anything else they can use.

For safe by all the Druggists and Grocers In the country.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who manufacture extra superfine snow white TABLE, DAIRY and PORK PACKERS SALT, warranted free from all impurities, and the only really

pure salt made in this country. Caustic soda, for soap makers, soda ash, refined soda ash, sal soda, bleaching powder, bleaching liquor, manganese, nitric acid, muriatic acid, aqua fortis, chloroform, soda sale-

atus. septü-daw4m farmer2m For sale wholesale and re\*ail. by J. B. FOSSELMAN, Druggist.

### MOLINE PLOWS.

Manufactured by John Dere,

S THE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING A is at hand, the subscriber would ask the attention of Farmers and others interested, to his large and superior stock of Plows of all kinds, now in use in the West, consist-

ing of Three sizes of Improved Clippers, made from the best Caststeel, and finished in very superior manner; these plows for ease of draft, and perfect plowing, have no equal in this

Four sizes and qualities of the common form of old ground plows, made from Cast, German and American Steel, which are equal to any plaw made after this style, Corn Plows of two qualities.

Double and single Shovel Plows.

Five Tooth Cuttivators. Harrows, two styles, reversable, adjustable, and Giddes Double Harrow.

Ox Yokes of three sizes, finished in the best manner,

and a very superior article.

Twelve and Fourteen in Extra Breakers, for breaking Prairie or other sod, with two and three horses-these are

very superior breaking plows.
Common breakers of every size and style, on hand, or

The Michigan Double Plows. Cf this I am making two slzes for three and four horses. This plow is adopted to breaking, plowing stubble land, or subsoiling; and will do anykinds of plowing in the best manner. No plow has given such general satisfaction wherever it has been used. It should be more generally introduced for deep plowing and

subsoiling.
All orders for plows either singly or by the dozen will receive prompt attention.

Sept., 18.8-6 times. JOHN DEERE.

\*\*\* All of said articles can be had on application to Francis & Barcell, Springfield.

### Western Land Office.

T. S. MATHER.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROperty, Farms and Unimproved Lands,

PAYMENT OF TAXES Collection of Claims.

Government Lands

ENTERED WITH WARRANTS OR CASH IN ANY LAND DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, MINNESOTA OR NEBRASKA.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Office over N. 11. Ridgely's Bank, West side Public Square, Springfield, Ills.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES SHUABERY, &c.

FRANCIS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL, • will receive orders for all description of trees from the Dul'age County Nurseriea, L. Ellsworth & Co., preprietors. These trees are well grown, healthy, and their genniness is warrante... Orders for fall planting can be forwarded to them at any time from Jane till November.

Catalogues will be furnished those who wish to purchase trees and shrut bery on application to Messrs. Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

QUEENSWARE. LARGE FOT DIRECT FROM THE potteries in England, to be sold at very low prices by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Drills. ON HAND, FOR SALE, THE BEST varieties grain drills. FRANCIS & BARRELL. FRANCIS & BARRELL.

### B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line ever off-cred in this market. Importing many styles of English goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and on as lavorable terms as any house cast or west. His stock embraces a very large and complete assortment of

### Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reapers, Mowers, Straw Catters, Hadge Triamers, Seeks, Grass and Franing Hooks, Cradles, Seyties, Snaths, Darks, Hoes, Shovels, Scoops, Axes (all Finds and makes), Picks, Matlocks, Fan Malls, Seed & parators and Threshing Ma-

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS WAREHOUSE. Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Nails, TRIMMINGS—great variety

### Carpenter's and Builder's Tools!

Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augers. Braces, Bilts, Drawing Knives, Squares, Travels, Bewils, Halchets, Hummers, Adzes, Barch and Broad Axes, Boreing Machines, Gould's and Steptoc's Mortiving Machines, Files, &c.

### Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows. Anvils. Vices, Screw Plates, Tongs, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, de.

### COOPER'S TOOLS.

Fine assortment, Knives. Hooks. Planes, de.

### CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's, Table, Pocket. Pen, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Shears, Cossors, Covers, &c. Great variety. GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled English and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Hardware

S.A. W. S

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches to sixty inclusive, furnished at manufacturers prices. Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings.

In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roscales, Rings, Snaffles, Bilts, Panches, Webbing, Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Saddler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

### Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Piated Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Bruss and Safer Pated Screw From Bunds and Pated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Hundles, Curtain Frames, Turwed Culturs, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Deer and Carled Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, Homp and Rubber packing.

n orders promptly lilled and forwarded. May 1st, 1857.

B. F. FOX. THE ILLINOIS

### Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

LOCATED AT ALTON ILLINOIS.

CHARTERED FEB. 23, 1839. ORGANIZED APRIL 4, 1839. Amount of premium notes in force February 1st, 1856, constituting a fund for the payment of Losses,

\$800,000.00,
Secured by a lien on property insured, valued at over

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THIS company insures dwellings, stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, barns, stables and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property within

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The cost of insuring in this company is so low as to render it almost inexensable for the owners of insurable property not to avail themselves of its protection.

BOARD OF DARECTORS.

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TYMOTHY TURNER,
M. G. ATWOOD,

\*NATH'L HANSON,

RENJAMIN F. LONG, President.

"U. G. ATWOOD, Sec'y.

M. G. Atwood, Sec'y. LEWIS KELLENBERGER, Treas. An Agent for this Company may be found in almost every County of the State.

Application for insurance may be made to

JAMÉS L IIII.I. Agent. at apringheld.

### STAR CORN MILL,



For Grinding Corn, Cob, Hominy or Meal and General Stock Feed.

WE DELIVER THIS MILL AT ANY point, or from our wagons, that run through the dif-

Point, or from our wagons, that run through the different puts of the country, at the manufacturer's retail price, which is, for the mill complete, \$t0.

Orders, or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

HUNT, PYKE & Co., Springfield, Ill.

We need but say that where the Star Mill has been used, it has gained credit beyond ait other Mills low in use; and the farmer only needs to see and 'ry it in order to become constitued that it is not for its interpretable that it is not for the farmer. vinced that it is perfect in its arrangement from the fact that it grinds green as well as old corn, (corn and cob passing through it together,) which no other Mill will do. Farmers and stock-growers can save from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in each 100 by the use of this Mill; (at least we have certificates to that effect.)—Persons having once experienced its benefit, will never return to the wasteinl practice of feeding corn in

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The Millgrinds from twelve to twenty bushels per hour,

and makes an easy draft for two horses.

We can produce first premiums, diplomas, and recommendations too numerous to mention.

For full particulars, references and description of Mills, see

circulars.

N. B.- Persons can be supplied with a Star Mill, and also see one in operation by calling at the Agricultural Store of FRANCIS & BARBELL,

Jan 1, 1858 Authorized Agents.

### UHLER'S PLOWS The Double Curved Upright Steel Mould

Board Plow. THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS SUPERIOR

Plow still continues to supply, the great demand which its merits have created. Its combination of rare advantages has recommended it to the agricultural community throughout the State of Illinois, it is now admitted that it has no equal.

The following note is but one of the many testimonials

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We certify that we have lately used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and we would state that they are in all respects, superior to any other plows we have ever used. We cheerfully recommend them to the public. Wm. Pollinbarger,

Win, P. Lawson, J. J. Short, John W. Beck, John Kavananigh,

David Newsom, Uriah Mann, Philemon Stout.

Sangamon county, Jan 1", 1855.
From the peculiar form of Uhier's plows they are not excelled by any other now in use. It scours very bright, sheds off staboles admirably, and runs light and easy to the team. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used several seasons successfully in breaking prairie. The limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is tobe pleased with

In addition to the above, the manufacturer is making

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Also, a superior Prairie Plow, warranted to be equal to any prairie plow now in use. Any size that may be wanted can be had at short notice. A large number of all sizes, kept on land constants. hand constantly.

Springheid, III., at whose establishment these favorite plows can be had, from a single one to a number unlimited.

### B. B. LLOYD, DENTIST,

Springfield, ill.

DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARSWARRANTS A DENTABLE ACTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION And him in saving that all operations shall be curefully and nearly performed. He is in possession of several premiserable technological for the block of the proums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial

and handsome as can be laid in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates in-cried supplying the want or loss of the palate, velora and would, so as to restore

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, filinois University; Drs. Helm, Eyan and Wallace: Messrs, Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosselman, Owen, Cornean & Diller,

Sweet Potat Plants. WE WILL HAVE THEM IN THE PROper season, for sale by the hundred or thousand, at

fair prices: (See advertisement of early Nansemond potatoes) FRANCIS & BARRELL

### A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH!

### CONCENTRATED LYE! A FAMILY ARTICLE,

For making soap without Lime, and with little or no trouble and trilling expense.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVE-NIENT article ever offered to the public for that pur-pose. EVERY FAMILY can make all the soap they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye. Nothing

ONE POUND BOX will make 25 gallons of fine soft soap, or nine pounds of elegant hard soap, and several gallons of soft

A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and

cheapness.
PRINTERS, and all others using a strong Lye, will find the "Concentrated" three hundred per cent. cheaper than anything else they can u-e.

For saie by all the Druggists and Grocers in the country.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufactur ing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who manufacture extra super-fine snow white TABLE. DAIRY and FORK PACKERS SALT, warranted free from all impurities, and the only really

pure salt made in this country.

Caustic soda, for soap makers, soda ash, refined seda ash, sal soda, blenching powder, bleaching liquor, manganese, nitric acid, muriatic acid, aqua fortis, chloroform, soda sale-

For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. B. FOSSELMAN, Druggist.

### MOLENE PLOWS.

Manufactured by John Dere.

S THE SEASON FOR FALL PLOWING A is at hand, the subscriber would ask the attention of Farmers and others interested, to his large and superior stock of Plows of all kinds, now in use in the West, consist-

ing of
Three sizes of Improved Clippers, made from the best Caststeel, and finished in very superior manner; these clows for case of draft, and perfect plowing, have no equal in this

Four sizes and qualities of the common form of old ground plows, made from Cast, German and American Steel, which are equal to any plaw made after this style,

Corn Plows of two qualities

Double and single Shovel Plows. Five Tooth Cuttivators. Harrows, two styles, reversable, adjustable, and

Giddes Double Harrow. Ox Yokes of three sizes, finished in the best manner,

and a very superior article.

Twelve and Fourteen in Extra Breakers, for breaking Prairie or other sod, with two and three horses—these are

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Common breakers of every size and style, on hand, or made to order.

The Michigan Double Plows. Cf this I am making two sizes for three and four horses. This plow is adopted to breaking, plowing stubble-lam, or subsoiling; and will do anykindz of plowing in the best manner. No plow has given such general satisfaction wherever it has been used. It should be more generally introduced for deep plowing and subsoiling.

All orders for plows either singly or by the dozen will receive prompt attention. sept., 1805-6 times.

JOHN DEERE.

And All of said articles can be had on application to Francis & Barvell, Springlield.

### Western Land Office.

### T. S. MATHER.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PRO-

perty, Farms and Unimproved Lands. PAYMENT OF TAXES,

Collection of Claims.

Government Lands

Entered with warrants or cash in any
Land district in Illinois, lowa, missouri,
Minnesota or nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Toffice over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, West side Public Square,

Springlield, Hls. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES SHUADERY, &c.

FRANCIS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL, FRANCES, SPICES FRANCES, will receive orders for all description of trees from the will receive orders for all description of trees from the blance of the control of the c Dullage County Nurseriea, L. Ellsworth & Co., proprietors. These trees are well grown, healthy, and their genniness is arrante . Orders for fall planting can be forwarded to them at any time from June till November.
Catalogues will be Turnished those who wish to purchase

trees and shrut bery on application to Messrs. Francis & Barrell, Springfield.

QUEENSWARE.

LARGE 1OT DIRECT FROM THE potteries in England, to be sold at very low prices by FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Drills.

ON HAND, FOR SALE, THE BEST varieties grain drills. FRANCIS & BARRELL.